AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 4, 1969 | No. 1

Peace, National Progress Pressed as Labor's Goals

Open for Business:

Leadership Battles Stir 91st Congress

By Duane Emme

The 91st Congress opened for business looking much like a carbon copy of its predecessor with few new faces and a little-changed liberal-conservative division.

Democrats control, as they have in 34 of the last 40 years. But with the inauguration of Pres. Richard M. Nixon on Jan. 20, this becomes the first Congress since the 86th to operate under Democrats while a Republican occupies the White House.

In a pre-opening session, the Democratic House caucus nominated John W. McCormack (Mass.) as Speaker, a post he has held since the death of Sam Rayburn in 1962. He was returned to the post over opposition from Rep. Morris K. Udall (Ariz.).

Rep. John B. Anderson (Ill.) was selected as chairman of the House Republican Conference, succeeding former Rep. Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), Nixon's choice for secretary of defense.

The conference, composed of all House GOP members, is the governing policy and research organization of the party in the House. Anderson won the post in competition with Rep. Jackson E. Betts (O.) and Rep. Albert H. Quie (Minn.).

In the Senate, both parties also had contests for top leadership roles, which were to be decided a few hours before Congress convened on Jan. 3.

Of major interest was the challenge by Sen. Edward M. Ken-

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Medicare Premium Held at $4

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen has announced there will be no increase at this time in the $4 monthly premium that persons over 65 pay for physicians' services under Medicare.

There had been pressures within the government to raise the $8 premium, shared equally by the elderly and the government, but Cohen said no increase was needed.

To up the premium, he emphasized, would further "fan the flames of inflation" throughout medicare and work an undue hardship among 18.6 million older Americans, including 5.6 million below the poverty level.

He coupled his announcement with a warning to doctors to stop raising fees that have been spiraling

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Controls Sought to Halt Medicaid Profiteering

The AFL-CIO has called effective controls on illegal, unethical activities the answer to high Medicaid expenses.

Federation Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman urged such a program as preferable to slashing needed health services for the poor. He declared that certain professionals are now bilking millions annually from Medicaid and he said an effective cost control system could stop this.

Seidman made his remarks in a statement submitted to Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, who is conducting hearings on Medicaid around the nation. Medicaid is the program through which the federal government helps finance state plans for providing comprehensive health care for the poor and low-income or "medically indigent" families.

"It would be the height of injustice," Seidman wrote, "to penalize the poor by barring them from needed health care while continuing to line the pockets of greedy providers who view the program as a get-rich scheme for doctors, nursing homes and pharmacists."

Seidman's statement noted that there is clear evidence that the present lack of cost controls has enabled unethical persons in those professions to drain the program of huge amounts of money.

He recalled an investigation by the California attorney general which revealed that false claims, kickbacks, over-servicing and other abuses in that state are siphoning from $6 to $8 million annually from the California program alone.

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"IT DIDN'T HURT," this youngster seems to indicate after receiving a flu shot in Phoenix, Ariz. A two-shot series, sponsored by the Community Services committee of the Phoenix-Maricopa County AFL-CIO, inoculated some 14,000 persons.

Prices Continue Climb:

Buying Power Sags Below Level of 1967

The buying power of the nation's rank-and-file workers declined sharply again in November, dropping below the level of a year ago, as the cost of living continued upward, the Labor Dept. reported.

The increase in prices—four-tenths of 1 percent—sent the Consumer Price Index to 123.4 percent of the 1957-59 base period. This means that goods and services that cost $10 then now cost $12.34.

The November index was 4.8 percent above November 1967 and Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, estimated that the December index will show a 4.7 percent increase for the year as a whole.

That would make the rise in prices for 1968 the highest since 1951, when the index went up 5.9 percent.

Gross average weekly earnings of non-farm production workers dropped by $1.17 over the month to $109.21 due to a four-tenths of an hour drop in the average workweek.

Weekly take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $96.33 in November, a drop of 89 cents from October. For the worker with no dependents the drop was 86 cents to an average of $87.43.

After adjustments for the November price increase, real spendable earnings were down $1.04 for the worker with three dependents and 99 cents a week for the worker with no dependents.

Compared with November 1967, real spendable earnings were down five-tenths of 1 percent, BLS said. The decline in purchasing power prevailed in all major industries except mining, with the sharpest drop being registered in construction.

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Meany Sets Course For New Year

Organized labor faces the year ahead with "a spirit of determination to push for progress at home and honorable peace in the world," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in a New Year's statement.

Noting that 1969 finds a new Administration and a Congress of a different political viewpoint being called upon to work together, Meany pointed out that only time will tell how well this "division of power" works out.

"But all Americans, no matter what their political beliefs, owe it to their country to support responsible efforts of the new Administration and the 91st Congress to meet the problems of our times," Meany added.

And as far as the labor movement is concerned, he emphasized, "We will do our utmost to help solve the tremendous problems which face America's people, her cities and her future." (Text of statement on Page 4.)

In Congress, Meany said, labor will work for measures to "house the homeless, feed the hungry, succor the sick," protect the consumer, educate the young and provide the aged with a life free from fear.

Further, he stated, the AFL-CIO will seek legislation to "continue the march toward full equality and improve the lot of the nation's workers and their unions."

Meany reaffirmed labor's determination to support "with all our strength" the efforts of exploited farm workers "to achieve the protections and benefits that workers have a right to enjoy in a free society."

"The farm workers and the

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'68 Labor Contracts Yield 6.6% Increase

Union contract settlements in 1968 were the largest in recent years, with median wage and fringe benefit increases rising to 6.6 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

In a year-end report the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said that in settlements for at least 4.5 million of the 10.7 million workers covered by major contract agreements, all measures of change in wage and benefit improvements were larger than in preceding years.

When actual timing of the changes is taken into account, BLS said, the median increase of 6.6 percent was up 1 percent from the median for 1967.

Considering wage rates separately from fringes, the BLS reported that the settlements provided a median first-year wage boost of 7.5 percent of straight-time hourly earnings, compared with 5.6 percent for 1967.

Major fourth-quarter settlements, BLS said, included several in the aerospace and other metalworking industries. Earlier in the year, significant settlements were concluded in the steel, can, aluminum, copper,

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Alaska Senate Seat Is Filled By Republican

Theodore F. Stevens, Republican majority leader of the Alaska House of Representatives, has been named to fill the Senate vacancy left by the death of Sen. E. L. Bartlett (D-Alaska).

The appointment was made by Republican Gov. Walter J. Hickel, who is the secretary of interior-designate in the Cabinet of Pres.-elect Richard M. Nixon.

Stevens, a 45-year-old Anchorage lawyer, will serve until a special election is held in 1970 to fill the remainder of the term, which expires in 1972.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gov. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri was sworn in as that state's new Democratic senator.

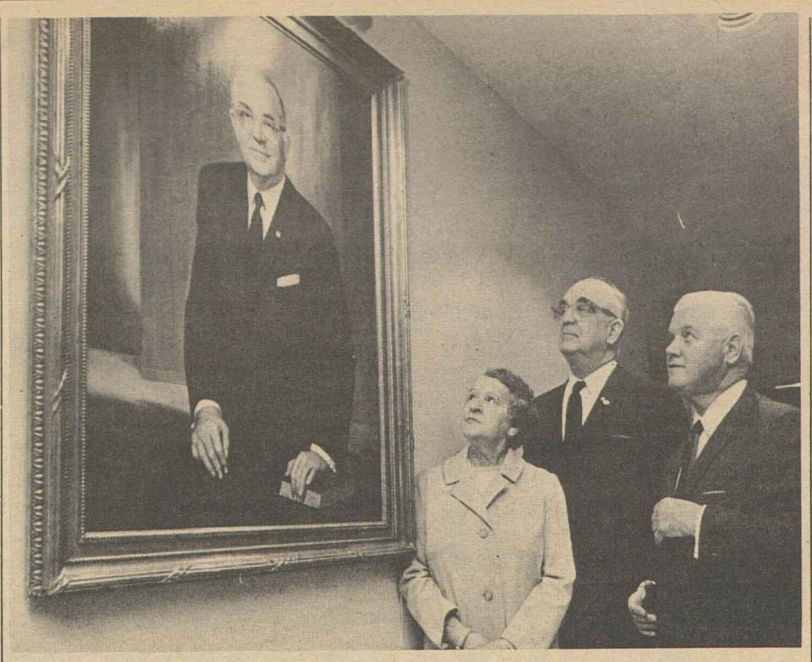
The resignation of Sen. Edward V. Long (D-Mo.), the man Eagleton defeated in the state's primary election last year, paved the way for Eagleton to get a jump in seniority on other newly-elected senators.

In other developments:

Nixon named Charles W. Yost, 61, a career diplomat until his retirement in 1966, as chief U.S. representative to the United Nations. A Democrat, Yost headed a study group on international relations for Vice Pres. Humphrey's campaign.

One of the few men who have won the lifetime title of "career ambassador," Yost was in the foreign service for 36 years. He was deputy chief of the U.S. mission to the UN from 1961 to 1966.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) has conceded the election of Republican Robert W. Packwood as U.S. Senator from Oregon in a close November contest. A recount showed that Packwood's margin was 3,263 votes out of more than 800,000 cast.



PORTRAIT of Hunter P. Wharton was presented to the president of the Operating Engineers in ceremonies held at the union's headquarters in Washington. The artist was Charles J. Fox, who has painted many notables. From left, Mrs. Wharton, Wharton and IUOE Executive Vice Pres. Richard H. Nolan.

Cabinet Panel Urges Profits 'Guideposts'

For the first time since the federal government began focusing on a need for price stability in the 1950's, one of its panels has recommended "guideposts" for profits.

At the same time, Pres. Johnson's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability called for wage settlements in 1969 that average "a little below 5 percent."

Johnson authorized release of the committee's recommendations to him, but he did not endorse them.

Chairman of the committee is Arthur M. Okun, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Its members include the secretaries of treasury, commerce and labor, and the director of the budget.

Meanwhile, Pres.-elect Nixon's choice for secretary of labor, George P. Shultz, rejected the use of guidelines as a means of controlling inflation.

Shultz, dean of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, told a meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Chicago that "the American economy is much too complex and market forces much too powerful for the application of a single wage-price guideline."

He suggested also that "the experience of other countries does not seem transferable to our decentralized system for wage and price setting."

The major theme of Shultz's address was "priorities" in the labor field, and he put finding jobs for slum dwellers, particularly disadvantaged Negroes, at the top of his list.

Johnson's Cabinet committee contended that "voluntary restraint" and "mutual short-term sacrifices" by business and labor are essential in achieving price stability.

These restraints, it stressed, must be "voluntary" and combined with effective fiscal-monetary policy and "continued efforts to improve the structure of the economy."

For businesses, the committee recommended that they accept "lower profit margin targets" by agreeing to absorb increases up to 1 percent of any higher costs incurred in 1969 from labor, materials or other factors.

Responsible Pricing

Further, businesses were called upon to base price decisions upon a standard of attaining a profit margin no greater than the average achieved in 1967-68.

"In general," the committee said, "responsible pricing requires that businessmen focus on margins before tax and not attempt to pass the temporary corporate tax surcharge on to the consumer."

In calling for wage settlements this year to average "a little below 5 percent," the committee said this would be about halfway between the average of 6.5 percent in 1968 and a long-run productivity standard of 3.2 percent.

It acknowledged that "given the recent history and outlook for the cost of living, labor cannot be expected to accept wage increases in 1969 limited to the trend growth of productivity."

The committee also urged business, labor and government to pursue a "dialogue" aimed at developing "acceptable standards of responsible price and wage behavior in the years ahead."

Luigi Antonini, 85, Dies; Garment Union Pioneer

New York—This city's garment workers paid farewell tribute here New Year's Day to Luigi Antonini, who co-founded Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 and helped make it the largest single local in the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Antonini died at 85 a few months after retiring as first vice president of the ILGWU. He was buried after a funeral mass in St. Barnabas Church, the Bronx.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to Local 89 members, "you have lost a great leader and I have lost a great friend." Noting that Antonini was "an unusual man, a true believer in democracy" and unionism, Meany added: "We in the AFL-CIO join in mourning a true humanitarian and a fine gentleman."

Garment workers from Antonini's Local 89 and others filed past his bier Jan. 1 at Roosevelt Auditorium and then joined for a memorial service at which the story of his life was eloquently told.

ILGWU's international executive board paid him this tribute in newspaper death notices:

"Luigi, for 34 years our first vice president; a founder in 1919 of our Local 89; champion all his adult life of humanity and freedom.

Free Unions

"When few had courage to do so he lashed out against fascism; with freedom regained, he linked American trade unions to the rebuilding of free unions in Italy."

In the early days of World War II Antonini helped found the Italian American Labor Council, "joining Old and New World Italian communities in a common cause," the notice recounted.

"His eloquence, courage and idealism symbolized the ILGWU faith in freedom and democracy," it continued. "Recognizing no limits of nationality, color, race or creed, in the forefront of its historic battles, he contributed directly to ILGWU victories and the advance of the garment workers."

Born near Avellino, Italy, in 1883, Antonini came to this country after service in the Italian Army and became a dress presser. He helped rally his fellow nationals in the general strike of waistmakers in 1913, and afterwards spent much of his time in organizing and community relations.

Foe of Fascism

He was an early foe of fascism and Benito Mussolini, its spokesman in Italy. A fraternal organization expelled Antonini for his outspokenness but later readmitted him and cited him as an outstanding anti-fascist.

Antonini led a drive after the war to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars from labor for Italian war victims. He helped found one of the largest European vocational schools for orphans, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Institute in Mondello, Palermo. In 1956 a stadium was named for him in Haifa, Israel, and on his 80th birthday, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York gave him a city medal of honor.

5 Years of Progress:

Sec. Cohen Charts HEW Gains, Goals

A compilation of landmark achievements in health, education and welfare over the past five years, with a list of goals for the nation in these areas, has been submitted to Pres. Johnson by HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen.

Cohen said the accomplishments—through legislative and administrative actions—"are unprecedented in their significance for human well being."

The gains, along with the suggested goals, are set forth in a chart-laden, 163-page report, "Health, Education & Welfare: Accomplishments, 1963-68, Problems and Challenges, and a Look to the Future."

As great as the progress has been, Cohen noted, "the whole story cannot be told today. It will be told in years to come in improvements in the health, in better education opportunity and in the well-being of all of our people."

Dealing extensively with future needs, the report sets specific "goals for 1976," the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Cohen cited 102 laws enacted between 1963 and 1968 which involve functions of HEW. Also, he adds, there were "some dozen or so" enactments to improve health, education and welfare programs administered by other departments and agencies.

Listed among legislative accomplishments for the 1963-68 period are:

Medicare, Medicaid, three laws to improve elementary and secondary education, five laws covering higher education, three laws bolstering vocational education, two "Partnership for Health" Acts to aid state and community health programs.

Also, the social security amendments of 1965 and 1967, three laws to provide more funds for hospitals; legislation to provide research into prevention and cures of heart disease, cancer and stroke; four laws to improve vocational rehabilitation; and economic opportunity, consumer protection and civil rights measures.

Many of the laws "are the culmination of years of effort by many groups and several Administrations," the report pointed out, adding that their impact for bettering lives "has already been felt in many ways."

As an example of immediate results, Cohen singled out the fact that legislation extending the Hill-Burton hospital program resulted in nearly 123,000 new and modernized hospital beds between 1963 and 1968.

In a number of areas, the report emphasized that increased federal funds have greatly stimulated state and local governments, along with private agencies, to develop and extend education, health and welfare programs.

As proof of this, the report contains figures showing that public and private social wefare expenditures from all sources totaled $163 billion in 1968, 63 percent more than the 1963 amount of $100 billion.

It was noted that the percentage of expenditures provided by the public sector—federal, state and local governments—remained constant at about 66 percent in both years.

Nation's Objectives

Among future objectives that the report suggests the nation should seek to achieve are:

- An increase in median family income, in terms of 1968 dollars, from the current $8,017 to $12,500.
- Continued expansion of medical research and "comprehensive health insurance, private and public, combined with availability of high quality medical service for all Americans."
- "More diversified and improved quality of education at all levels," including the availability of pre-school services, high school, vocational and college education to all who want them.
- **Elimination of all forms of discrimination; abolition of poverty; a social security system that guarantees a decent living for all older Americans; new consumer safeguards; and a "satisfying and productive job for everyone able to work."**

"America must dream big dreams, set high goals and work to achieve them if our commitment to human well being is to be honored," Cohen concluded.

A. L. Hepworth to Head CLC Education Dept.

Ottawa, Ont.—A. L. Hepworth is the newly named director of the educational department of the Canadian Labor Congress, succeeding Max Swerdlow, now with the Intl. Labor Organization. Hepworth has been a member of the Railway, Transport & General Workers' brotherhood since 1935.

Social Security Tax Rise Pays for Better Benefits

Employes and employers are now paying slightly more for social security but workers and their families also are getting more and better protection than ever before.

The social security contribution for both employe and employer was increased by four-tenths of 1 percent to 4.8 percent on wages up to $7,800 a year, effective Jan. 1.

The slight increase in contributions results from a number of improvements made in the Social Security Act in 1967, including a 13 percent across-the-board increase in benefits. These improvements will also mean higher benefits and better protection in the future for workers and their families when the breadwinner retires, dies or becomes seriously disabled.

Meanwhile, the contribution for employes and employers alike under railroad retirement also went up, effective Jan. 1, from 8.90 to 9.55 percent on the first $650 of each month's earnings.

The contribution increase under this system follows legislation enacted in 1968 which boosted retirement benefits to levels about 10 percent higher than comparable benefits under social security. Other improvements also were made.

6.6% Median Gain:

1968 Labor Pacts Best in Recent Years

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apparel and glass industries and, in nonmanufacturing, the telephone, transportation and construction industries.

BLS issued a separate report on the bargaining calendar for 1969. Contracts involving some 2.4 million workers on airlines, railroads, and in the oil and manufacturing industries are among those which will be open for negotiation this year, the report said.

Strikes Authorized

Some 60,000 oil workers employed by 435 firms head the list. Their contracts were due to expire at midnight Dec. 31 with no acceptable agreement in sight. Strike authorizations were voted by union members long ago.

Also prepared for strikes were 137,000 members of six railroad shopcrafts, and more than 35,000 machinists on eight major airlines; but all are subject to the strike-delaying processes of the Railway Labor Act.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics said bargaining activity this year will be relatively light, compared with that of most years, but a record number of workers will get deferred increases under contracts negotiated earlier.

BLS said major contracts provide deferred hikes for 6.1 million workers during 1969 as against 2.7 million workers whose contracts expire or have wage reopeners. Last year approximately 5.1 million workers got deferred wage boosts and 4.9 million got negotiated increases.

Deferred increases in 1969 are scheduled in autos and automotive parts, farm and construction equipment, steel, trucking, construction, aerospace, railroads, telephone, men's and boys' coats and suits, meat packing and rubber.

BLS said bargaining activity in 1969 will be about evenly divided between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries. It said new contracts in electrical products, men's shirts and cotton garments, petroleum refining, lumber, and West Coast paper will dominate the manufacturing sector.

Negotiations are already in progress for air line machinists, and some contracts in maritime, gas and electric utilities and anthracite mining are open for talks.

The median deferred wage increase scheduled for 1969 is 4.1 percent, the highest on record. In 1968 the corresponding figure was 3.8 percent, BLS reported.

It noted that the average of all 1969 wage hikes is likely to be smaller than in 1968 because an unusually large proportion of workers will receive deferred increases, which tend to be smaller than newly-negotiated first-year increases.

Major negotiations for AFL-CIO unions in 1969, besides those previously listed, include the following:

March, 45,000 members of the Retail Clerks in Southern Califorina.

June, 27,000 members of the National Maritime Union and 25,000 Seafarers.

September, 18,000 Insurance Workers at Prudential; 23,000 members of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at three Western Electric Co. locations; nearly 150,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Electric Corp.

A WASHINGTON CONFERENCE developed plans for a 50-cities drive to recruit, train and find jobs for the hard-core unemployed. The program is being carried out by the Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI), the AFL-CIO and Dept. of Labor. From left, Otto Pragan, assistant director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education; Orieanna Syphax of Health, Education & Welfare Dept.; Julius Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs and president of HRDI; Robert McConnin, Dept. of Labor; Merlin Taylor, HRDI executive director, and Thomas F. Royals, Labor Dept.

'Human Resources' Jobs Plan Gets Under Way in Nine Cities

The AFL-CIO's campaign to get union members more involved in manpower programs for the hard-core unemployed is now under way in nine cities—Atlanta, Boston, Cincinnati, Houston, Pittsburgh, New York, Los Angeles, New Orleans and St. Louis.

These are the first of 50 metropolitan areas in which organized labor will have a full-time manpower representative operating under the direction of the new Human Resources Development Institute in Washington.

HRDI is a non-profit corporation set up by the AFL-CIO to mobilize the resources of the labor movement in a nationwide program to recruit, train, employ and upgrade the unemployed and the underemployed. Federation Pres. George Meany is chairman of the HRDI board and Julius Rothman, associate director of AFL-CIO's new Dept. of Urban Affairs, is president.

The institute was set up with the aid of a Labor Dept. grant of $1.5 million.

"The AFL-CIO has consistently said that the road out of poverty is a good job at decent wages," Rothman pointed out. "We feel that the proper role for labor unions in helping to achieve this goal is to get involved in the actual training of the disadvantaged unemployed worker for a place in our economic system."

Already on board with HRDI, Rothman reported, are a fulltime director and four staff representatives in the national office plus fulltime representatives in the nine pilot cities.

HRDI's executive director is Merlin L. Taylor of New Orleans. A former bricklayer and stone mason, Taylor was president and business manager of his local union for three years, during which he developed and taught an extension course for journeymen for the State Dept. of Vocational Education. He also attended an AFL-CIO Community Services course and studied at Loyola University's Institute of Industrial Relations. Taylor, 39, comes to HRDI from the Labor Dept., where he had major responsibilities in developing manpower programs.

Also in HRDI's Washington office are James D. Boyle, Olga Corey, C. R. Hollowell and Alfred P. Love. The field staff includes Peter Babin III in New Orleans, Charles E. Bradford in St. Louis, Donald W. Bridges in Houston, John T. Burnell in New York, R. J. Butler in Atlanta, Eddie Campbell in Cincinnati, Mrs. Minona J. Clinton in Pittsburgh, Paul J. Flynn in Boston and George M. Garland in Los Angeles.

All HRDI staff members have a background in the labor movement, Taylor noted, plus a variety of experience in civil rights, anti-poverty programs, political action and other civic involvement. The staff will be thoroughly integrated, says Taylor, and already includes two women and six minority group members.

HRDI recently concluded a one-week training session in Washington at which top representatives from the AFL-CIO, the Labor Dept. and the National Alliance of Businessmen briefed the staff on manpower and related problems. A second conference will be held in February for new field representatives in the next cities to be staffed.

At the Washington conference, Taylor emphasized the key role that HRDI was expected to play in the AFL-CIO's total effort to help resolve what he called "the single most critical domestic problem facing the United States today—helping the hard core to acquire full economic citizenship."

"Unless we begin to successfully recruit the disadvantaged men and women in our ghettos, train them and place them in good jobs at decent wages," said Taylor, "we cannot begin to solve the crisis that is plaguing our cities. Organized labor can play a major role in creating a realistic, creative climate for developing training and placement programs."

Eulogies Cite Courage Of Norman M. Thomas

New York—Norman M. Thomas, who carried the Socialist Party banner for two decades, was hailed at his death as "a voice for the voiceless, a shield for the defenseless."

The tribute came from Pres. James B. Woods of the Newspaper Guild, Thomas' union since 1949. Other messages of regret and esteem came from leaders whose admiration the doughty campaigner for social justice had won—Pres. Johnson, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and numerous others. **(See Page 5.)**

Thomas was 84 when he died at a Long Island nursing home, a year after suffering a crippling stroke. His three daughters, two sons, a brother and two sisters were among those who attended memorial services for him at Community Church here.

Thomas started his public life as a Presbyterian minister, like his father and grandfathers. Born in Marion, O., in 1884, he attended local schools, Bucknell University and Princeton, where he graduated as class valedictorian in 1905. His first job was as a social worker at the Spring Street Settlement House here, where his conservative outlook collided with the realities of life in what he later described as a "wretchedly poor" neighborhood.

At Union Theological Seminary, where he achieved a divinity degree in 1911, he was influenced by the writings of Dr. Walter Rauschenbusch, theologian who emphasized the social responsibility of Christians. Thomas lived and worked in an East Harlem Italian neighborhood, joined a pacifist group and the Socialist Party, later resigned his ministry to work for peace and social justice.

He walked the textile workers' picket lines in Passaic, N.J., in 1919 and 1926, and was arrested but never prosecuted. After that he worked in numerous labor and social causes, ran for New York governor in 1924, twice for mayor of New York City, and for President in six successive elections starting in 1928. His aim, he said, was to win a "realistic political realignment based on principle."

Pres. Johnson said after Thomas' death that he was a "humane and courageous man who lived to see many of the causes he championed become the law of the land." They included public employment for the jobless, low-cost housing, slum clearance, the five-day week, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, health insurance, minimum wages and an end to child labor.

AFL-CIO Pres. Meany called him "the friend of workers and their unions" and a far-sighted and courageous man.

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, who is vice chairman of the Norman Thomas Endowment Fund at the New School for Social Research, said his early efforts on behalf of labor "rank him among the immortals of American history."

Cohen Holds Line at $4 On Medicare Premium

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beyond average price increases and increases in workers' earnings.

Unless physicians exercise restraint, he said, "I can only believe that Congress will do something more, and it may be something they do not like."

The AFL-CIO voiced strong support for Cohen's decision to keep the monthly premium at $4 for Medicare coverage of physicians' services. The federation, in a telegram to Cohen from Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, said that holding the line on the premium not only will forestall "a greater financial burden on the elderly . . . but will also help to stem the tide of rapidly escalating medical fees and thereby benefit all Americans. . . ."

Cohen made his announcement on Dec. 31, the deadline established by law for the secretary of health, education and welfare to set the premium rates effective from July 1, 1969, through June 30, 1970.

At a news conference, Cohen repeatedly spoke of the need to find ways to "limit the financial liability of the Medicare program."

Not only did the secretary bar an increase in the premium at this time, he further called for scrapping the entire premium plan so that that the aged would not be burdened with any of the cost of doctors' bills.

Instead, Cohen said, Congress should combine coverage of doctors' fees with Medicare's hospitalization coverage that is paid for through payroll tax contributions by employers and employes.

In five years before the advent of Medicare, Cohen observed, doctors fees increased at an annual rate of 2.6 percent. Since its arrival, he added, the annual increase has been 7 percent.

By comparison, he noted, the average increase in prices since Medicare has been 2.8 percent annually and hourly earnings have been increasing at a rate of 4.3 percent.

Furthermore, he pointed out, physicians' median income has increased greatly—by 11 percent in 1966 over 1965 and by 8 percent in 1968 over 1967.

These figures make it evident, Cohen concluded, that "physicians have not been economically disadvantaged by Medicare."

Labor's Determination

AMERICAN LABOR faces the new year in a spirit of determination—determination to continue to push for progress at home and an honorable peace in the world.

On the domestic and international scene, the future is uncertain. A new, untried Administration and a legislative branch of different political viewpoint are being called on to work together for the nation's benefit. How effective this division of power will be, only time will tell. But all Americans, no matter what their political beliefs, owe it to their country to support responsible efforts of the new Administration and the 91st Congress to meet the problems of our time.

The labor movement will do so. We will do our utmost to help solve the tremendous problems which face America's people, her cities and her future.

At the collective bargaining table, the unions of the AFL-CIO will be seeking contracts that guarantee to workers their fair share of the fruits of enterprise.

In the halls of Congress, we will work on behalf of sound measures to house the homeless, feed the hungry, succor the sick, protect the consumer, educate the young, provide the elderly with an old age free from fear, continue the march toward full equality and improve the lot of the nation's workers and their unions.

We intend to support, with all our strength, the efforts of the most exploited workers in our nation—the farm workers—to achieve the protections and benefits that workers have a right to enjoy in a free society. The farm workers and the AFL-CIO will not rest until this goal has been won.

THAT MEANS WE will seek new programs where necessary, urge the broadening of existing programs that are too narrow to be effective and insist upon the adequate and proper financing of such measures.

In the state legislatures, AFL-CIO central bodies will be seeking adequate unemployment and workmen's compensation laws, adoption of state consumer-protection laws, modernization of factory and mine safety legislation, as well as the elimination of election and registration procedures designed to deny the ballot to citizens.

On the international scene, the AFL-CIO will continue its support of this nation's pursuit of peace with honor and its defense of freedom. We will continue to work in the developing countries with free, democratic trade unions secure in the belief that by helping build strong, free democratic institutions we are simultaneously helping build democracy and freedom for all.

It seems to me proper to add to these views of the coming year, labor's high regard for a great American who is about to lay down the burdens of office, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson.

No President has ever done more for the poor, the homeless, the elderly; no President has achieved more in the fields of education, civil rights or health care; no President has suffered so many unfair, unjustified attacks.

The American labor movement owes Pres. Johnson a deep debt of gratitude and, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, I am honored to acknowledge it.

—New Year's statement
AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, January 4, 1969 No. 1

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'Let's Get to Work'

Could Change the World:

Successful Flight of Apollo 8 Advances Brotherhood of Man

The following is excerpted from an editorial in the Washington Sunday Star entitled "Six Days That Could Change the World."

MAN'S FIRST VENTURE into the boundless ocean of space, his first brief taste of freedom from the prison of earth's gravity, marks the beginning of a new era. The opening of this final and limitless frontier could effect a profound and rapid change on the course of events on this planet.

The technical brilliance of the lunar orbit mission is self-evident. However staggering the fact may be, man has now fulfilled, in large part, what may be the oldest and wildest of his dreams. He has traveled to the moon. He has sailed around that lonely desert satellite, and returned safely to earth. Man's technical progress has compressed the transition from the horse-and-buggy era to the space age within the span of a human lifetime. Less than 11 years ago, the United States—after a series of humiliating failures and two Russian successes—was congratulating itself on hurling the 18-pound, grapefruit-sized Explorer I into orbit. Last week, a 44-ton payload was placed in an orbit around the moon.

It was, beyond question, the greatest achievement of the space age to date—one that will in all probability overshadow the first landing of men on the lunar surface. It was one of the great adventures of all time. And it is now an historical fact, duly recorded and catalogued in minute detail in the chronicles of human achievement.

But Apollo 8 was much more than the achievement of Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders, or of the thousands who supported their mission, or the tens of thousands whose vision pointed the way. Like the navigational discoveries of Columbus and Magellan, like the scientific and technical achievements of Newton, Edison, Fermi and Einstein, the flight of Apollo 8 is no isolated milestone in the path of man's progress. It is an epochal event that must, to some extent, touch every man.

The event is still too close for any sure judgment as to the shape of the change that has been wrought, or to know for certain how profound that change will be. But we should not have too long to wait. For this time, word does not have to pass slowly around that the new world has been reached. There is no secrecy such as that which kept Fermi's arrival into the atomic age hidden until the searing revelation of Hiroshima. This time the impact was immediate, total and worldwide. We were there.

THE ESSENTIAL THING that man has gained as a result of Apollo 8 is a new vision of himself. There is no revelation, it is true, in the knowledge that the earth is a small planet, a speck of dust in the vastness of space. That is an intellectual concept that man has accepted, or tried to accept, since Galileo glimpsed infinity more than 300 years ago. But never before has the earth seemed so fragile—or so precious—as it looked from the edge of that boundless night.

Already there is evidence that men of different views have reacted to what Pope Paul has called this millennial event with a realization that human life and the earth itself are vulnerable to man's wildly accelerated technical progress, and that they are, taken together, eminently worthy of preservation.

The world will not change overnight. The millennium has not arrived—nationalism will be with us yet a while. But the direction of history may have shifted course ever so slightly toward ultimate sanity. And perhaps the first concrete result will be a greater degree of cooperation between Russia and the United States in future space explorations. Such a possibility was strongly hinted in a recent warm message of congratulations sent to the United States space team by Leonid I. Sedov, a leading Soviet space scientist. "This event," Sedov said in part, "goes beyond the limits of a national achievement and marks a stage in the development of the universal culture of earthmen."

But it was, perhaps, a poet who was best able to grasp the essential meaning of the achievement and to communicate that meaning. Archibald MacLeish, writing in the New York Times, had this to say:

"The medieval notion of the earth put man at the center of everything. The nuclear notion of the earth put him nowhere—beyond the range of reason even—lost in absurdity and war. . . .

"To see the earth as it truly is, small and blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats, is to see ourselves as riders on the earth together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold—brothers who know now they are truly brothers."

Prophet on Social Reform:

Zealous Norman Thomas Lived To See His Concepts Embraced

IN 1964 WHEN Norman Thomas was 80 years old, bent and hobbled by arthritis, hard of hearing and unable to read without the aid of a magnifying glass, several thousand friends gave him a birthday reception at the Astor Hotel. When it was over a young reporter asked the gaunt, dignified, white-haired guest, "What will you do now, sir?"

The reply was unhesitating: "The same thing I've always done."

For Mr. Thomas "the same thing" was to serve as the Isaiah of his times, the zealous and eloquent prophet who for a half-century warned his countrymen of "the evils of capitalism" while pointing out to them what he considered the pathways of social, economic and political justice.

Once scorned as a visionary, he lived to be venerated as an institution, a patrician rebel, an idealist who refused to despair, a moral man who declined to permit age to mellow him.

Times changed, but Norman Thomas appeared steadfast. He spoke to the mind; he appealed to ethical sensibilities; he thundered at malefactors; he counseled with doubters; he goaded the lethargic and chided the faint of heart; he rallied the committed.

If his moralism was stern, his manner was gentle and his words were good-humored. But the message—and Mr. Thomas always had a message—was the need for reformation of American society.

The general toleration, even acceptance and respectability, that Mr. Thomas achieved in his long career had a number of explanations. Passionate critic though he was, he lived within the accepted social order and conformed to most of its standards of propriety: he used perfect English, had excellent table manners, lived in or near fashionable Gramercy Park, had a family life that was a model of decorum and possessed a captivating personality. Esteem for him was personal to the point where he conferred a certain cachet on dissent.

Mr. Thomas, who was anti-Communist and anti-Soviet to a marked degree, wrote extensively on what he regarded as the shortcomings of Marxism. One of his favorite arguments was expressed in question form: "Can a generation which has had to go far beyond Newtonian physics or atomic chemistry or Darwinian biology be expected to find Marx, who was also the child of his time, infallible?"

In his own philosophy, Mr. Thomas seemed ultimately to lean to democracy, albeit a radical one by some standards.

"For the believer in the dignity of the individual," he once declared, "there is only one standard by which to judge a given society and that is the degree to which it approaches the ideal of a fellowship of free men. Unless one can believe in the practicability of some sort of anarchy, or find evidence there exists a superior and recognizable governing caste to which men should by nature cheerfully submit, there is no approach to a good society save by democracy. The alternative is tyranny."

There was irony in the fact that Mr. Thomas lived to see many of his specific prescriptions for social ills filled by other parties. Running for President in 1932, in one of six such races, Mr. Thomas had a platform calling for such Depression remedies as public works, low-cost housing, slum clearance, the five-day week, public employment agencies, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, health insurance for the aged, minimum-wage laws and the abolition of child labor.

Each of these then-radical proposals is now a generally accepted part of the fabric of American life. Mr. Thomas once acknowledged this state of affairs. "It was often said by his enemies that [Franklin D.] Roosevelt was carrying out the Socialist party platform," he said in a bitter moment. "Well, in a way it was true—he carried it out on a stretcher."

Mr. Thomas later explained what he had in mind. "You know, despite the fact that the New Deal took over many of the ideas we Socialists campaigned for, I have been profoundly disappointed," he said. "Some of our major concepts have not been accepted, but time has not changed my advocacy of them.

"I still heartily yearn for the nationalization of the steel industry, for example. In fact, I'm for public ownership of all natural resources. They belong to all the people and should not be for the private enrichment of the few."

Mr. Thomas summed up his alternative to capitalism as "the cooperative commonwealth." Its main features were public ownership and democratic control of the basic means of production as well as long-range economic planning.

TOWARD THE END of his life, he was asked what he thought he had achieved. He replied:

"I suppose it is an achievement to live to my age and feel that one has kept the faith, or tried to. It is an achievement to be able to sleep at night with reasonable satisfaction.

"It is an achievement to have had a part, even if it was a minor one, in some of the things that have been accomplished in the field of civil liberty, in the field of better race relations, and the rest of it.

"It is something of an achievement, I think, to keep the idea of Socialism before a rather indifferent or even hostile American public. That's the kind of achievement I have to my credit, if any. As the world counts achievement, I have not got much."—*New York Times, Dec. 20, 1968*

Answering to Needs:

Wurf Stresses Improved Pay, Conditions for Public Employes

ADVICE FOR PUBLIC officials: Stop worrying about strikes and start worrying about what causes public workers to threaten strikes.

That was the counsel of Jerry Wurf, president of the 400,000-member State, County & Municipal Employes, as he hit out at the "anti-strike syndrome" that "distorts the whole mechanism of the law and makes collective relationships more difficult." Wurf leveled the charges on the nationwide radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Attempts to ban strikes by law can actually bring them on, Wurf contended, as a union seeks to "prove its militancy and loyalty to the members."

The union president urged public officials to face up to the inequities their employes suffer, "instead of standing on a soapbox and sanctimoniously and piously crying out against strikes." He listed lower wages, poorer working conditions and lagging retirement systems as areas in which the inequities are especially acute. These are also the main reasons that hospitals and other public institutions find it so hard to recruit and hold good workers, he added.

WURF SAID THAT working with employers and aided by federal programs, the union has been able to upgrade the skills and jobs of ghetto residents in Cleveland. Baltimore, Milwaukee and other cities, with both the institutions and the workers benefiting.

He said the effort not only provides the institutions with a better supply of the trained and more permanent workers they need, but it also gives "people who could only hope for the most elementary jobs—elevator operators, floor moppers and so on"—the chance to do "useful, important work, and gets them a decent wage."

Dealing with the needs of the growing service industry, Wurf said, is an effective way of easing some of the nation's most serious problems. He urged more effort to "give these jobs real dignity and real economic and social status," instead of the "bottom rung — the last hope of people before they go on the relief rolls."

Reporters questioning him were Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl. and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE BELIEF that the Nixon Administration will not be inclined to push far-reaching programs holds as the 91st Congress convenes. There are no plans to stir up legislative revolutions or to turn the clock back. Neither Nixon nor any of his new Cabinet appointees are speaking in legislative terms.

When Sec. of Labor-designate Charles Shultz held his first press conference here, Nixon's "communications director" Herb Klein set the ground rules and one was that no questions on legislation or "specific programs and policies" would be discussed.

Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare-designate Robert H. Finch, at his news conference said that he sees little need for legislation in areas under the jurisdiction of his department.

Finch left the impression that the problem of his term would be to "rationalize and implement" the legislation now on the books.

On the other hand, incumbent Secretary of HEW Wilbur J. Cohen is working up a whole series of legislation recommendations in health, education and, particularly, welfare.

Transportation Sec. Alan S. Boyd is rushing to complete a number of proposals in such areas as traffic congestion and highway development. Meanwhile, his successor, John A. Volpe, is cleaning up his desk in Rhode Island.

Nixon met with Republican congressional leaders here and left them pretty much in the dark on what legislative line his Administration would take. Republicans contacted after the meeting said Nixon felt it was too early to discuss the size and extent of his legislative program.

Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen and House Minority Leader Gerald Ford said that no firm programs would be drawn up until some basic decisions are made on the size of the federal budget and whether or not the 10 percent surtax should be dropped after its due expiration date, June 30, 1969.

PRES. JOHNSON will submit the fiscal 1970 budget to Congress before he leaves the White House. However, Robert Mayo, the Chicago banker who is Nixon's designated budget director, has access to the work of the Budget Bureau and should have a pretty good idea of what kind of budget will be proposed.

Dirksen expressed the view that the Senate might be asked to approve the non-proliferation treaty which was an issue in the campaign. Johnson and Humphrey wanted such action in the 90th Congress. Nixon, while saying he supported the treaty, said that the Senate should not act then in light of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The proposal by Dirksen does not put the Nixon Administration on the spot but leaves it free to act if it so desires.

Another proposal involves the reorganization of the Executive Branch. This may be undertaken by the President but is subject to veto by Congress. The idea of the Labor and Commerce departments merger is being advanced ever so slightly. There is talk about Agriculture and Interior joining to become the Dept. of Natural Resources and bringing HUD and HEW together as the Dept. of Human Resources.

This has not gone beyond the talking stage—and perhaps won't—but the Nixon people are seeking reaction.

One of the big issues in the campaign was "law, order and justice." A GOP congressional task force has made a recommendation that the Justice Dept. set up a special division to combat organized crime.

However, to date nothing is in the works to meet the problems involved in the ghetto crises and crime in the streets.

It may be too early to expect a blueprint on legislation or, at least, direction markers. We may be seeing the most cautious President since the New Deal. At least these are the signs.

STOP WORRYING about strikes and start worrying about what causes public employes to threaten strikes, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, center, advised on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO produced public service program broadcast by Mutual Radio were Frank Swoboda, left, of United Press Intl. and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

1968 Proved Year of Shock, Struggle

Labor's Balance Sheet Shows Overall Progress Toward Goals

By Harry Conn

It was a year to remember, 1968. For most of the year, organized labor was engaged in grim, uphill battles—in political action, in legislation, on the organizing front, at the bargaining table and in strike situations.

The loss of Vice Pres. Humphrey to Richard M. Nixon in the race for the White House, was a major setback. But the mass outpouring of labor votes, especially in the industrial East, helped Humphrey to the point that only a few thousand more votes could have brought him victory.

Labor lost some friends in the Congress, but in the total picture the 91st Congress is not likely to be greatly different in its makeup than the 90th.

Part of the shock of 1968 was the assassination of two national leaders — Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. These episodes of violence, plus the disorders in the urban areas, centered attention on lawlessness but also on the need for social justice.

In legislation, labor did not achieve the goals of on-the-job-safety and placing farm workers under the labor law. But it scored gains in housing and consumer legislation.

At the bargaining table, union-won gains were on the upswing, reaching 6.6 percent the first year of new contracts. Major settlements were in steel, aerospace.

The year 1968, too, was the year of major changes in union leadership. No less than 20 international unions elected new presidents to replace those who died, retired or who were defeated in office.

Following is a month-by-month review of the year from the files of Press Associates, Inc.

January

Senior Citizens push for major social security improvements in 1968 . . . Noted labor mediator Cyrus Ching dies . . . AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany calls on labor to elect liberals in 1968 . . . Second session of 90th Congress meets; faces big back log of unmet needs . . . Labor mourns death of UAW's Roy Reuther . . . Paul Phillips resigns as Papermakers' president; Harry Sayre named successor . . . Johnson, in State of the Union message, outlines broad plan to uplift cities . . . Hundreds from the Carolinas rally to support J. P. Stevens strikers . . . LBJ asks new manpower program to help hard core unemployed . . . Four operating rail unions push merger plans.

February

Budget for 1969 would slow pace of social programs . . . Revolving credit covered in strong House Truth-In-Lending bill . . . Safety-on-the-job legislation pushed in Congress . . . Meany, Johnson in conversation at White House, call for forward push on domestic, foreign fronts . . . 35,000 Glass Bottle Blowers strike over wage demands . . . Unemployment drops to lowest level since 1953 . . . Steelworkers reach key can industry settlement . . . Copper strike continues . . . Unions support on-the-job-safety . . . Professional strikebreakers moved into West Coast by Hearst . . . Construction trades pledge "affirmative action" for Negro apprentices . . . AFL-CIO Executive Council rejects compulsion in public employe disputes . . . Humphrev tells AFL-CIO choice this year will be between reaction and progress . . . AFL-CIO calls on unionists to help defeat copper barons . . . Registration drive mapped by COPE.

March

Johnson proposes $4.6 billion housing program for 1969 . . . Memphis sanitation workers, members of State, County & Municipal Workers determined in strike . . . San Francisco Hearst strike settled; Los Angeles strike-lockout continues . . . Civil rights filibuster chocked off in Senate . . . UAW asks for special AFL-CIO convention, threatens disaffiliation . . . Wurf, six others get terms in Memphis strike . . . AFL-CIO Council rejects UAW "ultimatum." AFL-CIO backs major housing bill . . . 14-union, Phelps-Dodge agreement is breakthrough on copper strike . . . Robert Kennedy enters presidential race; contests McCarthy . . . Conglomerate mergers set record . . . Steelworkers vote defense fund of $25 million . . . Rockefeller withdraws from GOP contest . . . 4,000 building tradesmen at Washington legislative conference hear LBJ . . . 51-day Glass Bottle Blowers strike ends . . .

April

Johnson declines to seek new term; dedicates self to unity, peace . . . Labor backs Urban Coalition program to provide 2.1 million jobs . . . Murder of Martin Luther King mourned by organized labor . . . 30,000 in Memphis rally for strikers in King memorial . . . Meany, other unionists urge Humphrey to declare for President . . . Congress passes fair housing legislation . . . Memphis strikers win recognition in great victory . . . CWA strikes Bell System . . . ILGWU's Zimmerman named head of Jewish Labor Committee . . . AFL-CIO Community Services contributes to aiding riot-torn cities . . . HEW Sec. Wilbur Cohen receives Murray-Green Award . . . Wurf says Negro-labor-church coalition won in Memphis strike . . . Mail Handlers vote merger with Laborers.

May

Union leaders hail Humphrey entry into presidential race . . . ILA's Gleason honored for work unclogging Viet Nam ports . . . CWA acclaims "substantial victory" in Bell strike . . . AFL-CIO drives to save social welfare programs in Congress . . . 11,000 Metropolitan insurance agents win gains in strike . . . Homebuilding hit by "tight money" . . . 10 percent income surtax passes Congress; U.S. spending to be slashed by $4 billion . . . Service Employes, United Textile Workers first union conventions to endorse Humphrey . . . Msgr. Higgins blasts U.S. Chamber for "lies" on safety bill . . . Steelworkers endorse Humphrey . . . Gilligan in Ohio upsets Lausche with labor help . . . AFL-CIO suspends UAW for non-payment of per capita . . . Abel, Keenan head National Labor Committee for Humphrey . . . IUD's Conway resigns . . . AFL-CIO urges wider grape boycott . . . Supermarket parking lots opened to picketing by Supreme Court . . . Clothing Workers win record three-year contract . . . Metropolitan Life agents reject contract; strike continues . . . Carpenters, Job Corps launch plan to aid deprived youth.

June

Labor editors get in-depth briefing from LBJ Administration officials . . . Johnson accepts budget cuts as price for 10 percent surtax . . . ILGWU convention endorses Humphrey . . . Apprenticeships reach 19-year peak . . . Court awards 550 Darlington, S.C., Textile Workers 12 years back pay . . . TWUA endorses Humphrey . . . Steelworkers open bargaining with Big Steel; strike aluminum plants . . . Robert Kennedy murdered in California, labor mourns death . . . Supreme Court upholds minimum wage for state employes . . . Supreme Court rules out all housing bias . . . Abel elected president of IUD, replacing Reuther . . . Doll Workers Pres. Harry Damino dies; replaced by Louis Isaacson . . . NMU, Marine Engineers win portable pensions . . . CWA endorses HHH.

July

Kenin re-elected Musicians president . . . Fortas, Thornberry get strong backing for Supreme Court posts . . . 250,000 visit Union Industries Show in Philadelphia . . . Minimum Wage Law marks 30th year; 43 million now benefit . . . N.Y. hospital workers win $100 weekly minimum . . . Labor hails passage of Housing bill . . . UAW "formally" disaffiliates from AFL-CIO . . . Meat Cutters, Packinghouse Workers merge; Lloyd, Gorman leaders . . . A. R. Lowery succeeds George Leighty as head of Transportation-Communications Union . . . IBEW pact marks end to 8½-month copper strike . . . Howard Jenkins re-named to NLRB . . . California grape growers admit strike, boycott hurts them . . . Selden wins AFT presidency; Cogen retires.

August

Steelworkers win "biggest ever" contract from Big Steel . . . Three unions strike Campbell Soup . . . Housewright wins RCIA presidency as Suffridge becomes board chairman . . . Hallbeck re-elected president of Postal Clerks . . . Meany testifies before Republican platform committee . . . Farm workers stage "Boston Grape Party" . . . GOP labor plank in platform ignores Meany's recommendations . . . BLF&E re-elects Gilbert . . . Republican Convention nominates Nixon, Agnew . . . Insurance Workers settle with Met . . . Steelworkers hail Humphrey; push for more political action . . . Labor denounces Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia . . . Rademacher new head of Letter Carriers . . . Meany testifies before Democratic platform committee . . . McClennan elected head of Firefighters; strike ban dropped.

September

Humphrey, Muskie nominated by Democrats . . . Labor hails HHH, Muskie labor records . . . Democratic convention overhauls structure . . . Meany calls Democratic platform "welcome contrast" to GOP's . . . Long Detroit newspaper strike ends . . . Liberal Rep. Elmer Holland dies . . . Humphrey leads massive New York Labor Day parade . . . Four Los Angeles unionists tour nation telling truth of Hearst press strike . . . AFGE convention retains strike ban clause; Griner re-elected . . . Freeman resigns IBEW presidency; Pillard named to post . . . Alabama unionists blast Wallace . . . Shipbuilders' Grogan dies; was AFL-CIO vice president . . . Humphrey acclaimed by IAM convention . . . Study shows labor costs minor part of home building . . . IUE convention backs HHH . . . AFL-CIO General Board endorses Humphrey . . . AFL-CIO sets up urban affairs department . . . Nixon avoids face-to-face debate with Humphrey . . . Luna re-elected Trainmen head . . . N.Y. Teachers strike on again, off again, on again . . . National Council of Churches backs grape boycott . . . Johnson invokes Taft-Hartley to block Longshoremen's strike . . . Bommarito re-elected by Rubber Workers . . . Mitchell dies after being re-elected by Chemical Workers; Boyle named to replace him . . . IBEW backs HHH . . . Shipbuilders elect Pettis.

October

Conservative coalition blocks Fortas confirmation in Senate . . . Number of Negroes in apprenticeships doubles in 18 months . . . IAM wins pact for 68,000 at Boeing . . . Humphrey acclaimed by Iron Workers . . . 90th Congress ends on sour note; session did accomplish some things but forgot safety, among others . . . Friends acclaim Gordon Freeman, retiring IBEW president . . . Wall Street Journal says union wage contracts not responsible for price rises . . . Insurance Workers back HHH . . . Laborers endorse Humphrey . . . Meany urges unionists to give HHH, Muskie heavy vote.

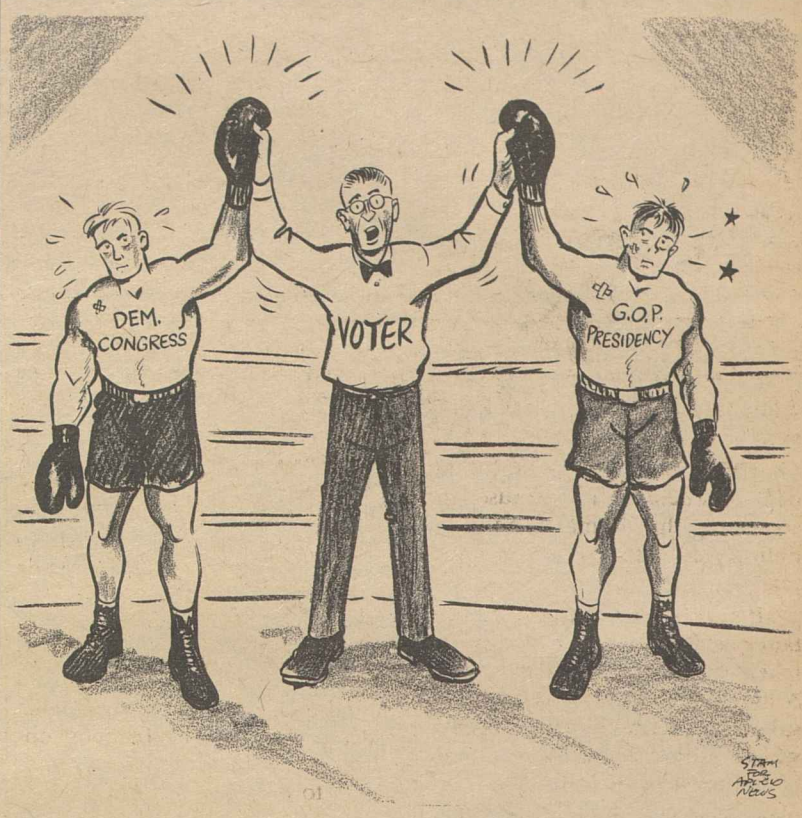
November

Right of unions to select own negotiators upheld by NLRB in coordinated bargaining victory . . . Living costs rise slows down . . . IAM retains bargaining rights for 22,000 McDonnell Douglas workers in St. Louis . . . Nixon edges Humphrey for presidency, Wallace support thin . . . Democrats hold on to House and Senate . . . Humphrey praised for "gallant" campaign . . . Kircher confident that labor will be able to organize under Nixon . . . After 42 years Moreschi retires as Laborers president; Fosco named . . . Johnson backs labor move to beat "seasonality" in construction . . . O'Hara, House liberal, promises to fight anti-labor moves in 91st Congress . . . 23 labor members in new House . . . Teachers strike ends in New York . . . Supreme Court upholds full crew law.

December

J. P. Stevens back pay to Textile Workers reaches $680,000 . . . Air Line Pilots convention pushes for air safety . . . Urban League honors SCME's Wurf . . . 78 dead in mine explosion . . . Labor mourns passing of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. George Harrison of Railway Clerks . . . World textile, garment union leaders map expanded organizing . . . Kayser-Roth strike over; boycott ends . . . Senate probers expose gouging on auto repairs . . . Four operating rail unions merge; Charles Luna president . . . Railway Clerks, Rail Patrolmen merger set Jan. 1 . . . George Shultz named to become Secretary of Labor by Nixon . . . Unemployment drops to record 14-year low . . . AFL-CIO calls on ICFTU for specific, definite stand rejecting UAW application . . . Minneapolis becomes 100th city to pass law curbing professional strikebreakers.

The Winners



'I Have a Dream'

Fire Fighters Host Widows, Children

New York—Widows and children of firemen killed in line of duty were guests of Fire Fighters Local 94, AFL-CIO, at the union's annual Christmas party.

Start Now, Humphrey Urges:

Democratic Leaders Press Campaign to Rebuild Party

A call for the rebuilding of the Democratic Party has been issued by three of its top leaders—Vice Pres. Humphrey, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie and Lawrence O'Brien, chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The three, in separate articles in the party's official publication, The Democrat, set forth a program for electoral reform, broad grass-roots participation and a vigorous national organization.

Humphrey declared that the party "must start building and working now for victory" in the congressional contests in 1970 as well as in the presidential election in 1972.

"It is now or never for the Democratic Party," he stressed, and asked that three steps be taken:

- Open the party to the fullest public participation "because the people are the ultimate source of political strength in our democracy."

Humphrey noted that "important strides" in this direction were taken at the 1968 Democratic National Convention which "despite the turmoil and tragedy which accompanied it was one of the most open in history."

He called for new steps including "perhaps even a party-wide conference prior to the 1970 elections."

- Take the lead in pressing for electoral reform.

The Vice President urged a constitutional amendment to prevent recurrence of "a serious danger" that the will of the majority would be thwarted in the election of the President, either in the Electoral College or in the House of Representatives. He would eliminate obstacles to voter registration and proposed "a system among the states for a permanent franchise which qualifies a voter anywhere in the nation or overseas for every national election."

- Assure that the party is adequately financed and staffed to serve as a center of Democratic leadership.

Despite its 1968 campaign deficit, Humphrey said the national committee should "allocate a substantial budget to support expanded research and candidate support operations as well as efforts at fund-raising to help pay off the debt."

The Vice President said that "the next great test for the Democratic Party—the decisive test—will come in 1970" when 25 Democratic senators will be up for re-election along with the entire House of Representatives, and many of the large states will be choosing a governor.

"These elections are a great challenge and a great opportunity for Democrats," Humphrey said. "We must start building and working now for victory. We must be ready to offer meaningful support to all Democratic candidates, at all levels. . . ."

In his article in The Democrat, Muskie asked for full implementation of all the party reform steps approved by the Chicago convention.

"The Democratic Party has always been the party of the future," the Maine senator wrote. "That involves a capacity to learn from the past and a willingness to adapt our programs and our institutions to meet challenging conditions."

He said that as a national political party, the Democrats "have an obligation to develop and offer constructive alternatives to policies and programs of the new Administration."

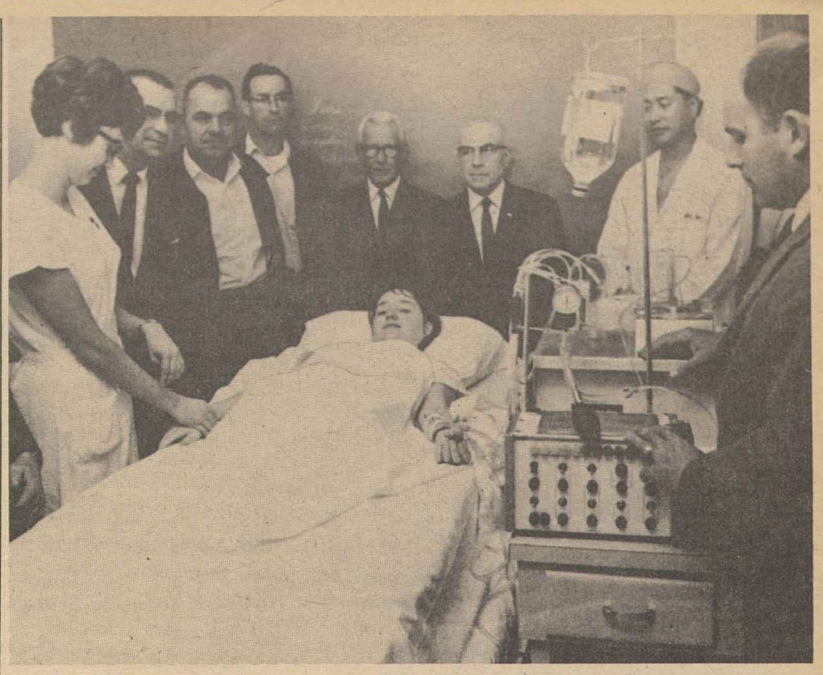
Muskie also asked that the base of the party be broadened and that it engage in a "constant process of reform in its selection of leadership and in the ways in which it involves party members in its decision-making on issues and operations."

He said that the reform must take place at all levels of the party to be meaningful, that state and local organizations must match the steps taken by the national party.

O'Brien expressed the view that the Democratic Party emerged from the 1968 elections "strong, robust and ready for victory in the 1970's."

He said high priority should be given to voter registration and campaign financing and asked that a top goal be "future election to regain control of state houses and legislatures, particularly in the crucial, big-vote states."

O'Brien said that "the man who did the most to revive the strength and vitality of the Democratic Party is Vice Pres. Humphrey. He refused to believe that defeat was inevitable."



HEALTH CARE SERVICES for Erie, Pa., are expanded with the presentation of a portable kidney machine to Hamot Hospital by representatives of Machinists Local 101. Members of the IAM purchased the machine and gave it to the hospital after learning the problems of patients suffering kidney failure when John C. Campbell, the local's financial secretary, was stricken with kidney disease last year.

Oil Industry Continues Talks Covering 60,000

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers extended a Jan. 1 strike deadline for 60,000 employes of 435 companies but warned managements that the union will have no choice except to strike unless company offers are improved.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron, who has been voted the authority to call strikes against some or all of the oil firms, said as the AFL-CIO News went to press that he still hopes to reach satisfactory agreements.

"This is a matter not only of economics, but of self-respect on the part of our oil members," he said.

OCAW presented its proposals in mid-July but at the deadline, Grospiron reported that "some companies have not come forth with a single counterproposal nor offered a red cent in improvements."

Other major oil companies have offered "roughly a third" of what the union asked in wage and benefit improvements, said Grospiron. He added:

"This is ridiculous. This highly-favored industry, petted and pampered by government and public, the most profitable of major industries, is offering to spend less money on its workers than less profitable industries, and even nonprofit enterprises, are spending."

The union has proposed that each of the companies sign 23-month contracts retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969. It wants wage hikes of 72 cents an hour in three steps; additional increases of 25 cents an hour for skilled craftsmen in two installments; increased premium pay for night work; full company payment of the cost of improved pension, insurance and hospitalization plans; time and one-half pay during vacations to provide a vacation bonus, and other improvements on the two-year contracts now due to expire.

In addition to these mandatory proposals, an OCAW committee recommended that locals seek to get joint labor-management safety committees, with power to enforce health and safety rules in each workplace; and full income protection for those affected by any plant shutdown or relocation.

The union's proposals were approved by a vote of more than 90 percent of the affected members, OCAW said. Most of the covered employes work in oil refineries.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Fraud Charged in 3rd Election at Pan Am

The Railway & Airline Clerks have urged the National Mediation Board to impound all ballots in a current representation election at Pan American World Airways, pending an investigation of fraud charges.

The election, involving some 8,000 workers, represents the third round in a dispute in which the Teamsters are trying to raid BRAC's representation.

Two previous elections, in 1966 and 1967, were ruled invalid when forged documents and other fraudulent acts were uncovered. In both instances, BRAC charged the acts were directed at disadvantaging it in the balloting.

In the latest election, in which employes have been voting via mail since November, BRAC charged that "forged, fraudulent and misleading" propaganda letters have been sent to a number of Pan Am workers.

Walter R. Williamson, director of BRAC's Air Transport Division, described the alleged fraud in a letter to Thomas Tracy, NMB's executive secretary.

He said the letters, which carried "an approximation" of the signature of BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis, told Pan Am employes they could best help the union by not voting in the election.

Williamson said the "sentiments expressed were opposite to our publicly stated position," the letters carried the "wrong initials of our organization" and neither the letterhead nor the envelopes carried the printing trades union label.

In asking the board to impound the ballots, Williamson said "it is impossible on this short notice for me to contact our membership on Pan Am and repudiate this fraudulent letter" in time to halt its impact on the election.

"The full force of the government's investigation machinery should be used to find out, and to make public, who is printing these forgeries and who is mailing them," he added. "The public, and Pan Am employes who are directly involved, have a right to know."

Controls Sought to Halt Medicaid Profiteering

(Continued from Page 1)

The probe showed that some physicians are guilty of over-servicing, submitting claims for patients they did not treat or for treatment not actually given, over-prescribing drugs and laboratory examinations, and charging fees.

Many California nursing homes abuse the program by accepting duplicate payments or submitting claims for services rendered to patients who had died or been discharged before the period covered in the billing, the investigation revealed.

It also showed that a great number of druggists violate regulations by charging the state higher prices than those charged the public for the same drugs.

"These abuses clearly indicate the need for cost control in the form of federally regulated fees and charges," Seidman said.

He cited California only because that state's investigation had been most detailed.

"We have no doubt," he added, "that similar investigations in other states would reveal equally shocking abuses which have added untold millions of dollars to the cost of the program."

Seidman said the AFL-CIO considers particularly sound a number of recommendations made by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. These proposals for increasing the efficiency and reducing the unduly high costs of Medicaid services deserve to be implemented as rapidly as possible, he suggested.

The AFL-CIO, he said, specifically supports the commission's proposals for reimbursing hospitals contingent upon their operating under an acceptable standard of management efficiency, payment for physicians' services on a basis other than usual and customary charges and improved techniques of utilization review.

Seidman described Medicaid as "an epoch-making commitment that needed health care would be the right of all Americans regardless of income."

This commitment, he said, "must be fulfilled. Therefore, we urge that while every effort be made to reduce unnecessary costs, there must be no restriction on the right of low-income Americans to obtain comprehensive health care."

Buying Power Drops Below Level of 1967

(Continued from Page 1)

On the price front, increases in the cost of nearly all products and services more than offset a seasonal decline of one-tenth of 1 percent in retail food prices.

Among products, apparels increase three-tenth of 1 percent; furniture prices climbed seven-tenths of 1 percent; selling prices of new cars soared 1 percent higher; and costs of gasoline, motor oil and appliances all rose slightly.

Among services, the costs involved in owning and maintaining a home jumped eight-tenths of 1 percent; rents averaged three-tenths of 1 percent higher; utility rates and public transportation leaped by nine-tenths of 1 percent; and medical care was up six-tenths of 1 percent.

The Wholesale Price Index in November was 109.6, up five-tenths of 1 percent from October and 3.2 percent over the year, BLS reported. It attributed the rise mainly to advances of 1.9 percent for farm products and three-tenths of 1 percent for processed foods and feeds.

Preliminary data for December point to a rise again in the index for December, according to BLS. An increase in the index often precedes a rise in consumer prices.

About 142,000 workers will receive pay increases as a result of escalation based on the November Consumer Price Index, with over half of them—75,000 in the meat packing industry—receiving 8 cents an hour more.

For workers in other industries, the department said, increases will range from 1 to 8 cents an hour based on quarterly, semi-annual, or annual changes in the national and city indexes.

Labor Dept. Lists Reports by Unions

More than 51,000 labor organizations, most of them locals of international unions, have filed reports required by the Labor-Management Reporting & Disclosure Act.

The Labor Dept. has compiled the list of all reporting unions in a new Register of Reporting Labor Organizations, available at $2.50 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Few New Faces:

Little Change Seen As Congress Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

nedy (Mass.) against Sen. Russell B. Long (La.) for the Democratic Whip post which Long has held since 1965.

Another key race saw Sen. Hugh Scott (Pa.), liberal, pitted against conservative Roman L. Hruska (Neb.) for Republican Whip to succeed former Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), who was defeated in the California primary.

In a third contest, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) challenged Sen. Gordon Allott (Colo.) for chairman of the GOP Policy Committee, a position previously held by retiring Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (Iowa).

Top Senate leaders in the 91st Congress, as in the 90th, are Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.), and Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

On the House side, the principal leaders in addition to McCormack are Majority Leader Carl Albert (Okla.), Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.), Majority Whip Hale Boggs (La.) and Minority Whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.).

There are no immediate changes in sight among committee chairmanships in the House, where the GOP made only a four-seat gain in the elections, leaving the Democrats with a 243-192 majority.

In the Senate, where the Republicans have made a net gain of six seats to leave the Democrats with a 57-43 margin, the important Labor Committee will be under a new chairman. Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) is expected to succeed to the post formerly held by Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), who was defeated in November.

There are four Democratic vacancies on the key Senate Appropriations Committee, caused by the retirement of Senators Carl Hayden (Ariz.) and Lister Hill (Ala.), the defeat of Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) and the death of Sen. E. L. Bartlett (Alaska). Kuchel also was on this committee.

Following organization of the new Congress, the House was slated to take up the certification of the electoral vote in the presidential election as its first order of business.

A bipartisan group of liberals in the Senate immediately revived efforts to rewrite the rules to make it easier to cut off filibusters. The move was led by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

The Senate's long-standing Rule 22 requires a vote of two-thirds of the senators present to cut off debate. It has enabled filibusters, or the threat of them, to prevent a vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and consideration of civil rights measures, among other proposals.

Two years ago, a similar attempt to ease the rule was blocked by a filibuster even though a test vote showed a majority of the Senate supported the change.

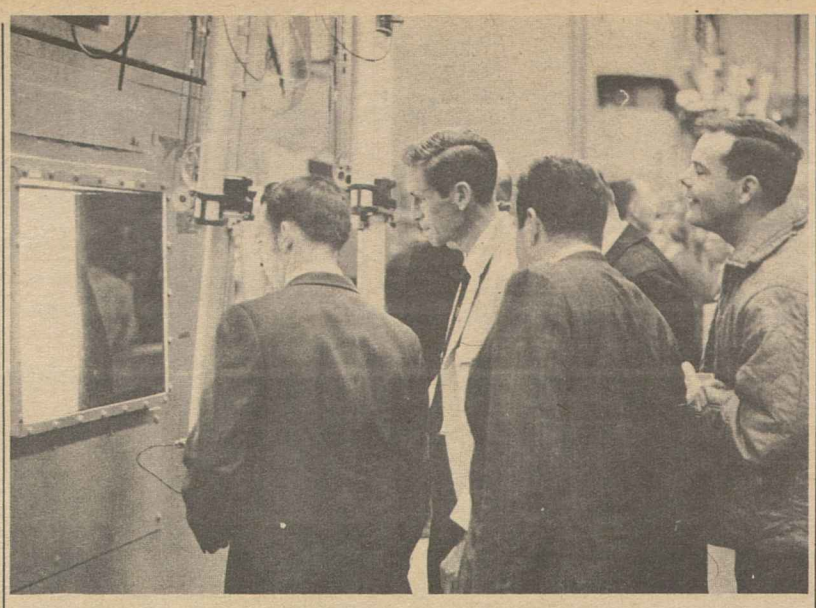
Certain to come up in the 91st Congress are Senate consideration of the Nuclear Non-prolifieration Treaty, the ratification of which has been urged by both Pres. Johnson and Dirksen, and action on the tax surcharge, which expires in June.

The new Administration has not made its position clear on either of these issues.

Continuous battles for extending and funding vital programs aimed at resolving the nation's urban crisis—such as model cities, urban renewal, rent supplements and aid to education—will once again be before Congress.

Other key issues will center on the war in Viet Nam, the nation's military and foreign aid commitments and proposals to combat crime.

The outlook appears to be for some progress in legislation, compromise and study in many areas and tough battles on funding current programs.



ELECTRICAL WORKERS attending IBEW's Industrial Atomic Energy Institute view facilities used to handle highly radioactive materials at Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois. The visit was part of an intensive two-week course on atomic safety which qualifies trainees as instructors for members of their own locals.

Third Quarter Profits Soar Above '67 Mark

Manufacturing sales and profits in the third quarter of 1968 soared sharply above those of the same period of 1967, according to the latest government figures.

Sales of U.S. manufacturers totaled $155.7 billion in the July-September period, up 10 percent over the same quarter in 1967, according to the quarterly report of the Federal Trade Commission and Securities & Exchange Commission.

The total profit take, after taxes, rose even more—14 percent to $7.6 billion, the report revealed. Net earnings were down 8 percent from April-June, but this decline was less than normal for the period.

Profit margins after taxes came to 4.9 cents per dollar of sales during the third quarter of 1968, compared to 4.7 cents for the third quarter of 1967. Profit ratios—annual rates of profit on stockholders' equity — increased from 10.8 to 11.4 percent over the year on an after-tax basis.

During the third quarter, durable goods manufacturers' profits showed a year-to-year rise of 19 percent to $3.7 billion. Producers of non-durable goods reported after-tax profits of nearly $4 billion, up 4 percent from 1967.

Among industry groups registering the largest gains in profits over the year were: motor vehicles, up 105 percent; lumber and wood products, 75 percent; nonferrous metals, 40 percent; rubber and miscellaneous plastics, 39 percent.

Producers of apparel and electrical machinery showed gains of 19 and 12 percent respectively.

Other groups showing sizable profit increases were instruments and related products; stone, glass and clay products; transportation equipment; electrical machinery; printing and rubber.

Cash dividends paid by manufacturers in the third quarter of 1968 totaled $3.3 billion, an increase of $200 million over the same quarter in 1967.

The comparison of the nine-month statistics for 1968 and 1967 in the SEC-FTC report showed that manufacturers have so far felt little impact from the 10 percent surtax on corporation profits that took effect Jan. 1, 1968.

Total after-tax profits for January-September 1968 were $23.3 billion, compared to $21 billion for the same months the year before.

Profits per-dollar of sales after taxes ran higher in each of the three quarters of 1968 than in 1967; cash dividends paid for the first nine months of the year were $10.1 billion, compared to $9.6 billion for the 1967 period; and retained earnings rose by $1.7 billion to $13.2 billion.

Steelworkers List Contests For Key Posts

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Local unions of the Steelworkers have nominated 50 candidates for international union office in the referendum to be conducted Feb. 11, election tellers reported.

Incumbent Pres. I. W. Abel was nominated by 2,212 locals and Emil Narick of the headquarters staff by 326 locals as opposing candidates for president. Narick, of USWA Local 3657, served in the union's legal department for several years and now is in the research and contract department.

Nominated without opposition for four-year terms were Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, 2,384 locals, and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony, 2,372 locals. Both have served since June 1, 1965, when Abel replaced former Pres. David J. McDonald.

Contests for director are slated in 11 districts, where more than one candidate was nominated. No candidate filed against William Mahoney, Canadian national director, or these incumbent directors: Roy H. Stevens, Worcester, Mass.; Lawrence F. Sefton, Toronto, Ont.; Hugh P. Carcella, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Moran, Bethlehem, Pa.; William J. Hart, Tarentum, Pa.; John S. Johns, Canton, O.; Charles Younglove, Detroit; Harry O. Daugherty, Indianapolis; Joseph Germano, East Chicago, Ind.; Lloyd McBride, St. Louis; M. C. Weston, Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and James E. Ward, Houston, Tex.

The tellers reported that representatives of the Labor Dept. and the Honest Ballot Association were invited to witness the processing of all nominations, and did so.

1-4-69

Meany Pledges Drive For Peace, Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO will not rest until this goal has been won," he said.

In summary, labor's objectives in Congress will call for new programs where necessary, broadening of programs that now are too narrow to be effective and "adequate and proper financing" of all programs, Meany stressed.

He then centered on three other areas that will receive major attention from labor in the year ahead:

Collective bargaining — AFL-CIO unions will strive for new contracts "that guarantee to workers their fair share of the fruits of enterprise."

State legislatures—Unions will seek adequate unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits, consumer-protection laws, modernized job-safety laws and elimination of procedures that deny the ballot to some citizens.

The international scene — "The AFL-CIO will continue its support of this nation's pursuit of peace with honor and its defense of freedom."

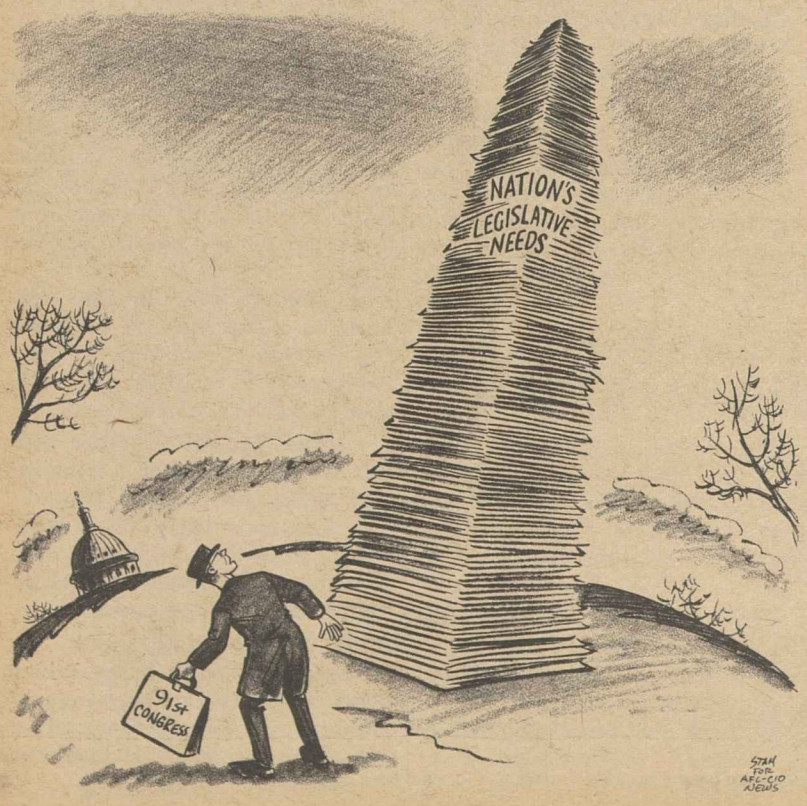
In this area, Meany also said that the federation will continue its role of helping to strengthen free unions in the developing nations "secure in the belief that by helping build strong, free democratic institutions we are simultaneously helping build democracy and freedom for all."

Meany concluded his statement by expressing labor's high regard for and gratitude to "a great American who is about to lay down the burdens of office, Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson."

"No President," Meany declared, "has ever done more for the poor, the homeless, the elderly; no President has achieved more in the fields of education, civil rights or health care; no President has suffered so many unfair, unjustified attacks.

"The American labor movement owes Pres. Johnson a deep debt of gratitude and, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, I am honored to acknowledge it."

Washington Monument



Negotiations Suspended in Dock Strike

New York—Longshoremen in more than 20 ports walked picket lines as union contract negotiators waited for dock managements to resume bargaining.

Wage talks were suspended Dec. 29 when mediators reported no change in the refusal of "outer port" employers to accept all the terms agreed to in the master contract for the port of New York.

An ILA spokesman charged the companies are not bargaining in good faith. The union wants uniform wage rates, hours and rules for containerized cargoes at all ports, with local issues to be settled locally. Some firms are not willing to agree, the ILA said.

The strike of ILA members started Dec. 21 in ports from Searsport, Me., to Brownsville, Tex., after an earlier strike of 75,000 dockers was halted by a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Engineering Unit Picks IUE in Vote

Kearny, N.J.—A big white collar unit of workers at the Western Electric plant and offices here chose to be represented by an AFL-CIO union in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote was 373 for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and 294 against.

IUE said that engineers and technical workers in the unit of more than 700 employes make up the largest such group organized in recent years.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said that 450 engineers in the unit voted for a combined unit with engineering assistants. The combined group has been chartered as IUE Local 368. The Kearny plant makes telephone servicing equipment in one of Western Electric's pioneer locations.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIII | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 11, 1969 | No. 2

Labor Helps Finance Plan To Rebuild Ghetto Homes

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION, respect and admiration from the Steelworkers awaited Pres. Johnson when he dropped in at a meeting of the union's executive board. The cuff links set was presented by Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, right. USWA Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony applauds.

Program to Train, Hire Area Poor

St. Louis — Labor, management, a neighborhood group and the government have joined in a ghetto-rebuilding program financed in part by the AFL-CIO and designed to be a pace-setter for cities across the nation.

The goal is to rehabilitate 300 dilapidated houses in a 200-square block slum area over a 2-year period at a cost of about $4 million, with area residents doing most the rebuilding. Many of them now are unemployed.

Under contracts involving 14 building trades organizations and five contractors' associations, the residents will be trained to the extent necessary and given an opportunity to become members of the unions.

Dir. John E. Evans of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs was among representatives of government, labor and management on hand to announce the project at a press conference here.

He reported that the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust Fund has agreed to furnish interim construction mortgage financing to the amount of $650,000 to Jeff-Vander Lou, Inc., a neighborhood non-profit organization that initiated the project.

The Dept. of Urban Affairs oversees the operations of the fund, which was created by the AFL-CIO in 1964 to help finance the construction of necessary and socially desirable housing.

Jeff-Vander Lou gets its name from the fact that the area involved is bounded by Jefferson, Vandeventer, St. Louis and Delmar streets. Most of the residents of the area are Negroes.

Evans said his office has been working with Jeff-Vander Lou and other agencies here since June to set up the program. He indicated that the organization's close ties

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Foes Of Filibuster Open Drive

By David L. Perlman

A new rules reform drive got under way in the Senate with bipartisan sponsorship and labor support.

Its goal is to curtail filibusters by changing the Senate's Rule 22 to impose "realistic limitations on debate."

The present rule requires a two-thirds vote to limit debate. It allows 34 of the 100 senators to talk a bill to death. That has been the fate, in recent years, of the bill to repeal the open shop Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, important civil rights legislation, and the confirmation of a Chief Justice of the United States.

Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) and Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), co-leaders of the rules reform drive, said in a letter to their colleagues that the mere threat of a filibuster has been used to weaken as well as defeat bills and the inability to bring legislation to a vote has subjected the Senate to "ridicule."

The fight for rules reform, they said, must be made at the start of a new Congress because that is the one time that a majority of the Senate can act on a rules change without being frustrated by a minority filibuster.

Senators supporting rules reform face an uphill fight to convince a majority of the Senate to use its power to act or, alternatively, to convince two-thirds to use the cloture procedure of the old rules to break a filibuster and bring rules change proposals to a vote.

Both courses were tried unsuccessfully in 1967, at the start of the 90th Congress.

The background of the dispute goes back even further.

Rules reform leaders have argued over the years that at the start of a new Congress a majority of the Senate has a constitutional right to adopt new rules and close debate by majority vote.

Richard M. Nixon, when he was Vice President in the 1950s, supported this argument in advisory opinions given in his role as presiding officer of the Senate. But at that time reform advocates were unable to muster a majority to take advantage of the opportunity.

When Lyndon B. Johnson was

(Continued on Page 7)

Year-End Review:

Jobless Rate for '68 Dips to 15-Year Low

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment situation improved in 1968 with the jobless rate dropping to a 15-year low although the gain in total employment was less than in two of three previous years.

These were highlights of a "year in review" analysis released by the Labor Dept. along with a December report showing the jobless rate for the month unchanged from November at 3.3 percent.

Unemployment in December was 2.4 million, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics said. The figure represented a decrease of 150,000 over the month.

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 265,000 more than seasonally expected in December to a record 70 million, marking the third consecutive month of job gains.

The review section reported that the jobless rate averaged 3.6 percent in 1968 for the lowest yearly average since 1953. The rate averaged 3.8 percent in 1966 and 1967.

Unemployment rates for adult men edged down from 2.3 to 2.2 percent between 1967 and 1968. For adult women, the rate dropped from 4.2 to 3.8 percent. The high jobless rate for teenagers remained virtually unchanged at 12.7 percent.

Although the non-white unemployment rate dropped more sharply than that for whites in 1968, the non-white rate continued to be more than double the white rate, as it has been in recent years.

The non-white rate fell from 7.4 percent in 1967 to 6.7 percent in 1968, while the white rate declined from 3.4 to 3.2 percent.

Unemployment averaged 2.8 million in 1968, a drop of 150,000 from the 1967 average. All of the decline occurred among adult workers, BLS said, noting that there had been no noticeable drop in teenage joblessness for the last 3 years.

The number of workers unemployed 15 weeks or longer averaged

(Continued on Page 2)

Court Finds Stevens Still Union-Busting

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has "persisted in maintaining an anti-union atmosphere" in its textile plants in spite of all court orders to the contrary, a federal appeals court has held in two new rulings against the giant chain, a major government contractor.

A three-judge panel of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., enforced orders of the National Labor Relations Board for the reinstatement of 20 members of the Textile Workers Union of America at three Stevens plants in Greenville, S.C., Rock Hill, S.C., and Roanoke Rapids, N.C.

Stevens fired the 20 employes and seven others in 1965 and 1966 as part of a continuing campaign to destroy all interest in union membership. The decision brings to four the number

(Continued on Page 3)

Medicare Coverage Urged for Disabled

Extension of Medicare coverage to persons receiving disability benefits under social security has been called for by a Health, Education & Welfare advisory council and HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen.

The council—composed of leaders in business, education, medicine and labor—made the proposal a key recommendation in a 63-page report submitted to Cohen.

In a letter to Congress sent with the report, Cohen said he "wholeheartedly" supports the extension and urged prompt action by lawmakers in the matter.

He wrote House Speaker John W. McCormack that the additional Medicare disbursements would amount to about $2 billion a year for 2 million disabled people—"workers, widows and widowers, and adults disabled since childhood."

The report was prepared by the Advisory Council on Health Insurance for the Disabled which was set up by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act.

The council was headed by Henry H. Kessler, director of Kessler Institute for Rehabilitation. Its labor representatives were AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman; Anthony G. Weinlein, assistant to the president, Service Employes Union, and William O. Kuhl, research director, Boilermakers. Kuhl replaced Morris Brand, medical director of the Sidney Hillman Health Center, New York, who died before the council completed its work.

The council recommended that the "full range" of Medicare protection be made available to disabled persons on the basis of a three-month waiting period, instead of the six-month yardstick for disability benefits under social security.

Cohen not only supported the recommendation but also urged Congress to cut the waiting period for cash disability insurance benefits to three months to conform with

(Continued on Page 6)

Struck Refineries Held Hazard to Public Safety

The oil industry's determination to "break a legitimate strike" of 60,000 employes has created a grave danger to public safety, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged as the strike of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers moved into its second week.

"At the expense of public safety," Meany said, "the companies are operating 80 to 90 oil refineries and other installations with a few supervisors, and some clerks assigned strike-breaking duties."

The properties—always "hazardous work places—are today dangerously undermanned," said Meany, who pointed out that "those manning the jobs are untrained, unskilled and unable to cope adequately with the risks involved."

The federation president said OCAW has "repeatedly and publicly warned of the dangers in these installations even under ordinary circumstances."

Last year, he said, when the labor movement was "pleading with the

(Continued on Page 2)

Coordinated Talks Produce Revere Pacts

Five years of patient effort toward "true coordinated bargaining" at Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., produced contract settlements totaling 93 cents an hour over three years for members of four unions, the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. announced.

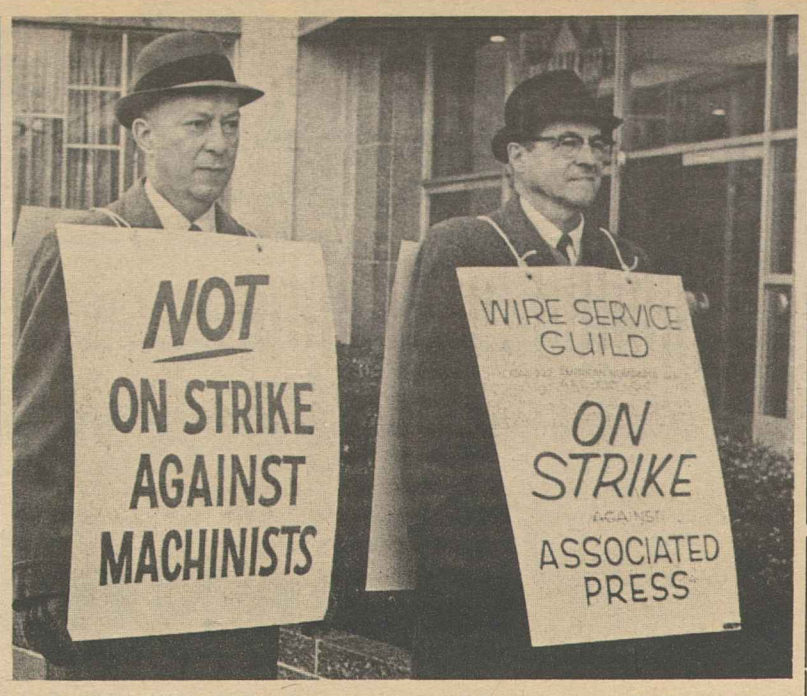
IUD first reached agreement with Revere at New Bedford, Mass., then applied the terms to other Revere contracts. Unions involved are the Machinists at Baltimore, Md., Clinton, Ill., and Oneonta, Ala., the latter after a 40-day strike; the Steelworkers at Los Angeles and the Auto Workers at Chicago, Detroit and New Bedford.

All the contracts now have a common expiration date—Oct. 31, 1970—which applies also to contracts negotiated earlier by the IAM at Newport, Ark., and by the Mechanics Educational Society of America.

The IUD said it expects that in future Revere management will negotiate the economic package for all the coordinating unions at a single bargaining table.

Coordination at Revere began five years ago with an information center through which the various unions exchanged reports on separate bargaining sessions. Two years later, functional coordination was reached union by union. This time, coordinated committees met with management one by one in the same location, and in effect arrived at a common agreement at substantially the sime time, the unions reported.

Despite some employer resistance, the National Labor Relations Board has upheld the right of unions to choose their own negotiators, including those from other unions.



NEWSPAPER GUILD members in Washington, D.C., picket the Associated Press—but make clear in a companion picket sign that their quarrel is not with the Machinists, whose union headquarters are in the same building. AP staffers Lee Garrett and Gardner Bridge carry the joint message.

Jobless Rate for '68 Down to 15-Year Low

(Continued from Page 1)

400,000 in 1968, down 50,000 from the previous year. This figure, too, was a low since 1953.

Total employment averaged 75.9 million last year, 1.5 million higher than in 1967. This represented a slightly greater advance than occurred between 1966 and 1967, but was substantially lower than the gains in 1966 and 1965, BLS reported.

Nonfarm payroll employment averaged 68.1 million for the year, a gain of 2.1 million from 1967. The increase was slightly above that of the previous year, but about 1.1 million less than was shown between 1965 and 1966.

All major industry divisions registered employment growth in 1968, but services, trade and government accounted for about four-fifths of the total advance.

Manufacturing employment increased by 300,000 in 1968 to an average of 19.7 million for the year, a record high. Although the increase was greater than registered in 1967, it was below the average 485,000 annual increase for 1961-1968.

Gross weekly earnings for the nation's rank and file workers averaged nearly $108 in 1968, up $5.89 from 1967. The increase, 5.8 percent, was the largest since 1951. The gain was due entirely to an increase in hourly earnings, as the average workweek in 1968 was 37.8 hours, down two-tenths.

In manufacturing, the workweek departed from the overall trend of 1968. It was 40.7 hours, a one-tenth of an hour increase from 1967. Overtime in manufacturing averaged 3.6 hours a week in 1968, up two-tenths of an hour.

The total civilian labor force reached 78.7 million in 1968, a pickup of 1.4 million over 1967, BLS said. The 1968 rise was the second largest in the 1960s but about 200,000 below the record gain of 1967.

These were some further details of the report for December:

The jobless rates for married men and full-time workers declined to 1.4 and 2.7 percent, respectively. Unemployment rates for adult women (3.5 percent) and teenagers (12.6 percent) were not significantly changed. The rates for non-white and white workers were 6 and 2.9 percent, respectively, both down from November.

Nearly all major industry division shared in the employment advance for the month. Construction and state and local government categories had seasonally adjusted job gains of 80,000 each, while manufacturing and services each increased by 60,000. Employment in transportation and public utilities declined slightly over the month.

Average weekly hours of work for rank-and-file employes rose by one-tenth of an hour from November to 37.6 hours, seasonally adjusted, with the increase attributed primarily to a sharp rise in the workweek in construction.

Average hourly earnings rose 1 cent from November to $2.93 and average weekly earnings were up $1.25 to $110.75, with the largest gain—$10—occurring in construction.

At 79.1 million, the civilian labor force was 425,000 less than seasonally expected.

Struck Refineries Held Hazard to Public Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress to adopt federal factory safety standards, the OCAW testified to dangerous undermanning and improper maintenance of refineries and other installations under normal conditions."

Congress "failed to act; our pleas went unheeded, and now the companies are compounding the risk each day they operate these facilities without skilled, trained workers," Meany declared.

Meany said "this arrogant display of indifference to the public welfare is typical of the manner in which this industry treats its employes." Noting that the companies waited "until the 11th hour of negotiations to make any offer, and then made one that was patently inadequate," he added:

"This industry is one of the most profitable in America, and has been favored by Congress with special tax consideration beyond any other group in our society. Yet it spurns the needs of its employes and contemptuously endangers the public in its pursuit of ever greater profit."

Approximately a third of OCAW's total U.S. and Canadian membership is on strike. Members of oil locals, along with members of AFL-CIO craft unions, struck Jan. 4, three days after 435 contracts with most of the 20 major firms, and numerous smaller ones, had expired.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said the union presented its proposals last July but "it was well into December before the first company proposals were made. The companies offered about a third of what we proposed, and would not move up from that position."

"Workers with any self-respect could not tolerate that," Grospiron stressed.

Most strikers work in oil refineries, which make gasoline, fuel oil and other products from petroleum. When they walked out, supervisory, professional and clerical workers were ordered by management to operate the refineries.

Metal Trades Council members struck the Cities Service refinery at Lake Charles, La. At several places, craft unions have joined the OCAW strikers in halting work for the duration of the dispute.

OCAW said the wage and benefit increases sought by the union would not compel consumer price increases because raises would be offset by increased productivity. The total labor cost of refining gasoline is 1 and one-twentieth cents per gallon, the union reported.

It said this is the first general oil strike since 1952. It reported "generally excellent" cooperation from other unions, and expressed appreciation to all of the unions which cooperated.

Union committees have held some meetings with managements since the walkout began and are ready to resume talks "anywhere, anytime," OCAW said.

Operations of NLRB Described in Pamphlet

Services performed by the National Labor Relations Board are described by the board in a new pamphlet titled "To Protect the Rights of the Public."

NLRB representation elections each year total more than 8,000, with upwards of 500,000 workers participating.

Basis of U.S. Policy:

Job Guarantee Urged By Manpower Panel

A panel of prominent university economists has urged a "guaranteed employment" policy as a foundation for the nation's manpower programs.

It called also for consolidation of the nation's scattered job training programs with "one-stop" service centers in local communities.

It rejected tax credits, tax incentives or guaranteed income plans as a substitute for "sustained, federally supported and comprehensive manpower services" to aid the disadvantaged.

The study was made by the National Manpower Policy Task Force, a nonpartisan private group financed by foundation and government grants. It is headed by Harvard University Prof. John T. Dunlop.

The task force presented its findings to George P. Shultz, who will be secretary of labor in the Nixon Cabinet. Shultz, himself a noted university economist, was at one time a member of the study group but did not take part in preparing its current report.

Existing manpower programs, scattered among various government agencies, "must be assessed, adjusted and coordinated; but their goals and impetus must not be lost," the report stressed. It added:

"Additional funds would of course be desirable. What is needed even more is an orderly commitment of resources to allow states and communities to plan and implement their manpower programs according to their own needs and contributing their own funds, but with additional resources and under minimal standards provided by the federal government."

The report warned that restrictive monetary and fiscal policies intended to control inflation would "almost certainly" increase the national unemployment rate, "with disproportionate increases in unemployment among the less-skilled and less-educated members of the labor force and among those who are heavily concentrated in the central cores of the big cities."

It expressed strong support for "national minimum standards of income maintenance at an adequate level for all of those who cannot or should not work." But for the able-bodied, the report stressed, the answer is full employment in both the private and public sectors.

The task force questioned the practicality of tax credits. It noted that credits would both result in loss of government revenue and require detailed safeguards "to prevent subsidization of training that would have been undertaken even in the absence of the tax credit, to insure that opportunities are opened for the disadvantaged, and to prevent other possible abuses."

The "single most important condition for a successful manpower policy," the report declared, is "a high level of effective demand, maintained through appropriate monetary and fiscal policies."

It urged the new Administration to look ahead to the job impact of returning Viet Nam servicemen and possible reduced military production.

"If, as all of us hope, the Viet Nam war is phased out, the labor market outlook is for rising competition for available lower-level jobs and increasing hardships for those who, in a peacetime economy, are among the last hired and the first fired."

In addition, the report cautioned, "communities concentrating on military production will also face substantial problems of adjustment."

Rights Group Sets Humphrey Tribute

A dinner celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and honoring Hubert H. Humphrey will be held in Washington, Jan. 28.

The Leadership Conference, a coalition of 115 national labor, civil rights, religious and civic groups, has mobilized national support for all the major civil rights bills of the last two decades. It has also organized national campaigns in support of minimum wage, housing, education and a number of labor and social welfare bills.

IAM Steps Up Talks At McDonnell Douglas

St. Louis—The Machinists stepped up the pace of bargaining with the McDonnell Douglas Corp. here after winning certification as bargaining agent for 20,000 hourly employes of the big aerospace manufacturer.

Union and management representatives had been meeting regularly but contract talks on money items were postponed until the question of representation was settled, IAM District 837 Pres. Lou Brock reported.

Employes will meet Jan. 12 to hear reports on negotiations and set the future course of action, Brock said.

The National Labor Relations Board certified the IAM as the legal representative of McDonnell Douglas workers and overruled all pending objections to three representation elections that had delayed negotiations. The objections had been filed by Technical Employes of Aerospace Manufacturers (TEAM), a rebel union organization at the plant which had sought the aid of the Teamsters.

In the first of three recent elections, the Auto Workers polled the lowest vote and were eliminated. A runoff election resulted in a tie vote for the IAM and TEAM. In the final election, the vote was 9,262 for District 837 and 8,853 for TEAM. A few ballots were challenged but did not affect the results.

Four objections by TEAM were overruled by the NLRB regional director on the ground that his investigation disclosed no evidence to support the charges.

While negotiations continue, District 837 members may dial a "hot line" number to IAM headquarters for progress reports on the talks.

At least once daily, a two-minute message on negotiations is recorded by Brock. Members may get the message on one of 10 telephones reached by dialing the number. For further information on major points a member can call district headquarters directly, Brock said.

McDonnell Douglas employes are working under an extension of the IAM contract that was scheduled to expire Nov. 3.

Court Upholds NLRB:

J.P. Stevens Found Still Union-Busting

(Continued from Page 1)

of court rulings against the Stevens chain. Two other cases await decision.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock, noting that all the cases have been before the NLRB and the courts for more than five years, called on the government to "take drastic steps to bring such wilful defiance to a halt." This could be done, Pollock said, by a presidential order denying government contracts to flagrant law violators such as Stevens.

"Once again," Pollock said, "we have a dramatic example of the inequity of a law which allows an employer to reap the benefits of his violations while employes whose rights have been violated suffer the extreme penalties of joblessness."

Judge John D. Butzner, Jr., who wrote the decision in the two latest Stevens cases, said the board found substantial evidence of company wrongdoing and acted within its rights in most respects.

Enforcing the NLRB order for reinstatement of 20 fired workers, the court also took note of the fact that Stevens had twice before been found guilty of breaking the labor law. It sustained an NLRB order requiring Stevens to:

- Mail notices that it intends to comply with the NLRB cease-and-desist order to all employes of the plants involved, and read such notices at plant meetings on company time.
- Give the TWUA access to bulletin boards of all its Carolina plants for a year.
- Furnish the union with address lists of all employes in the plants involved.

The court found the evidence of Stevens' illegal conduct "substantial." Prohibited conduct, the judges said, included "threats of reprisal, promises of benefits, interrogation, creating the impression of surveillance, and attempting to coerce an employe to remove union insignia."

'Ominous' Trend

Judge Herbert S. Boreman dissented from the majority's finding on remedies. Requiring Stevens to give the union access to company bulletin boards and provide the names and addresses of employes he called "an ominous trend in newly devised directives." He did, however, concur in other findings of illegal conduct by Stevens.

The rulings involve company union-smashing attempts between Apr. 16, 1965, and August 1966. Two previous findings against the firm were denied review by the Supreme Court, and some illegally fired employes have been recalled with backpay of more than $800,000. The NLRB upheld union charges in a fifth Stevens case, and an NLRB trial examiner found management guilty of unlawful acts in Stevens No. 6.

HANDICRAFT INSTRUCTION for retarded youths at the School for Social Development in Minneapolis is one of several programs operated by the Senior Aides of the Minneapolis AFL-CIO. Visiting the school's workshop on an inspection tour are officials of the central labor body, from left, Organizer Tom Loberg, Pres. Jerry Froehlig and William Minish, Senior Aide Project director. Senior Aide handicraft instructor Margaret Wold is seated second from right.

AFGE Files Charge Against Defense Aide

Unfair labor practice charges have been filed by the American Federation of Government Employes against a high-ranking Defense Dept. official accused of retaliation against a local union president and refusal to meet with the union.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner asked the Defense Dept. to remedy both the reprisal action and the basic issue involved in the dispute—the replacement of civilian by military officers in top jobs of the department's public affairs division.

Griner said AFGE Local 2, which holds exclusive bargaining rights for the public affairs employes, had sought without success for a 10-month period to meet with the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Phil G. Goulding, to discuss the issue.

The union contract specifically calls for regular meetings "for the settlement of outstanding problems," Griner noted.

Instead, he said, Local 2 Pres. William McNamara was transferred from the Defense Dept. to the Dept. of the Army—with his previous duties to be taken over by a military officer.

Griner said the AFGE considers the dispute a national issue because it violates laws and department directives designed to prevent the use of military personnel as substitutes for civilian employes.

100 Cities Pass Laws Curbing Strikebreakers

Minneapolis—A milestone in labor's fight to restrict professional strikebreakers was passed when this city became the 100th U.S. community to approve a Citizens' Job Protection ordinance.

The statute, enacted by the city council, makes it illegal to use professional strikebreakers in local labor disputes. It was introduced by Alderman Lloyd C. Anderson, member of the Typographical Union.

The ITU and other printing trades unions are pressing the drive to enact such ordinances in cities across the country. Previously they had convinced neighboring St. Paul to pass a similar measure, and after Minneapolis acted, Lincoln, Ill., made it 101.

Earlier, Danville, Ill., had become the 98th city to enact an anti-strikebreaker ordinance. Typically it makes it illegal to "recruit, procure, supply or refer" any person who customarily and repeatedly offers himself for employment to replace a worker involved in a labor dispute.

Also in violation, under the ordinance, is the person, agency, partnership, firm or corporation which hires or recruits a strikebreaker in such a dispute. Violators may be fined up to $500 for each day on which they continue to violate the law.

Dock Strikers Pause To Load Relief Ship

New York—Striking members of the Longshoremen reported for duty at a Brooklyn pier to help load the S.S. Forra with food and supplies for citizens of war-ravaged Biafra.

A food and fund-raising drive headed by Abe Nathan, Israeli plane pilot who has flown numerous "peace missions," is under way here to gather about 2,800 more tons of supplies. The ship already carried 400 tons of food from the Netherlands and Great Britain when it arrived at Pier 4, Bush Terminal.

John Vissell of ILA Local 1814 said his men are as united in their willingness to load the relief ship as they are to maintain the strike until they win acceptable terms.

The Biafra drive is sponsored also by Catholic Relief Services, CARE, the Intl. Rescue Committee, the Biafra Christmas Ship Fund of Canada and other groups in Israel, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

The strike of ILA members in 20 ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts started Dec. 21 after an earlier walkout of 75,000 ILA members had been halted by a Taft-Hartley court injunction. Talks were suspended Dec. 29 and this week the New York Shipping Association asked Pres. Johnson in a telegram to recommend that Congress intervene in the strike. The union in turn urged management to bargain in good faith.

Meaningful progress has been held up by the refusal of some "outport" employers to accept the uniform wage rates, hours and rules for containerized cargoes agreed to by New York employers, according to the union. The shipping association has been unwilling, or unable, to get agreement from employers in other ports on basic contract terms, the union said.

IUD President Puts Emphasis On Services

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is moving toward a future "more meaningful than its past" by concentrating on its purpose rather than its "image," IUD Pres. I. W. Abel has emphasized.

Abel's look to the future came in a message accompanying the first issue of IUD Newsletter, a publication to be distributed monthly to some 20,000 local and national officers of IUD affiliates.

Abel reported that IUD's "ongoing operation" in bargaining and organizing is achieving "marked success." But, he emphasized, "this is not good enough. We are going to do better . . . by concentrating our whole attention on the real purpose of the IUD—service to the industrial unions which comprise it, all of them, small and large alike."

Among developments reported by the newsletter was the appointment of Elliot Bredhoff, a veteran union attorney and former member of Arthur Goldberg's law firm, as IUD general counsel.

Birchers Using 'Housewife' Facade In Attempt to Crush Grape Boycott

If there are any housewives in an organization called Housewives United to Protect Food Supply, you'll probably find them at a local cell meeting of the John Birch Society.

It's all part of a desperate attempt to counter the effectiveness of the labor-church boycott of struck California grapes.

Openly identified with the "buy grapes" campaign are the National Right to Work Committee and the Farm Bureau Federation—long-time allies in union-busting campaigns.

The Birch Society, however, is apparently hiding behind the front name of "Housewives United" to do its part to discredit the boycott.

Identical leaflets in several cities, signed by the mysterious "housewives" group charge that the grape boycott is inspired and financed by the Communists and claim that food prices will "skyrocket" if it is successful.

Leaflets distributed in the New York area bear only a Post Office box number in Larchmont, N.Y. But the same leaflet, signed by the same Housewives United group, passed out in front of Atlanta supermarkets, carried a local address for the organization — 3081 Maple Drive, NE, in Atlanta.

AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton, who is based in Atlanta, drove out to the address.

He found there an American Opinion Book Store, one of the chain of John Birch Society bookstores throughout the nation.

It carried the usual assortment of right-wing extremist literature—and stacks of leaflets attacking the grape boycott.

A hint of the reason for the stepped-up right-wing attack on the grape boycott came in an editorial reprinted in the national newsletter of the Right to Work Committee.

The editorial, appropriately, was from the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, the struck Hearst newspaper which has waged a union-busting campaign against its workers for more than a year.

Complained the Herald Examiner: "The boycott has cut the pickers' workweek from a normal six days at the season's peak to four days."

The boycott, of course, is the result of a refusal by California grape growers to recognize the right of their workers to union representation—and the fact that farm workers don't have the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

But the "work" committee quotes a "loyal" grape worker it sent on a nationwide tour to counter the boycott as telling his audiences, "the root of our problem is lack of a right to work law."

THOMAS R. DONAHUE, assistant secretary of labor, will return to the Service Employes Union as executive secretary, a new post. Donahue had been executive assistant to the president of the SEIU before he was named to the Labor Dept. position by Pres. Johnson in 1967.

Thomas R. Owens Dies, Rubber Union Pioneer

Thomas R. Owens, former miner who helped build the Rubber Workers and served as its Washington legislative representative until his retirement in 1956, died after a lengthy illness. He was a brother of Sec.-Treas. John Owens of the Mine Workers.

The union's 1956 convention said of T. R. Owens in a resolution adopted by unanimous vote that "his advice, guidance and counsel during the infancy of the URW was of great value because of his experiences in the struggle of the Miner's Union to establish unionism."

For a Responsive Congress

THE OPENING DAYS of the first session of the 91st Congress hold out the hope that the country's mood of impatience and the search for positive change has found its way up to Capitol Hill.

The election by party caucuses of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) as party whips was a bracing tonic for the liberal forces in the Senate and throughout the country. What it will produce in terms of substantive and progressive legislation is still to be seen. But men of liberal persuasion in leadership posts is a definite gain for the nation.

The challenge to the Electoral College system—specifically the freedom of an elector to cast his vote as he pleases without regard to the popular vote in the state—also is a plus. Though the challenge went down to defeat it spotlighted a serious defect in the country's democratic electoral structure and renewed hopes for change and reform.

The pay raise voted by the House for the office of the President and the strong likelihood of pay increases for members of Congress and high government officials is also a positive change for the better, for it will create a greater degree of financial independence and compensate public officials in terms of the responsibilities they shoulder.

UPCOMING is the continuing battle to amend the Senate's filibuster rule, to lessen the ability of a minority to impede and block action on vital legislation supported by a majority of the Senate.

On the House side the Republicans have in a sense brought new and younger men into leadership while the Democrats are moving towards making the congressional wing of the party perhaps more responsive to new approaches and ideas through monthly party caucuses.

All this adds up to Congress responding mildly in a structural and party sense to the continuing need for change. There are obviously many more and deeper changes needed if the Congress is to respond in modern terms to the needs of our times.

These changes involve a general legislative reorganization of Congress—the last major reorganization was effected in 1946; restoration of the 21-day rule in the House Rules Committee; financing of presidential and other campaigns; reduction in the voting age; provisions for television debates.

The 1968 elections produced only minor changes in the makeup of the 91st Congress in terms of its predecessor. But Congress, despite its complex structures and traditions, is a responsive body and the opening days have indicated a change in tone—if not in substance.

The change is hopefully indicative that the liberal forces will be a mite better organized and better able to articulate their position as the legislative issues move onto center stage.

In the continuing struggle with the conservative coalition any strengthening or improvement in the liberal bloc is a gain.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, January 11, 1969 No. 2

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Where It Hurts

Claim Voter Mandate:

Conservatives Pressure Nixon To Gut Progressive Programs

THE EXTREME CONSERVATIVES in the Republican party are getting worried that Pres.-elect Richard M. Nixon is going to be too "liberal" for their taste and already are warning him that they want an open war on the Democratic programs of the past 36 years.

What they are dreading, they declare, is a return to the type of Administration that Pres. Eisenhower gave the nation—an Administration which they claim made the "New Deal" acceptable to the American people instead of killing it.

In fact, the American Conservative Union already is telling Nixon that unless he does as they think he should, he may turn out to be "the first President since Herbert Hoover to be denied reelection to a second term."

All these dire warnings are contained in a pamphlet written by highly conservative Dr. Philip Crane and issued by the ACU which thinks that Nixon got a conservative "mandate" during the November election and is determined not to let him off the conservative hook.

For Dr. Crane, the Eisenhower Administration was a sadly missed boat, a gorgeous opportunity to undo the New and Fair Deals which failed because of Eisenhower's attachment to the liberal wing of the Republican party. Nor does Dr. Crane ever forget that Nixon was a part of the Eisenhower Administration which so far as Dr. Crane is concerned was a "disaster."

Dr. Crane and the ACU want Nixon to restrain inflation without paying any attention to the "new economics" and the responsibility of government to "manage" the economy.

They want him to crack down on the Supreme Court through legislation that would control the court's appellate jurisdiction and they want Nixon to appoint members to the court who will be "hard-line constitutionalists." They figure that there will be at least four vacancies in the court during the next four years and that Nixon will be able to re-make it along lines dear to conservatives.

AGAIN CRANE and the ACU complain that the Republican platform has too many references to "Education," "Jobs," "The Poor," "Health," "The Elderly" for conservatives "to be comfortable." They want complete repudiation of the New Deal premise that the national government has responsibility in these fields.

Furthermore, they inveigh at "such economic injustice as minimum wage laws" and the "social injustice of urban renewal."

What they really like, Crane and the ACU reveal, is the kind of philosophy enunciated by Gov. Ronald Reagan of California who wants the United States to turn to "the best brains of industry" and private enterprise to solve all its problems.

By combining the Wallace vote with the Nixon vote, the ACU pamphlet insists that Nixon now has a "conservative mandate" to kill all the progressive legislation of the past. Yet, in the same pamphlet, the ACU complains that the Republican platform gives the "uneasy feeling . . . that the Republicans tried again to ask for votes on the 'me-too' basis of a claim that they could do a better job of managing the 'Great Society'."

We have here then the totally contradictory claim that Nixon has a conservative "mandate" on the one hand and that, on the other, he won the election on a "me-too" platform, promising to carry out the liberal "Great Society" better than the Democrats.

This contradiction, however, doesn't seem to bother either Dr. Crane or the ACU. Nor does the true meaning of Herbert Hoover's defeat in 1931 seem to have sunk in, either. Both apparently are determined to plunge ahead in their war against progressive legislation.

Nixon is scarcely a flaming liberal. That he will follow the ACU blindly is doubtful. But the American voter might just as well discover how far back into the past some American conservatives want him to go. (PAI)

Senior Citizens Council Cites Sec. Wilbur Cohen

Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen has been cited by the National Council of Senior Citizens for "magnificent efforts to make a better life for the nation's poor, infirm and elderly."

The citation will appear on the NCSC's Aime Forand award to be presented to Cohen at the council's eighth annual convention in June. The award is named for the retired Rhode Island congressman who led early legislative battles for Medicare.

In announcing the award, the NCSC's executive board said the retiring HEW secretary will also receive the council's first lifetime gold card membership.

Shultz Stresses Adaptability:

Collective Bargaining System Tested by Fresh Challenges

The following is excerpted from the presidential address by George P. Shultz, secretary of labor-designate, to the annual winter meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Chicago.

IN A FUNDAMENTAL SENSE, the field of industrial relations is concerned with the constructive management of change in the work place, the labor market, and at the bargaining table. The great achievement of personnel management and collective bargaining in this country has been the development of orderly procedures for the determination of wages and working conditions and for the resolution of day-to-day grievances.

These procedures have not worked without friction, nor have they eliminated the recurrence of problems that appear to defy rational solution. Perfection is as elusive a goal in industrial relations as it is in other areas of organized human activity. Nonetheless, the existing system of industrial relations has generally performed well and has helped to facilitate institutional changes which, in other nations, have been marked by widespread conflict and enduring schisms in society.

In the past decade, the economy has been transformed by pervasive technological and structural changes and the composition of the labor force is rapidly shifting in age, sex, education, and residential patterns. With a few notable exceptions (and I'll probably be much more conscious of these exceptions a year from now) the parties have managed the change with skill and the absence of destructive conflict. Seniority systems have been altered to reallocate employment opportunities, new systems of consultation have evolved, and a varietv of fringe benefits have been devised to cushion the impact of change on the workers.

By and large, the parties have succeeded in balancing equity with efficiency so that no Luddites have come forth to destroy the machines. Even in major confrontations, there has been a general willingness to abide by implicit rules of behavior which limit the scope and intensity of the dispute.

These achievements do not constitute a cause for self-congratulation nor the dismantling of institutes for the study of industrial relations. As in other sectors of society, labor-management institutions are now under intense pressure both from within and without. As a dean, I can look back with nostalgia on the days when we complained about apathetic students. In labor-management relations as well, there is evidence of change and conflict which we have yet to identify and fully understand.

The emergence of conglomerate firms and the pressure for coalition bargaining are giving a new face to collective bargaining in many important sectors of the economy. The upsurge of union organization in the public sector at all levels has been accompanied by distressing strikes and will have a profound effect on public administration and the allocation of public resources.

WITHIN THE UNIONS themselves, the apparent increase in the number of contracts negotiated by the leadership but rejected by the rank and file provides evidence that established procedures for decision-making in collective bargaining may require some adjustments to reflect the divergent interests of the membership.

Within the plants and the labor market, black workers, civil rights groups, young workers, lady workers, and craft workers are all seeking changes in the rules that have governed our behavior over a long period of time.

And within government, the acceptance of new responsibilities, particularly in the manpower area, means that existing administrative arrangements will have to be continually reviewed in order to permit the maximum and efficient attainment of legislative goals.

These challenges to the policymaker should constitute both a goad and an opportunity to researchers in industrial relations. For example, there is an immediate need to study methods of handling union-management relations in the public sector. We must determine the extent to which private sector experience is transferable and can be sufficiently creative to develop procedures adapted to the complexities of public administration.

Some accepted concepts of collective bargaining must also be modified or redefined. For many years, we have viewed collective bargaining essentially as a two-party situation, carried out by monolithic institutions. Such a simplified notion no longer stands the test of reality, if it ever did. Instead coalitions and sub-groups exist on both sides and many external groups seek a "piece of the action" at the bargaining table, particularly in the public sector. What methods can be devised to permit the expression of special group interests within the work place and at the bargaining table? What is the relationship between the structure of collective bargaining and the incidence of strikes and contract rejections? What will be the effect of coalition bargaining and expanded employer alliances?

Essentially, the problem is one of opening new channels for the expression of diverse interests in collective bargaining and in the labor market and of re-examining those government policies that make it difficult for the parties to recognize diversity of worker interests. In the absence of such channels, frustration and conflict will result.

The essence of the American system of industrial relations has been its capacity for developing procedures for change while keeping conflict at tolerable levels. These new challenges, to policymakers and to those engaged in academic research, will test this capacity and require creativity in modifying the structure and conduct of bargaining.

Coupled With Jobs, Wages:

Manpower Programs Set Stage For Curing Unemployment Ills

THE SOLUTION to hard-core unemployment is the solid prospect of "decent jobs at decent wages," a union manpower expert declared. That, he contended, is the motivation needed to get the disadvantaged to enter and complete training programs.

Lacking education and job experience, "you have to start from scratch in propelling" them toward jobs, said Julius Rothman, president of the Human Resources Development Institute, recently established by the AFL-CIO.

But, Rothman cautioned, "you can't deal with this group in terms of dead-end employment" at menial tasks for "wages so low that they offer no real hope." He stressed the need to develop "job ladders," so that these new workers will be able to move up as they gain skill and experience.

Rothman was questioned by reporters on the AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

The unionist said the initial aim of HRDI will be to help draw together the many existing manpower programs in 50 urban centers around the country, see that they are operating as they should, as well as "move organized labor — our local unions—in the direction of promoting manpower programs on their own." He said the effort is already under way in 10 cities, that 25 more will be in operation by mid-February and the other 15 by April 1.

ROTHMAN PRAISED the international and local unions, building trades councils and other union groups for the "excellent cooperation" they are giving the institute's program — "something they needed and wanted." They are "particularly happy to be able to get more deeply involved in manpower operations," he said.

Heretofore, he said, unions have "sort of felt that manpower programs were business' responsibility, and that while they have been consulted, it's been a sort of second cousin type thing—at arms length."

"From now on," he declared, "we are going to be involved directly, and immediately, and closely in the manpower programs at the local community level."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE TIME IS FAST approaching when the Senate of the United States will "advise and consent" on the appointments of Pres.-elect Nixon.

Traditionally, Presidents-elect have had little trouble getting their new Cabinets approved by the Senate. In fact, in our entire history as a nation, only seven Cabinet appointments have been rejected by the Senate.

The most recent case was in 1959 when Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of Lewis Strauss for secretary of commerce was rejected by a roll call vote of 46 to 49.

There were a number of reasons for the opposition to Strauss. He had served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and public power advocates felt that his tie-in with the Dixon-Yates private power combine was a move to undermine the Tennessee Valley Authority.

In 1925 Calvin Coolidge was both President and President-elect. He sought to name a new attorney general, a Michigan attorney, Charles Warren.

It was disclosed by the liberal members of the Senate that Warren was "extremely close" to the American Sugar Refining Co. and the "sugar trust."

Questions were raised about conflict of interest and whether Warren was fit to administer the anti-trust laws. Supporters of Warren said that the President should have "free choice" in the selection of his advisers.

However, the Senate did not agree and Warren was rejected by a 40 to 40 vote. Coolidge resubmitted the nomination and it was turned down the second time by 46 to 39.

These two important tidbits of recent history should weigh heavily on the mind of Nixon as he seeks to win confirmation of his own choices.

Already conflict of interest allegations have been raised against two of his appointees.

The most serious is against Gov. Walter J. Hickel of Alaska, designated as secretary of interior.

The Interior Dept. has the responsibility of safeguarding the nation's natural resources. Some senators have contended that Hickel is too close to the oil interests, that he advocates giving them more control over natural resources and that he is not sufficiently concerned with conservation.

There is some unhappiness, also, with his approach on national standards in the fight against water pollution.

Some opposition has been raised, too, against Gov. John Volpe of Massachusetts, named as secretary of transportation. The contention is that the former construction executive has been too close to highway interests.

THE SERIOUSNESS with which the Senate weighs Cabinet appointments these days and the vital role that Cabinet members play in the Executive Branch of government—in administration if not in policy—is in marked contrast to the early role of the Cabinet.

There is no use of the term "Cabinet" in the Constitution, which says only that the President shall name personal assistants or secretaries to offices created by acts of Congress and that these must be confirmed by the Senate. The first time the word "Cabinet" appeared in federal law was in an act passed on Feb. 26, 1907.

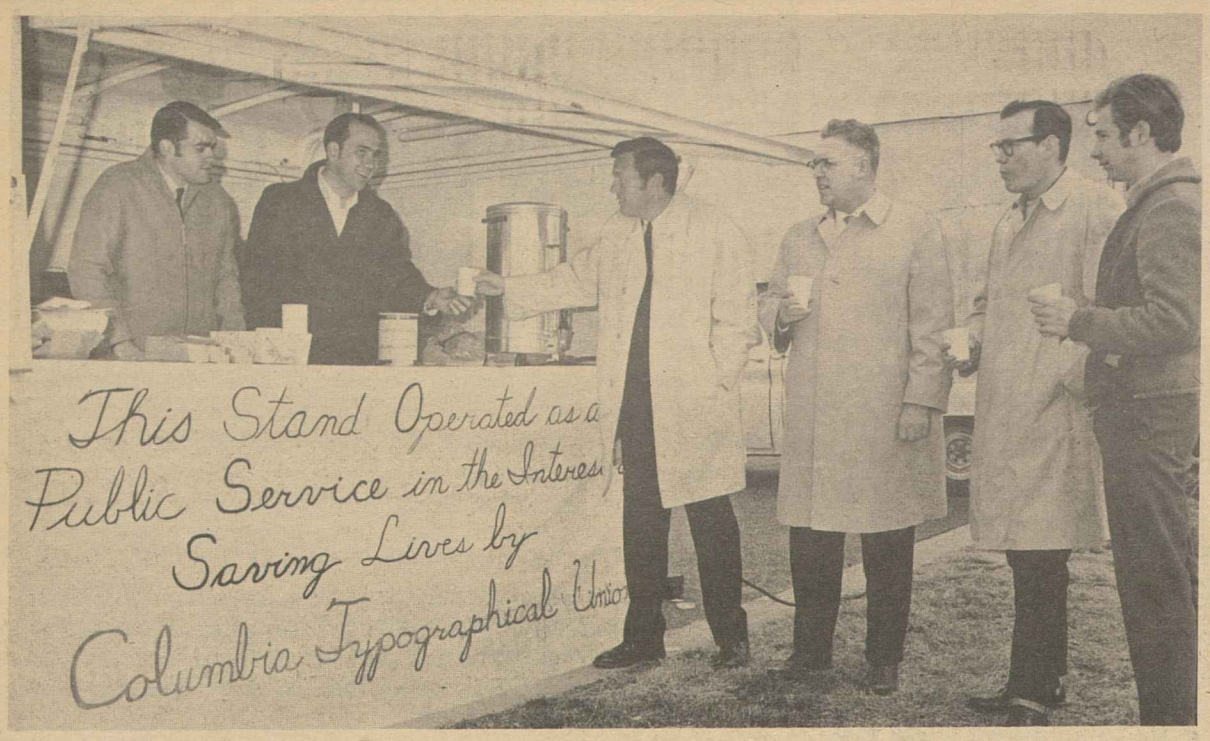
Pres. Washington originally turned to members of the Senate for advice as a kind of privy council. However, he dropped this plan when it created friction and tension with other senators.

He then turned to three secretaries or department heads—State, War and Treasury—who along with his chief legal adviser became the first Council of Four.

Today the Presidents can determine how important their Cabinet may be. The Eisenhower Cabinet operated differently than those under either Kennedy or Johnson.

But Nixon says that his Cabinet will be a vital part of his Administration. And the Senate will weigh its responsibility to "advise and consent" with a high degree of seriousness.

SOLID PROSPECTS for "decent jobs at decent wages" is the solution to hard-core unemployment, Julius Rothman, center, president of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.



ONE FOR THE ROAD—coffee, that is—is sampled by members of the Columbia Typographical Union at a New Year's hospitality stand set up by the ITU local in the Washington, D.C. area. The local dispensed more than 500 cups of coffee to New Year's celebrants from 8 a.m., Dec. 31, to 8 a.m., Jan. 2. From left are William Graves, Robert Isemann, Robert E. Petersen, CTU Pres. Charles F. Hines, John A. O'Brien, and Steven Greer.

Congress Sets Nixon Pay Raise, Wrestles Over Electoral Balloting

Congress decided to give Pres.-elect Nixon one less electoral vote than the election returns indicated, but it prepared to double his pay to $200,000 a year.

The two items were not, of course, related although both involved constitutional issues.

Under the Constitution, a President's pay can't be increased during his term of office. So, since just about everyone agreed that a presidential pay hike was long overdue, the House quickly passed a salary increase and the Senate was certain to approve it before the Jan. 20 inauguration deadline.

The electoral vote decision in effect expressed the view of the House and Senate that a constitutional amendment is the only way to prevent shenanigans in the archaic Electoral College system.

The founding fathers conceived that each state would choose its wisest and most respected citizens who, in turn, would elect the President.

But the development of political parties quickly scrapped that concept. Technically, voters in each state ballot for electors pledged to a party's candidates although in most states, including North Carolina, only the candidate's name is on the ballot.

North Carolina went for Nixon in the Nov. 5 election. But one of the Republican electors—a John Birch Society member—cast his Electoral College vote for George Wallace, the third party candidate. He said he didn't like some of Nixon's appointments.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) challenged the Wallace vote cast by the "faithless elector."

They argued that an 1877 law gave Congress the right to reject a vote improperly cast.

Their goal was also to point up the need for Electoral College reform. And in this they succeeded, even though the House rejected the challenge, 229-169, and the Senate turned it down, 58-33. Members of both parties who opposed the challenge took the floor to urge electoral reform through a constitutional amendment—although differing as to what such an amendment should provide.

The immediate result, however, was to make the official electoral count 301 for Nixon, 191 for Vice Pres. Humphrey and 46 for Wallace.

The Constitution was also brought into the opening day House debate over the seating of Rep. Adam C. Powell who, two years ago, had been denied a seat in the 90th Congress.

Since then, his Harlem district in New York has been without representation. After the first exclusion, Powell was re-elected in a special election but did not try to claim his seat. Last November, he was again elected to Congress.

Powell, once the flamboyant chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, initially lost his seat after a special committee held that he had misused some $40,000 in public funds through payroll padding and use of government money for private travel.

The committee had recommended lesser penalties than exclusion, but the House rejected the advice of party leaders and refused to seat him.

Compromise Adopted

After a long parliamentary battle on opening day, the House this year approved a compromise motion seating Powell as a freshman congressman but fining him $25,000 to be deducted from his salary over the two years of his current term.

Powell took his seat under those conditions, but his attorneys already have a suit pending before the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the earlier exclusion and seeking back pay.

House and Senate committees are functioning with holdover members, but vacancies are still to be filled and some congressmen and senators will seek transfer to other committees.

In the House, the Ways & Means Committee makes the Democratic assignments to other committees, subject to approval of the party caucus. But first the caucus must fill a vacancy on the Ways & Means Committee. The chief contenders are two Florida congressmen—liberal Sam M. Gibbons and conservative Don Fuqua.

In the Senate, Democratic and Republican leaders are consulting to work out new party ratios on most committees. Republican gains in the election, plus the appointment of a Republican from Alaska after the death of Sen. E. L. Bartlett, narrowed the Democratic majority to 57-43 and gave the GOP a strong argument for greater committee represenation.

Nixon Steps Up Pace Of Key Appointments

With little more than a week until it takes office, the Nixon Administration stepped up the pace of appointments to key sub-Cabinet posts and top-level agencies.

The President-elect filled out his Council of Economic Advisers with the appointment of a 44-year-old Harvard expert on international economics, Henrik Houthakker.

At a news conference, Houthakker said the Nixon Administration "will, on the whole, deal favorably" with the foreign investments of U.S. concerns.

Earlier Nixon had named Paul McCracken of the University of Michigan as chairman and Herbert Stein of the Brookings Institution as the other council member.

Nixon named Elliot L. Richardson, the attorney general of Massachusetts, as Under Sec. of State, and career Ambassador Alexis Johnson to the Number 3 post of Under Sec. for Political Affairs.

He appointed his 1960 running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, now ambassador to West Germany, as chief United States negotiator at the Paris talks on Viet Nam. Lodge served twice under Pres. Johnson as ambassador to South Viet Nam and was ambassador to the United Nations under Pres. Eisenhower.

Defense Sec.-designate Melvin R. Laird announced the choice of the three civilian chiefs of the armed services.

He said Army Sec. Stanley R. Resor will continue in the post. Former Rhode Island Gov. John H. Chafee will be secretary of the Navy, and Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., former Number 2 man in the National Aeronautics & Space Administration, will become secretary of the Air Force. All three are Republicans.

Earlier, California industrialist David Packard was designated deputy defense secretary.

Cohen Backs Proposal:

Medicare Benefits Urged for Disabled

(Continued from Page 1)

the proposed waiting period for Medicare coverage.

The council also recommended that additional workers in the age 55-64 bracket should be eligible for Medicare if they are disabled according to a proposed "occupational definition of disability."

The definition would be that workers are disabled if "they can no longer engage in substantial gainful activity in their regular work or in any other work in which they have engaged with some regularity in the recent past."

Under social security, workers under 65 are eligible for disability benefits after the six-month waiting period and a determination that the disability can be expected to last for one year.

Cohen told a press conference that the council's less restrictive definition of disability for Medicare coverage "has a great deal of merit" but he made no recommendation on it in his letter to Congress.

The extension of Medicare to the disabled, the council said, should be financed by contributions of employers, workers and the self-employed, with half the total cost to be met by the federal government. Cohen made no recommendation to Congress on the subject of financing the additional Medicare coverage.

The council, which examined data on the disabled gathered by a 1966 Social Security Administration survey, found that recipients of disability benefits under social security are "in special need of Medicare protection."

It said they "use seven times as much hospital care and three times as much physicians' services as does the entire population" and their median income "is less than half that of the non-disabled population."

Further, the council reported that hospital utilization is more than three times greater for the disabled than it is for the aged, while the disabled's use of physicians' services is more than twice that of the aged.

"It is appropriate, feasible, and desirable to use the social insurance approach to help finance the health costs of the disabled," the council declared.

Through the social insurance system, it continued, people can make contributions during working years, when incomes are relatively high, "and build protection against hospital and medical costs in the event they become disabled."

Reliance on the system to provide Medicare for the disabled, the council added, can reduce the need for public assistance and permit federal-state assistance programs "to better fill their role as backstop to private efforts and social insurance."

The principle of Medicare coverage for the disabled was supported by 11 to 1 among council members, with Daniel W. Pettengill, vice president of Aetna Life & Casualty Co. casting the only vote against it.

He recommended a program of disability benefits to be handled through a partnership of private enterprises and government, with federal subsidies to certain designated carriers who would assume risks represented by the disabled.

He also joined three other council members who filed minority views supporting a 12-month, rather than a three-month, waiting period for extension of Medicare to the disabled. They further advocated that employers and workers, on a 50-50 basis, pay the entire cost of the Medicare extension.

Bruno Rantane Dies, Served Labor, VISTA

Bruno Rantane, veteran trade unionist who served for three years as labor liaison man and director of volunteer information for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), died at 61 of a heart ailment.

Rantane served with the Textile Workers Union of America in New England for 15 years; as director of Connecticut State Employes Council 16 of the State, County & Municipal Employes in Middleton, Conn., and as an SCME international representative.

Maryland Panel Urges Public Employes' Rights

Baltimore—The right of Maryland state employes to organize into unions and bargain collectively should be guaranteed by law, the Governor's Task Force on Public Employe Labor Relations has recommended.

The 11-member body signed a report that included a section saying state employes should have the right to strike unless a court finds that such a strike would imperil public health and safety.

The task force also proposed that a new state agency, the Maryland Public Employe Labor Relations Board, be formed to supervise representation elections, assist in negotiations and mediate contract disputes.

A majority of the task force agreed that only a court should have the right to decide when a strike is illegal.

In line with this reasoning, the majority said "automatic penalties" should not be imposed on striking state employes, as they are in some states where all public employe strikes are prohibited.

Task Force Chairman Louis Aronin, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, said the group believes the facts in each strike situation should govern. New York State's Taylor Law and other sweeping no-strike laws in other states have failed to bring peaceful dispute settlements, he said.

The task force made no recommendations as to city, county and school employe bargaining rights except to advise that police and firemen should be forbidden to strike under any circumstances.

Former Gov. Spiro T. Agnew appointed the study group last March but took no action on its report before resigning Jan. 7 to prepare for his new post as Vice President in the Nixon Administration.

The group held hearings and heard witnesses including Robert Hastings, executive assistant to Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes and Pres. Ernest Crofoot of the union's District Council 67 here.

Labor witnesses had urged that all public employes be given the full protection of a new state law. Their needs are just as urgent as those of state employes, union spokesmen said.

Party Whips Chosen:

Liberal Wing Gains In Senate Contests

Senate Democrats and Republicans alike turned to the liberal wings of their parties to fill key leadership posts for the 91st Congress.

Neither Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield nor Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen were opposed for re-election in their party caucuses.

But tooth-and-nail battles were fought in both parties for the Number 2 leadership spots—party whip, as the assistant leader is known.

In each contest the more liberal candidate won.

Democratic senators voted 31-26 for Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts who, at 36, made the jump from a low-seniority back row seat in the Senate to front row, center.

Kennedy ousted Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana, who had served as party whip since 1965. Long, although a moderate by southern standards, operated primarily from his power base as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee rather than as a spokesman for his party.

Republican senators chose Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, 23-20, over Nebraska's conservative Roman L. Hruska.

Hruska had the backing of Dirksen. But Scott successfully maintained the precedent of representation for the GOP's moderate-to-liberal faction in the party leadership.

The whip's post had been held by former Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, a California liberal who lost out in the Republican primary last spring.

If Hruska had won the vote, he would have been strongly favored as the eventual successor to the 73-year-old Dirksen. His defeat brought into greater prominence the party role of Sen. Gordon Allott of Colorado, who won the chairmanship of the Republican Policy Committee. Allott, a conservative, beat Robert P. Griffin of Michigan for the Number 3 job in the Senate Republican leadership. The post was vacated by the retirement from the Senate of Iowa's Bourke B. Hickenlooper.

Although both party caucuses voted by secret ballot, there was general agreement that Scott's victory was clinched by the vote of most of the junior senators, including newcomers elected this year.

Most of the attention was on the Democratic caucus where Kennedy took a bold plunge for leadership after Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine decided not to make the race.

The two men have been prominently mentioned as possible Democratic presidential candidates in 1972. Muskie, in fact, gave as one reason for not seeking the post a desire to leave himself free to test the presidential waters.

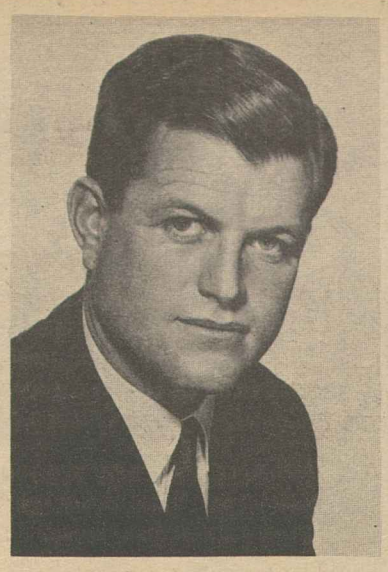
Muskie nominated Kennedy and actively campaigned for him. Mansfield and Vice Pres. Humphrey gave the Massachusetts senator tacit support.

Apart from the glamour of the Kennedy name, the new Democratic whip had going for him a reputation as a hard-working, conscientious senator who won the respect of his seniors during the past six years.

Mansfield said he was delighted with the choice and gave Kennedy the ultimate compliment of the Senate's inner circle as "a real Senate man."

In winning election, however, Kennedy successfully bucked the influential southern "establishment" and won the votes of most of the liberals.

One northern vote he did not get was that of Minnesota's Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, who announced his support of Long.



LEADERSHIP ROLES in the Senate were won by Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) in party caucus contests. Kennedy was elected Democratic whip, or assistant floor leader. Scott won the equivalent post on the Republican side.

Filibuster Rules Fight Under Way in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice President in 1963, he held that the question of constitutional interpretation could only be decided by the Senate—but the Senate was prevented by a filibuster from deciding the issue.

Two years ago, Vice Pres. Humphrey came up with a formula which would have permitted a majority to act—if it wished.

A supporter of rules reform moved to close debate and Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen promptly raised a point of order.

Following Johnson's precedent, Humphrey said the point of order would have to be decided by the Senate. But he indicated that a motion to table the point of order would be proper—and not subject to debate.

If the point of order were tabled, Humphrey said, the effect would be to uphold the claim that a majority of senators can halt debate on a rules change proposal.

But the Senate establishment—the Democratic as well as the Republican leadership—opposed this parliamentary shortcut and the tabling motion was badly beaten, 61-37. The Senate then went on to uphold Dirksen's point of order.

A final effort to bring about a rules change vote through cloture won 53-46 approval, but failed because it fell short of a two-thirds margin.

Theoretically, the rules change battle would block any other legislation from being considered by the Senate until the matter is disposed of. But in the clublike Senate, the debate is expected to be interrupted to take up other matters from time to time by unanimous consent.

25% Pay Increase Proposed by NMU

New York—The National Maritime Union submitted proposals for a 25 percent wage increase and other contract improvements to the owners of 520 U.S. vessels, and asked them to start negotiations not later than Jan. 15.

The NMU represents 38,000 crewmen on ships of 65 companies. Current four-year contracts expire next June 15.

The union wants a raise in base pay that now averages $444 a month, and a change in the overtime rate to put it at time and a half; increases in pension benefits from the present $250 a month to $300 or $350; vested pension rights after 10 years of service instead of the current 20; a guaranteed annual wage, and a dental care plan along with improved medical and hospital benefits.

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said the proposals are keyed to the needs of union members and conditions in the maritime industry.

Democratic Governor Elected in Maryland

The Democrats picked up another governorship but lost two state legislative houses in a post-election shuffle.

The new Democratic governor is Marvin Mandel, who was elected by the Maryland legislature to succeed Republican Spiro T. Agnew.

Agnew resigned in preparation for taking office as Vice President and Maryland has no lieutenant governor. A joint session of the House and Senate elected House Speaker Mandel to fill out the two years remaining in Agnew's term.

Mandel, an easy victor in the heavily Democratic legislature, declared that he will be an active governor, not a "caretaker." He told the legislature that the state "cannot mark time" and promised new programs on health, education, law enforcement, pollution, transportation and other pressing issues.

Republicans took over the Tennessee House when a retired farmer who won election as an independent cast his tie-breaking vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House. The Democrats control the state senate and the governorship.

In California, the death of a Democratic senator broke a 20-20 party tie in the state Senate to give the Republicans at least a temporary edge. However Republicans may pass up the chance to name their own candidate for president pro tempore and continue the incumbent, a conservative Democrat who supported the Nixon ticket in the presidential campaign.

California's Gov. Ronald Reagan had the chance to name his own lieutenant governor when Robert H. Finch resigned after having been designated Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in the Nixon Cabinet.

Finch, by Republican standards, was considered a moderate.

To replace him, Reagan named a 45-year-old Republican congressman, Ed Reinecke, who is starting his third term. By COPE standards, Reinecke has had a congressional record of 25 wrong votes and one right vote.

Reagan told newsmen that he and Reinecke are "philosophically in agreement on the aims and goals of the creative society," the phrase Reagan coined to describe his Administration's objectives.

Labor to Train 4,000 In 11 Appalachian States

The AFL-CIO Appalachian Council will train 4,000 jobless and underemployed workers in depressed urban and rural areas of the 11 states in the Appalachian region under a Labor Dept. contract.

Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz said the federal government will invest almost $4 million in two training programs being developed by the council.

States affected by the project are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.

The AFL-CIO proposals for both projects are coupled programs, covering on-the-job and classroom training. A variety of employers will cooperate in the programs throughout the region.

The larger of the two programs will aid 3,000 people in nonrural sections with an investment of $2,648,500 in Manpower Development & Training Act funds.

The second proposal calls for training opportunities for 1,000 rural residents with an investment of $1,256,160 in MDTA funds.

The jobless or underemployed workers will be drawn from the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps work experience programs and from the ranks of the disadvantaged unemployed. Trainees will receive wages and fringe benefits in accordance with existing bargaining agreements.

Acting as prime contractor, the Appalachian Council will negotiate subcontracts with private employers throughout the 11 states to hire and train workers.

The programs will be directed by Miles C. Stanley, chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, and Richard L. Wilkes.

Film Exchange Employes Win 22% Pay Boost

New York—Film exchange employes in 33 cities will get wage increases of approximately 22 percent under a new three-year agreement between the Stage Employes and 11 film distributing companies.

IATSE Pres. Richard F. Walsh said the union won raises of 8 percent the first year, $5 a week the second year and another 8 percent the third year for all covered employes.

Effective Dec. 1, 1970, the workweek will be reduced from 37.5 hours to 35—seven hours a day, Monday through Friday.

Employer payments into the IATSE pension fund were raised from 15 cents an hour to 18 cents on Jan. 1, 1969, go to 20 cents a year later and 23 cents at the start of 1971.

The companies agreed also to give employes who retired at age 65 on or after Dec. 1, 1968, employer-paid life insurance of $500, increasing to $1,000 a year for those retiring a year later. They raised their contribution to Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance to 70 percent this year, 85 percent next year and 100 percent thereafter. Night differential was raised to a straight $5 a week and top severance pay also was hiked.

The parties also agreed that branch managers' secretaries hired after Dec. 1, 1968, will become part of the IATSE bargaining unit at Columbia, Metro Goldwyn-Mayer, Paramount, Twentieth Century Fox, United Artists, Universal, Warner Brothers, Allied Artists, Buena Vista, National Film Service and National Screen Service, all parties to the contract.

Court Hearing Delayed On L.A. Hearst Ballots

Los Angeles—A court hearing on a disputed representation election among more than 1,500 striking and locked-out employes of Hearst's Herald-Examiner has been postponed to Jan. 20.

Strike Dir. William R. Robertson of the joint strike-lockout council said the National Labor Relations Board requested a continuance from Jan. 6 to further prepare its case on the legality of NLRB elections held last Dec. 12-14.

Hearst management sought a court order to halt the balloting. The petition was denied but ballots were put under lock and key until the court rules on the issue.

Meanwhile official media reports in Editor & Publisher showed the Her-Ex continuing to lose advertising in the face of a nationwide labor boycott. For the first nine months of 1968, the paper lost 7.1 million lines. For November the loss was 953,261 lines, second highest for any month during the year.

Total ad linage losses for the strikebreaker-produced Her-Ex climbed far above the 10 million mark as Hearst management still refused to engage in any meaningful bargaining. The Newspaper Guild and the Machinists struck Dec. 15, 1967, and members of eight other unions were locked out by management.

Only a handful of strikebreakers voted in the NLRB election. Virtually all ballots were cast by union members at the one-time flagship paper of the Hearst chain.

Management challenged every ballot cast by strikers and locked-out workers on the ground that their jobs no longer were available.

"We are convinced the ultimate result of this fight will be an overwhelming victory for free trade unionism in southern California and the newspaper industry," said Robertson.

Eight AFL-CIO unions representing idled Herald-Examiner employes petitioned for the election to stop Hearst from taking possible decertification action.

The strike-lockout put 2,000 workers on the street. Hearst has published the daily, once the largest evening paper in the nation, with the aid of imported professional strikebreakers and supervisors.

Labor Supplies Funds:

Ghetto Renewal Plan Keyed to New Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

with the neighborhood were instrumental in making the project possible.

Evans also praised the St. Louis Building Trades Council and the contractors' associations for their work and cooperation in helping to plan the project.

He reported that building trades unions and contractors' associations in Boston have also signed agreements to train ghetto residents in rebuilding slum houses, and are expected to launch specific projects here soon.

Similar agreements are under discussion in Baltimore, Chicago and Gary, Ind., Evans said.

The principal enabling contracts in the project involve locals of the Operating Engineers, Plasterers, Cement Masons, Carpenters, Stone Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers, Painters, Bricklayers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Laborers and Teamsters, and district councils of the Laborers and Carpenters.

The St. Louis employer groups involved are Associated General Contractors, Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors, Plumbing Contractors, Mason Contractors, the National Electrical Contractors Association, and Sharks General Contractors.

Labor Grant

The training of at least 150 workers is covered by a $176,500 grant from the Labor Dept. to Construction Job Opportunities, Inc., formed by general contractors in the St. Louis area.

A craft selection committee with equal representation from labor and management will review job applications and classify workers for the project.

Workers hired will be classified as qualified workmen, advanced trainees or trainees, according to previous experience.

Qualified workers will receive the current negotiated pay rate for their particular crafts. Advanced trainees will receive from 60 to 90 percent of journeyman pay, depending upon degrees of skill. The starting rate for trainees will be $3 per hour.

Trainees will be allowed to work across jurisdictional lines as helpers for six months after which they will be assigned to a trade as an advanced trainee. Union membership will be made available not later than the completion of the advanced trainee training period.

Area Ratio

The craft selection committee will determine the ratio of nonresidents to residents of the area to be hired, except that in no case will the ratio in the advanced trainee or trainee classifications be less than 1 resident to 3 skilled journeymen.

Michael L. Galli, director of the St. Louis Federal Housing Administration office, described the project as one that "we hope will be adopted in other neighborhoods and urban areas throughout the nation."

He said rehabilitated homes will be sold to residents of the area, using FHA below-market-rate interest programs. Most completed homes will be of the three- or four-bedroom size, selling at an average price of $13,000, with down payments as low as $200 and monthly payments as low as $60.

8 Rail Unions In Canada Win 2-Year Pact

Montreal—For the first time in their bargaining history, eight railroad unions and Canada's major railroads have reached agreement on a new contract before the old one expired.

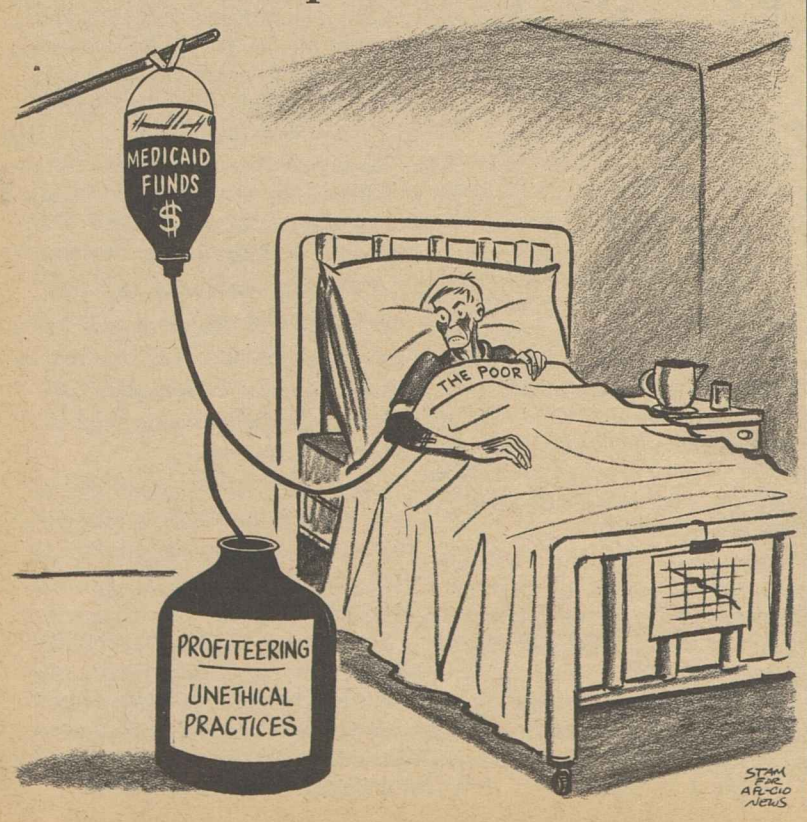
The settlement, coming nine days before a previous 3-year pact ran out, provides 75,000 non-operating workers with a 6.5 percent across-the-board wage boost, effective Jan. 1, 1969, and another 6.5 percent next Jan. 1.

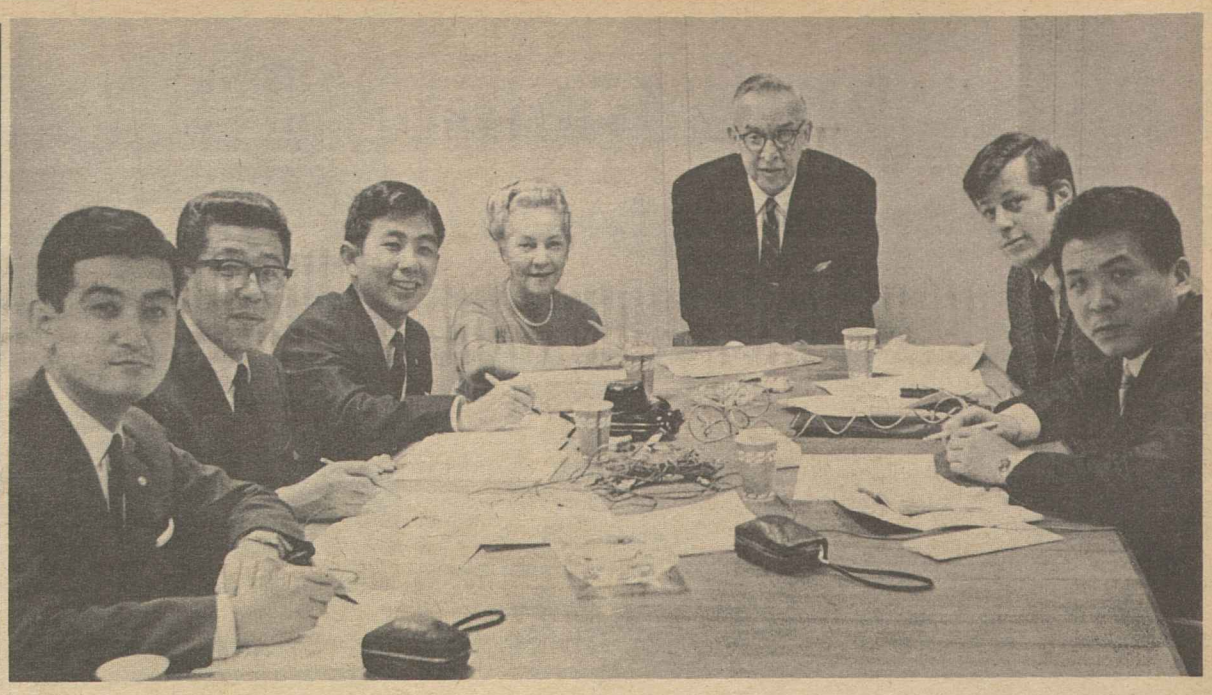
The new two-year contract, negotiated over a three-week period with aid from a federal mediator, also provides for a new job security program, advance notice on job changes due to technological improvements, and retraining benefits.

The agreement was negotiated by Maintenance of Way Employes, Railway & Airline Clerks, Transportation-Communication Employes, Firemen & Oilers, Signalmen, Sleeping Car Porters, United Telegraph Workers and the Railway, Transport & General Workers.

Negotiations are still under way in two other disputes—one involving eight railroad shopcraft unions and the other, the Railroad Trainmen, now merged into the new United Transportation Union.

Stop the Drain





VISITING JAPANESE UNIONISTS, members of the Department Store Workers Union (DILA), discuss relations between the U.S. and Japanese labor movement during a stop in Washington. From left are Masayuki Takano, Shigneobu Sonoda, Naoji Hatanaka, Mrs. Ann Sutter of the Retail Clerks and ICFTU Women's Consultative Committee, Harry Goldberg and Ronald Van Helden of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs, and Kesao Arai. The RCIA sponsored the foreign union team on its tour of the United States.

Labor Evaluates 90th Congress

A detailed report on the record of the 90th Congress covering 97 legislative issues is now available from the AFL-CIO.

The report, "Labor Looks at the 90th Congress," prepared by the federation's Dept. of Legislation, covers the economy, the urban crisis, welfare, education and health, consumer protection, conservation and natural resources, labor legislation, civil rights and civil liberties, elections and congressional reform and foreign policy.

Single copies of the publication, 77J, are available free. Bulk copies can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division at 15 cents per copy or $13.50 per 100 copies.

Meat Strikers Picket Neuhoff Mansion Estate

Roanoke, Va. — Striking Meat Cutters from four states picketed the palatial home of Lorenz Neuhoff here during the holidays to call public attention to their struggle for union contract benefits at Neuhoff meat packing plants.

The strikers braved heavy rain and near-freezing temperatures to remind Neuhoff of his refusal to bargain with their union. Led by Earl Grant, executive assistant to union Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd, the group included local union members along with strikers from Neuhoff Packing Co. plants in Montgomery, Ala., and Clarksville, Tenn., and employes from Kinston, N.C.

Parading before Neuhoff's columned southern mansion, the strikers carried signs relating their requests for union contracts and better conditions. The demonstration was part of a year-long union effort to bring Neuhoff and his family to the bargaining table.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently called on all union members to support a consumer boycott against Neuhoff Packing Co. meats including Frosty Morn, Valleydale and Reelfoot products that labor calls unfair.

The strike at the Neuhoff plant in Clarksville began last Apr. 16; at Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 21, and at Quincy, Fla., Sept. 28.

Abel Finds UN Unfair In Its Rebuke to Israel

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel expressed concern in a letter to Sec. of State Dean Rusk that the United Nations "is being used to serve the cause of propaganda" instead of the cause of peace in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

"As a former member of the American delegation to the UN," Abel said, "I am distressed by the substance and tone of the discussion in the Security Council on the complaint relating to Israel's attack on the airport at Beirut."

Abel, in Washington for a meeting of the union's executive council, wrote that representatives of most governments, including the United States, seem to be more concerned about Lebanon's complaint than previous Arab attacks within Israel.

"Moreover," he added, "these representatives give the appearance of being more concerned about property values than they are about people."

The Steelworkers' president noted that all reports in the press indicate that the Arabs have "directed their campaign against civilians, while the Israelis took every precaution to limit their response to material."

Pointing out that not a single person was reported killed or injured at the Beirut airport, Abel said it was evident that "the Israelis clearly planned it that way," adding:

"They did not rely on aerial bombing with all of its inaccuracies. They used methods which involved great risk to their own lives, but only a minimum of danger to Lebanese."

Abel deplored the fact that the Security Council was called into a special session to condemn Israel, when at least three specific examples of Arab attacks in Israel have not drawn the council's attention.

He listed them as a machine-gun attack on an Israeli passenger plane, killing one passenger; a bomb planted in a Jerusalem market that killed 12 persons and wounded 50; the hijacking to Algeria of an Israeli airliner and the imprisonment of its crew and passengers.

"The sad fact is that neither these events nor numerous other Israeli charges of Arab violations of the UN ceasefire have had hearings before the Security Council," Abel emphasized.

In his letter, Abel went on to say that these developments indicate "that the United Nations is straying from its original purpose. Instead of serving the cause of peace, it is being misused to serve the cause of propaganda."

The Israel-Arab conflict, he wrote, has become so complex and deep-rooted that no isolated action, particularly one in which no lives are lost, should be singled out for council criticism, "while so many other actions are permitted to go unnoticed."

Abel said it is evident that Arab propaganda in the UN, in this case, is carried out not to influence world opinion against Israel but to "induce the United States to cancel its agreement to sell 50 Phantom jet fighters to Israel."

However, he concluded, "We are confident that the government will carry out its commitment to help restore the balance of power in the Middle East, for any other course would guarantee a new war based on overwhelming Soviet supplies to the Arab nations."

69-11-1

Gerhard Colm Dies, Employment Act Author

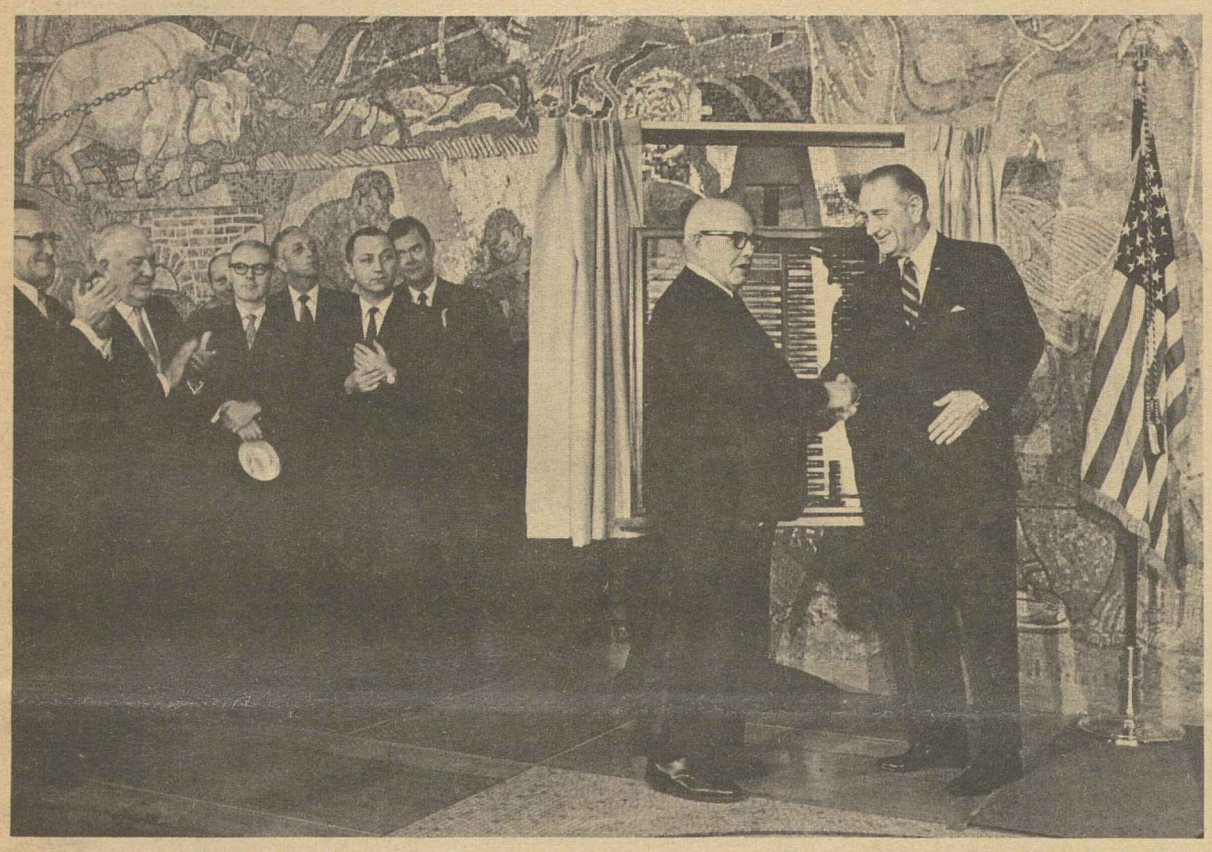
Gerhard Colm, widely known economist and an architect of the Employment Act of 1946, died in Washington, D.C., at the age of 71. At the time of his death he was the chief economist for the National Planning Association, a private, non-profit, non-partisan research institute.

Colm was one of the pioneers in advocating use of the federal budget and economic and fiscal policies to combat economic downturns and otherwise stablize the economy.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 18, 1969 | No. 3

LBJ Praises Labor's Role In 5-Year Legislative Gains



100 PENS USED BY PRES. JOHNSON to sign into law 100 landmark legislative measures during his five years in the White House are presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as a tribute to labor's cooperation in helping to achieve the progressive legislative program.

Meany Calls Him 'One of Greatest'

Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson paid a farewell visit to AFL-CIO headquarters to thank the nation's working people for their support of his Administration and to present them with "a symbol of what the last five years has been all about."

That symbol was a glass-enclosed case containing 100 pens used in signing into law 100 landmark legislative measures enacted during his Administration, all of them with the active support of organized labor.

The President turned the case over to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a ceremony, Jan. 13, in the lobby of the federation building across Lafayette Park from the White House.

It was a frankly sentimental occasion for both Johnson and Meany—and for the Executive Council members, AFL-CIO staff and guests who filled the lobby for a final, personal tribute to the President before he closes out his Administration.

Meany accepted the case and the pens "on behalf of the AFL-CIO, its leadership, its millions of members, and on behalf of the many, many millions more who will be beneficiaries of the legislation which you signed into law. . . ."

He predicted that "Lyndon Johnson will go down in history as one of our greatest chief executives." **(Text of Johnson's and Meany's remarks, Page 7.)**

That evening, at a dinner dance in New York honoring the President and Mrs. Johnson, Meany was one of 21 prominent Americans who presented the President with a capsule history of the LBJ years in the White House.

Meany called Johnson a "friend of all workers everywhere; a man who devoted his life without stint to public service, attaining the highest office, yet holding common bond with those he served. . . ."

(Continued on Page 12)

Oil Giants Balking on Pattern Pact

Denver—Striking oil workers agreed to contract terms with one major company and several small independents but the great bulk of the 60,000 strikers continued to walk picket lines from coast to coast.

Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers said most of the big oil firms are still balking at settlements in line with a "pattern" agreement between OCAW and the Union Oil Co.

"This is still a major and very serious strike," said Grospiron.

OCAW members struck Jan. 4 at about 100 refineries and other oil installations after working without a contract since Dec. 31. The union had 435 separate agreements with 20 major oil firms and numerous independents who together produce about 6.5 million barrels of petroleum products daily.

The first break in the strike came Jan. 12 when Union Oil offered a package of benefits valued by OCAW at 69.6 cents an hour over a two-year period.

The offer ended the strike at two refineries in California, and other

(Continued on Page 2)

Final State of Union Message:

Johnson Calls on Congress To Press Social Advances

By John M. Barry

Lyndon B. Johnson went to Congress and the American people for the last time as President to deliver his farewell State of the Union message, summing up the accomplishments of his Administration and urging the nation to follow through on the commitments they represent.

The President's nationally televised address was given to a joint session of Congress, where he had spent so much of his public life.

The members of Congress welcomed him as one of their own with a standing ovation of more than three minutes and repeated interruptions for applause.

The President's speech, delivered in subdued tones, was a mixture of pride in the major social advances achieved during his five years in office, regret over the failure to win peace in Viet Nam, and open sentiment recalling the struggles and associations of a lifetime in the nation's service.

"I hope it may be said, a hundred years from now," he told Congress, "that together we helped to make our country more just for all its people—as well as to insure the blessings of liberty for our posterity.

"I believe it will be said that we tried." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

But Johnson's sixth State of the Union message, for all its valedictory nature, looked ahead as well as backward. The President outlined a number of proposals to extend and expand domestic programs, including a 13 percent rise in social security benefits, sharp increases in funds for the mode' cities program and for job training, appropriations to permit construction of 500,000 housing units for needy families in the next fiscal year, and creation of an urban development bank to provide capital for community improvements.

These proposals and others were spelled out in detail in the President's budget for fiscal 1970, sent to Congress the following day. The budget, which his aides described as "very tight," is aimed at meeting pressing domestic and foreign needs and calls for continuation of the 10 percent income tax surcharge. **(Story, Page 4.)**

Later in the week, the President also sent Congress his annual economic message, forecasting a year of continued prosperity and growth,

(Continued on Page 12)

Wirtz Urges $2 Floor For All Hourly Wages

Every worker in the United States should receive a minimum wage of $2 an hour "to maintain himself and his family decently," Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz told Congress in his final report on the operations of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Universal minimum wage coverage at $2 an hour would cut in half the number of persons living "in poverty," presently estimated at 22 to 26 million, Wirtz said.

Noting that in contrast to the number of persons at the poverty level, unemployement is only between two and three millions, the secretary concluded that more than half of those living in poverty do so not because the head of the family is unemployed but because he doesn't get a decent living wage

(Continued on Page 10)

Textile Workers Win Long Darlington Battle

The Supreme Court ended a 13-year legal battle by refusing to disturb a National Labor Relations Board ruling that Deering Milliken, Inc., closed its Darlington, S.C., plant unlawfully to "chill" union organizing in the other 45 plants of the giant textile firm.

The high court declined to act on the corporation's petition to review a 1968 finding by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., that the NLRB applied the law correctly.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America both hailed the end of the union's long fight for justice on behalf of 510 Darlington workers whose jobs were abolished by Deering Milliken after a majority voted in 1956 for the union.

Pollock said that, while the end of the Darlington case will "finally bring these workers reemployment opportunities and backpay" of several million dollars, "there is no justification for any society to allow justice to drag along for nearly 13 years."

Meany congratulated the union on behalf of the AFL-CIO for its perseverance in continuing to fight

(Continued on Page 2)

5 Unions Plan New Building In Washington

Five international unions pooled their resources to find a site for a joint headquarters building in downtown Washington, and will erect an eight-story building at 18th St. and New York Ave. N.W., a block from the government's Executive Office Building.

The property, owned by the federal government, was obtained through the General Services Administration in an exchange of property plus an undisclosed amount of cash.

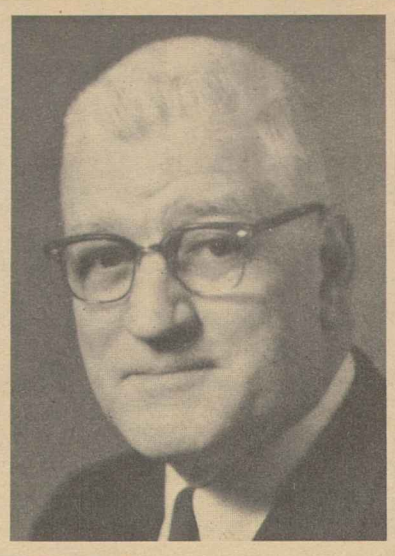
The five union landlords have incorporated themselves in the District of Columbia as United Unions, Inc. They are the Painters, Iron Workers, Fire Fighters, Bookbinders and Sheet Metal Workers. All now occupy rented quarters in Washington, and the Iron Workers' main office is in St. Louis.

Corporation officers are three union presidents— S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, president; John H. Lyons, Jr., of the Iron Workers, treasurer, and William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters, secretary.

Acquired by Trade

The five AFL-CIO affiliates first acquired the Wiscon Building on Wisconsin Ave., Bethesda, Md., and traded it for the Walker-Johnson Building on New York Ave. adjoining the Corcoran Museum.

The Walker-Johnson Building and four smaller structures will be demolished before construction begins, some time this year, for occupancy in 1970. Raftery said the five unions will occupy approximately two thirds of the 175,000 gross square feet in the new structure.



RHODE ISLAND UNION OFFICIALS Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., left, and Francis E. Doherty have been appointed by Gov. Frank Licht to posts in the state government. Buckley, northeast regional vice president for the Newspaper Guild, has been named the governor's press secretary. Doherty, recording and corresponding secretary of the Providence AFL-CIO since 1949, is the new director of the Rhode Island Dept. of Labor.

2 Emergency Boards Named in Rail Disputes

Two three-member emergency boards have been named by Pres. Johnson to investigate and make recommendations in wage-benefits disputes involving three unions and the nation's railroads. The action blocked potential strikes for a 60-day period.

One board will hear a dispute involving the Conductors & Brakemen, now merged into the AFL-CIO United Transportation Union, and a separate dispute involving the Locomotive Engineers, a non-affiliated union.

The unions have been locked in negotiations for many months over wages, workloads, expenses, home terminal time and vacations. They have exhausted negotiation and mediation procedures under the Railway Labor Act.

In each case, the railroads demand that the unions accept "pattern" settlements negotiated previously with other rail unions. However, Conductors & Brakemen and Engineers' leaders contend their members are entitled to separate settlements to correct "inequities."

The second board was named to look into a dispute involving the Railroad Signalmen and the carriers over wages, guaranteed annual income, job assignments and unemployment benefits. This union, too, has rejected the "pattern."

If the emergency boards had not been established, the Engineers would have been free to strike on Jan. 14, the Conductors & Brakemen on Jan. 15, and the Signalmen on Jan. 16.

The President's action in naming the boards blocks strikes or the imposition of new wages and rules by the railroads for a period of 60 days from the date on which the boards were appointed, Jan. 13.

The three men appointed to the BRT and ORCB board are the Rev. Leo C. Brown of St. Louis University, chairman; Paul Guthrie, head of the University of North Carolina economics department, and Abram Stockman, a New York attorney.

Named to the Signalmen's board were Laurence E. Seibel, chairman, and Rolf Valtin, both of Washington, D. C., and both arbitrators, and Jacob Seidenberg, a Falls Church, Va., labor relations consultant.

In another development, the U.S. District Court in Nashville, Tenn., issued a temporary restraining order to halt a strike by Railroad Trainmen, also now part of UTU, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The court scheduled a hearing, Jan. 22, on whether the injunction should be made permanent.

The temporary order was issued a few hours after the BRT struck upon expiration of a 60-day "cooling-off" period under an earlier emergency board procedure.

The board, in mid-December, had submitted recommendations that both sides return to bargaining on a crew-size issue. Negotiations followed but the union accused management of "putting up roadblocks" to any equitable settlement.

"We have obeyed all the procedures of the Railway Labor Act and we are legally free to strike," a BRT spokesman said. "In the circumstances, we feel it is unjust for the courts to take away our right to strike."

The National Mediation Board called both sides into Washington, and talks got underway in a renewed effort to reach a settlement.

Coordinated Program Urged on Food for Poor

A coordinated program for feeding the poor is needed to wipe out the hunger and malnutrition that exists in the nation, Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare told Congress. He urged a wholesale reorganization of the "fragmented" programs now in operation.

Cohen testified before the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition & Human Needs that hunger cannot be eliminated simply by "stuffing more food down people's gullet."

He further suggested that federal food programs for the poor be switched from the Agriculture Dept. to HEW because it could do a better job. HEW, he said, "unlike Agriculture, is not subject to interference or domination by the congressional committees or outside interests or agricultural producers."

Hunger and malnutrition will continue unless the federal government takes over all welfare programs and embarks on a broad coordinated program of health education, food technology, and aid in family planning for the poor, Cohen declared.

His ideas for curbing the "fragmentation" in the federal nutrition field, Cohen said, would be left over for secretary-designate Robert H. Finch "as something to achieve."

Cohen recommended creating within HEW a human nutrition administration which would do more than "focus on health, agricultural production, or even the poor."

"We need," he continued, "an agency that can bring to bear resources in education, marketing strategy economics, public welfare and related programs."

The nutrition administration would have the responsibility for food distribution programs and an "innovative" food stamp program.

Earlier, Agriculture Sec. Orville L. Freeman told the Senate committee that it would cost an additional $1 billion a year to close the nutritional gap and end hunger.

Freeman listed two main obstacles in the war on hunger and malnutrition—the refusal of Congress to appropriate sufficient funds and the reluctance of more conservative counties to participate in federal food programs.

From a meager start eight years ago, food aid programs have grown to a $1 billion-a-year operation. About half the money goes to school lunch programs. The other half is for the food stamp program so poor families can make purchases in grocery stores with the stamps.

Meanwhile, price support payments to farmers have been running between $3 billion and $4 billion annually.

Freeman, in his farewell testimony, was critical of Congress for cutting appropriations for the food program last year.

He also criticized the "token funding" for the child nutrition program. As a result, he said "there are still more than 2.5 million children who should be receiving free or reduced price lunches, but who will not."

13 Years in Courts:

Textile Union Wins Darlington Battle

(Continued from Page 1)

for the rights of the stranded workers "and for its continuing effort to win gains for workers" in other southern cotton mills. He added:

"Though it is doubtful that full justice will ever be done" for Darlington employes, "one great step forward has been taken. One more loophole through which antiunion employers such as Deering Milliken can slip has been closed."

In other labor cases, the Supreme Court refused to review 11 lower court decisions. By unanimous vote, the justices overruled two lower courts to reinstate a suit by eight Negroes and five whites against the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Co. at the Birmingham, Ala., yards.

Discrimination Charged

The employes complained that their promotion from carman helper to carman had been blocked by racial discrimination. The high court said they should not have to go through all the steps of the grievance procedure under the railroad's contract with the Railway Carmen because such a remedy would be "absolutely futile" in this case.

The Deering Milliken case goes back to the middle 1950s, when TWUA sought to organize mill workers at Darlington and other company plants in the Carolinas.

During the campaign, management told Darlington workers the plant would be closed if they voted for the union. They did, and company directors soon approved an order by Roger Milliken, the head of the chain, to close the plant and sell the equipment piecemeal. That prevented any purchaser from continuing operations at Darlington, the union charged.

After long hearings the NLRB ruled that Darlington and Deering Milliken were commonly controlled. It ordered the corporation to pay lost wages and bargain with TWUA about re-employment of the fired workers at other D-M mills.

Decision Upset

The appeals court at Richmond, however, upset the NLRB decision by ruling that an employer has the right to go out of business at any time for all or part of his operations. The Supreme Court reversed the appeals judges and sent the case back to the NLRB for further hearings.

An employer has the "absolute right" to terminate its entire business at any time, the high court reiterated, but a partial closing was held to be unlawful "if motivated by a purpose to chill unionism" in other company plants.

After further hearings the NLRB concluded that Darlington and Deering Milliken constituted a single employer and that closing the Darlington mill was "at least in part the product of a desire to discourage unionism at other Deering Milliken mills."

The board found that Darlington was one of 17 corporations owned and controlled by the Milliken family. Again it ordered the company to bargain with the union and reinstate the workers who lost their jobs. That time the 4th Circuit voted to enforce the board's order, but the corporation again refused to comply and filed its review petition with the Supreme Court.

Major Oil Firms Balk At Breakthrough Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

plants of Union Oil and its Pure Oil division in the East have since settled on similar terms. The union said it believes most Union and Pure plants will have reached agreements by week's end.

Other Offers Awaited

Grospiron said no other major company has offered to settle on similar terms, although it is traditional practice for the major producers to wait until one big firm has made an acceptable offer.

"Certainly they cannot claim lack of money," said Grospiron. "Why should they balk?"

Several small firms—Golden Eagle, Powerline and Beacon of California, Delta Refining Co. in Memphis—have agreed to benefits equal to, or better than the Union-Pure settlement, according to Grospiron.

The Union Oil settlement was described by the OCAW as "a combination of direct wage increases and reduced employe payments toward the cost of pension plans and medical-hospital insurance coverage."

Wages alone were reported to average 41 cents an hour over the term of the contract.

OCAW said the strike is the first general strike in the oil industry since 1952. Last year its wage policy committee voted to seek a wage boost of at least 72 cents an hour to bring wages more in line with productivity and the increasing profitability of the oil industry.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned when the strike started that the industry's determination to resist the just objectives of its workers had created a grave danger to community safety. The struck firms are operating 80 to 90 refineries with untrained and unskilled workers at considerable risk to public safety, Meany said.

Challenges Lifted On RCIA Election

The Labor Dept. has dismissed all challenges to the June 1968 election for officers of the Retail Clerks and in effect certified the results.

RCIA Pres. James T. Housewright said the dismissal of charges brought by defeated candidates "confirmed our judgment" that the balloting was legal and democratic. The union now can step up its organizational activities "with this burden removed," he said.

Winning candidates in the June election at more than 7,000 polling places were chosen by margins of more than 40,000 votes. Besides Housewright they are: Sec.-Treas. William W. Maguire and Vice Presidents Samuel J. Meyers, Earl D. McDavid, Peter L. Hall, David A. Wade, Ivan M. Morriss, Donald E. Carter, William A. McGrath, Thomas G. Whaley, Ronald L. Meeker and Thomas M. Russow.

Bargaining, Organizing Cited:

IUD Reports Growth In Finances, Services

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is growing in size and financial stability and intends to strengthen its programs of service to members, with special emphasis on coordinated bargaining and organizing, its president reported.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who took over the IUD presidency last June 14, announced after a departmental executive committee meeting that the Operating Engineers had recently reaffiliated for 60,000 members. Abel said IUD net worth has increased by $100,000 to a figure in excess of $1 million and that bargaining and organizing services will be expanded to meet the needs of affiliates as income permits.

With big business firms merging to form ever-larger conglomerate companies, IUD will concentrate on coordinated bargaining programs. But there will be no slackening in IUD efforts to organize on a cooperative basis, Abel said.

He announced the election of Pres. David Selden of the Teachers to the IUD board, with another mail ballot authorized on seating Pres. Charles H. Pillard of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, both to succeed retiring officers of their unions.

The next department convention will be held Sept. 25-26 in Atlantic City, Abel said.

At a press conference, Abel criticized financial experts and columnists who would check inflation by trading off employment for price stability—in other words, he said, "taking it out of the hides of the workers."

The "inflation fighters have said nothing about price concessions, or a few million less profits for the big corporations such as General Motors or U.S. Steel," Abel noted.

He announced that in its search for more social and economic progress, IUD will press for reinsurance of pension programs, improvements in the amount and coverage of the federal minimum wage law, liberalized social security and medical insurance programs, and other legislative objectives of the AFL-CIO.

The IUD executive committee adopted policy statements supporting the strike-lockout of 2,000 union members against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, now entering its 14th month, and urging the Senate to modify Rule 22, which permits unlimited debate.

The committee also praised Pres. Johnson as one who "spoke and fought for those we also champion — the underpaid and underprivileged, the submerged and the oppressed, the old and the young, and all who suffer the handicaps of poverty and discrimination."

"There are some who have forgotten all this. We have not, and we never will," the statement declared.

Another statement promised support to the incoming administration for "every sound and forward-looking effort" to carry on the "endless struggle for a better society."

The Nixon administration, the IUD said, takes power in a nation which "for the first time in history, has been free of economic recession for eight years." It can "demonstrate that the prosperity and progress now enjoyed by most Americans can be extended to every American."

Despite problems caused by war and inflation, the Administration and Congress must revise and strengthen the remedies which have proved inadequate, not abandon them, the IUD committee declared.

James L. Doyle Dies, Led Coopers 50 Years

Roslindale, Mass.—Pres.-Emeritus James J. Doyle of the Coopers, who died here at 84, devoted his working life to the union movement and his 50-year record as head of the Coopers "stands as a monument to his memory," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to his wife Ann and their four daughters.

Doyle was president until 1965, when he retired to "rest and travel." During those years he attended every convention of the AFL and the AFL-CIO. He joined the Coopers in 1901, Pres. Ernest D. Higdon, his successor, reported.

FOOD FOR STARVING BIAFRANS is loaded in Brooklyn on the S.S. Forra by members of Longshoremen's Local 1814 who interrupted their strike against New York shipping owners to load the relief ship. Sources of the donated foodstuffs included the Transport Workers, below, shown hauling sacks of rice onto one of four trucks used in the union's "mercy caravan." TWU members donated more than 5,000 pounds of canned goods and rice for the Biafra relief expedition.

Garment Union Sets Up Mail-Order Drug Plan

New York—Members of the Ladies' Garment Workers should be getting prescription drugs by mid-1969 at a fraction of the cost they now pay. Their medicine bills will be cut by a mail-order drug plan instituted by union and employer trustees.

Each order—limited to a 30-day supply of medicine—will cost members $1. The plan will pay the rest, including the cost of mailing.

It's estimated that the average cost to members will be 25 percent of normal retail drugstore prices.

The plan will be financed through modifications of an agreement between the ILGWU and employers governing contributions to the union's Unemployment Benefits Fund.

These modifications provide that instead of employers paying one-half of 1 percent of payroll to the SUB fund, three-eights of that 1 percent will go to the union's new Health Services Plan. The other one-eighth of 1 percent will continue to be paid into the SUB fund.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg praised the employers for showing foresight and concern in approving the additional service benefit for garment workers. Stulberg had first proposed the drug prescription plan at the union's convention last May.

Trustees of the plan estimate that more than 2 million prescriptions will be filled each year at a cost to the plan of nearly $5 million.

A number of pharmacies designated to fill the orders for the medicines also are expected to make available to members a list of selected non-prescription items at reduced prices.

Administrator of the fund is Louis Rolnick, director of the union's Welfare & Health Benefits Dept.

5 Food Chains In Atlanta Halt Sale of Grapes

Atlanta — Five big food store chains in Atlanta have discontinued the sale of California grapes at the urging of local clergymen and a citizens' committee set up to support the boycott campaign of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The food chains acted in defiance of a "buy grapes" counter-campaign led by the John Birch Society and the National Right to Work Committee.

Leading the grape boycott drive were the Atlanta Committee to Support the California Farm Workers and the Concerned Clergy, made up of 50 local ministers, priests and rabbis. Their efforts led to halting of grape sales by the A & P, Big Apple, Colonial, Kroger and Winn-Dixie stores.

Earlier, major chains in Chicago and Detroit announced they would no longer carry California grapes and mayors of Chicago and Philadelphia joined with the chief executives of other major cities in halting purchase of California grapes by city institutions.

The boycott, launched by the Farm Workers after California table grape growers refused to recognize the right of their workers to union representation, has the backing of the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Teachers Add 18,000 New Members

Three more groups of classroom instructors joined the American Federation of Teachers to put the 1968 total of new members over the 18,000 mark—in Wake Island, West Haven, Conn., and Wilmington, Del.

The West Haven AFT defeated a National Education Association affiliate in a runoff election, 234-225. Wilmington union teachers defeated the local NEA affiliate, 417-325, in the AFT's first Delaware victory. The Wake Island AFT got a charter as new Local 1929 to join other overseas locals of school employes at U.S. installations.

Dock Strikers Reach Accord in New York

New York—Longshore negotiators voted unanimous approval of language in a new three-year dock agreement for this port and then sought to win approval of similar contract terms in more than 20 other Atlantic and Gulf ports where ILA members have been on strike since Dec. 20.

The strike by 75,000 dock workers is not over, ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason warned en route to South Atlantic port negotiations in Miami.

"So long as one port is down, all ports are down," Gleason said. He announced that when negotiations are completed, all contracts will be ratified and signed on the same day. Only then will strikers go back to work, he emphasized.

The New York settlement, subject to membership vote, will bring dockworker wages from a base rate of $3.62 an hour to $4.60 by the third year.

Wages in the New York settlement will total 98 cents over the contract term, with an additional 68 cents applied by steamship firms and stevedore companies to pensions, health and welfare benefits, vacations and holidays.

Special Mediator David L. Cole reported to the White House and Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz that the key step toward final settlement has been achieved here. Two associates, Daniel Fitzpatrick and Robert E. Kennedy of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, will now turn to the problems of the "outports" in the South Atlantic, and Gulf ports from Tampa to Brownsville, Tex.

Cole said the settlement here will make it unnecessary for the President to ask Congress for any additional authority to resolve the longshore dispute.

The New York "package" totaling $1.60 an hour over three years calls for wage increases of 38 cents an hour the first year, 25 cents the second and 35 cents the third.

Representatives from all North Atlantic ports met here to approve the printed contract language, subject to later ratification by ILA members. Union and management in the "outports" now will try to apply the holiday, vacation, guaranteed workweek and container language to each port, the union said.

New York employers have agreed to retain a work guarantee of 2,080 hours a year, or a full 52 weeks. Until now, only Philadelphia has had a similar but lower guarantee.

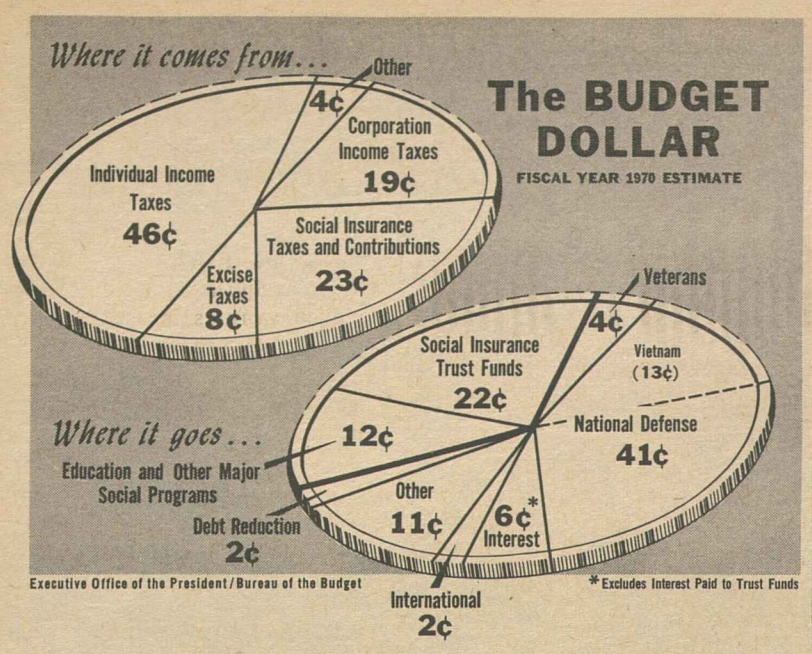
Another major issue is the job-protection clause affecting "stripping and stuffing" of freight containers within a 50-mile radius of each port.

Social Agency Cites Late CWA Leader

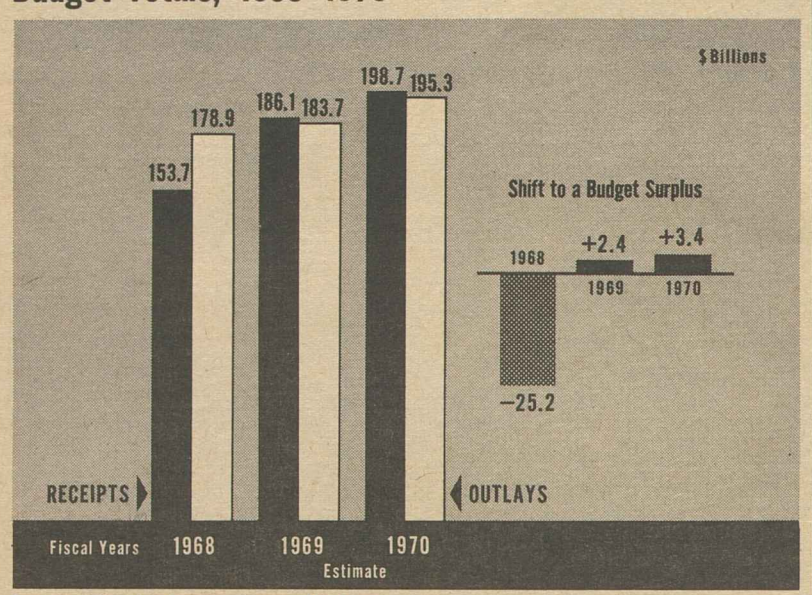
New Orleans—Leon Duplantier, former president of Communications Workers Local 3410, will posthumously receive the annual Merit Award to Labor given by the Association for Retarded Children, Inc., of Greater New Orleans.

Duplantier, who died in February 1968, was active in United Fund drives in a number of capacities, including a role as special assistant of community services representing the president of the Louisiana AFL-CIO.

He gave many hours of his time to promoting the welfare of the mentally retarded.



Budget Totals, 1968-1970



Appliance Makers Told To Improve Warranties

Appliance manufacturers and repairmen have been warned that they must improve the quality of appliance service and warranties within a year or face regulation by federal legislation.

The warning was contained in the report of a presidential task force on appliance warranties and service released by Betty Furness, special assistant to the President for consumer affairs.

Her office coordinated the work of the task force which included Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz, Commerce Sec. C. R. Smith, Chairman Paul Rand Dixon of the Federal Trade Commission, and other top government executives.

Miss Furness said the gist of the report and its recommendations is that manufacturers "get some of the garbage out of their warranties, and get more guarantee into them."

Dixon's recommendation in the report were that FTC "intensify its efforts" to halt deceptive advertising of appliance guarantees and consider issuing "guidelines" for warranties.

He also proposed consumer education on warranties and guarantees, an end to "disclaimers" of warranties by manufacturers, "clear and simple" language in warranties and an end to manufacturers trying to pass on to the consumer the cost of replacing defective parts.

Smith recommended that the appliance industry provide the consumer with point-of-sale product information to aid shopping for appliances and reduce misunderstanding of guarantees.

Wirtz called for a continuing study of the appliance industry's manpower aspects by the government with a view toward improving repair service and the training and qualifications of repairmen.

The task force, created by Pres. Johnson in his 1968 consumer message to Congress, pointed to numerous examples of misleading, unclear warranties and guarantees, failures to live up to them and costly repairs of appliances.

The task force did not specify exactly what form legislation should take, if its warning isn't heeded, but suggested that the measures might be patterned after several bills introduced in the 90th Congress.

Generally, they were shaped to crack down on deceptive guarantees, give the consumers more remedies against them and set compulsory standards for warranties and guarantees.

ILA Medical Center Marks First Decade

Brooklyn, N.Y.—Local Longshoremen and their employers began a second decade of service at the Brooklyn Longshoremen's Medical Center with a report predicting continued growth.

In the last two fiscal years the medical and dental care center added two new floors to the Anthony Anastasio memorial wing and enlarged other center facilities, Trustee Chairman M. E. Knabe and Pres. Anthony Scotto reported.

In 10 years since the center's founding, they noted that 140,922 patients made 774,596 visits to the center and received nearly 1.5 million services.

The center has grown from a pilot project to a medical and dental care complex second to none, Medical Dir. Francis V. Mitchell and Business Administrator Bart Di Mattina said in a tribute to the directors and the staff. Trustees include ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and Vice Pres. Scotto.

Surplus Anticipated:

'Very Tight' Johnson Budget Retains 10% Tax Surcharge

By David L. Perlman

The outgoing Johnson Administration submitted to Congress a "very tight" budget designed to meet America's most pressing needs at home, fulfill the nation's commitments abroad—and return a surplus to the Treasury.

Until peace in Viet Nam allows a reduction in military spending, the President told Congress, the 10 percent tax surcharge should be continued and present excise taxes on automobiles and telephone calls should be extended.

Johnson predicted that a continued growing economy will provide the extra revenue needed to expand high priority health, education, housing and job training programs. It will leave enough left over, he said, to achieve a budget surplus for the second successive year.

The President's budget anticipates that the federal government will take in $198.7 billion during the fiscal year beginning next July 1, and pay out $195.3 billion—for a surplus of $3.4 billion.

He estimated that the current fiscal year, ending June 30, will close with expenditures totaling $183.7 billion and income adding up to $186.1 billion—for a $2.4 billion surplus.

The previous fiscal year showed a massive $25.2 billion deficit—partly, Johnson said, because Congress delayed so long in raising taxes to meet the Viet Nam war cost.

Included in the President's budget for the 1970 fiscal year is a new proposal for increases in social security benefits, along with higher payroll taxes and a higher taxable wage base to pay for the improved benefits.

The Johnson Administration proposal would:

- Extend medicare to nearly 2 million disabled persons between 50 and 65 and ease the restrictions on social security disability benefits.
- Provide an average 13 percent increase in social security retirement benefits, with at least a 10 percent raise for the nearly 25 million persons on the benefit rolls. The minimum benefit would be raised 45 percent to $80 a month and everyone who worked 20 years in covered employment would be guaranteed at least $100 a month at retirement age.
- Raise the taxable wage base for social security from $7,800 to $9,000 a year and advance by one year—to Jan. 1, 1970—the scheduled rise in the tax rate to 5.2 percent each on employer and worker.

The new Administration, of course, is not committed to this proposal—or to any other feature of the budget. Pres.-elect Nixon did, however, announce his support of Johnson's request to extend the income tax surcharge if conditions remain unchanged by this spring.

Outgoing Treasury Sec. Joseph W. Barr—the official who described the budget as "very tight"—said the surplus this year and next year will ease the money and credit "crunch" by taking the government out of the competition for credit and making it, instead, a supplier of credit.

Johnson said his spending proposals represent "our minimum requirements" and warned that any major cuts—by the new President or by Congress—could jeopardize the long record of prosperity the nation has enjoyed.

He said he was handing over to his successor a "strong . . . solvent . . . compassionate" government which has brought the nation "unprecedented economic growth."

Among the specifics Johnson proposed in his budget message were:

- An increase of nearly $500 million for job training and other manpower programs, including a virtual doubling of funds for the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program, operated through the National Alliance of Businessmen.
- A $759 million increase in federal spending for all education programs to a total of $9.8 billion—as compared with about $2 billion eight years ago.
- A new federally-assisted Urban Development Bank to help cities finance capital improvements. Such a bank was proposed by Vice Pres. Humphrey during his campaign for the presidency.
- Full funding by Congress of grants to state and local law enforcement agencies authorized last year in the Safe Streets & Crime Control Act.
- Stepped-up funds for civil rights enforcement and strengthening of enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- A new program of comprehensive health care for expectant mothers from low income families, including medical care for their children through the first year of life.

As in all budgets, prepared nearly two years in advance and subject to congressional oversight, changing priorities and changing conditions, the money figures are far from firm. When the President submitted his last budget, for example, he foresaw spending totaling $186.1 billion and revenue adding up to only $178.1 billion, for an $8 billion deficit.

If the Treasury Dept.'s current estimate holds up, the revenue will be $8 billion more than anticipated last year, while spending—largely because of congressional cutbacks—will be $2.4 billion less.

There is a contingency fund in the budget proposal to allow the incoming Nixon Administration more leeway in financing programs and shifting priorities.

But, as Johnson said in his budget message, "a substantial part of every budget reflects the continuing momentum of program decisions made in past years, by past Presidents and Congresses."

He stressed that "our domestic programs are increasingly focused on urgent national problems—inadequate educational opportunities, slum housing, increased crime, urban congestion and decay, pollution of our air and water, lack of proper health care, and hunger and malnutrition."

The President declared that his final budget "continues to place the greatest emphasis on progress in overcoming these ills."

Congress, Government Officials In Line for Major Salary Increases

Top government officials—including members of Congress, the Cabinet and the Supreme Court—will receive major salary increases next month unless either the House or Senate takes action to block the increases.

The pay raises were submitted by Pres. Johnson along with his budget under a 1967 law which spells out a procedure for adjusting the salaries of high-level government officials every four years.

The President's proposals would:

- Raise the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States from the present $40,000 a year to $62,500 and the salaries of associate justices of the Supreme Court from $39,500 to $60,000.
- Increase the pay of Cabinet members—the heads of the 12 government departments—from $35,000 to $60,000.
- Raise the salaries of congressmen and senators from $30,000 to $42,500.

Also at the $42,500 level would be heads of major non-Cabinet agencies, appellate court judges and the comptroller general. Under secretaries of departments, federal district judges and others at the current Level 3 pay scale of $29,500 would go to $40,000. Level 4, including assistant secretaries, would go from $28,750 to $38,000 and Level 5 bureau chiefs would advance from $28,000 to $36,000.

A blue ribbon commission, headed by Frederick B. Kappel and including AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, recommended substantial increases in the salaries of government executives in a report submitted to the President last month.

Under the 1967 law, such a committee is set up to study pay adjustments every four years—but the President is not bound by its findings in his recommendation to Congress.

In fact, as Johnson disclosed in his State of the Union address, the commission had recommended a $50,000 salary for members of Congress and for appointive positions traditionally linked to the congressional pay scale.

But congressional leaders told the President that an increase that large would pose too great a political risk—and might lead to rejection of the entire package. The $42,500 compromise was then worked out.

Congress must still go through the legislative process, however, to raise the pay of the Vice President, the Speaker of the House and the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate.

Meanwhile Congress gave final approval to a bill doubling the salary of the President of the United States to $200,000 a year. It was speeded to final passage before Inauguration Day because the Constitution bars a President from receiving a pay increase enacted during his term of office.

If the congressional and executive pay raises are not vetoed by the House or Senate, it will be good news for thousands of career federal employes in the upper civil service grades.

In Economic Report:

President Foresees Year of Prosperity

By Saul Miller

A year of continued prosperity and economic growth with the unemployment rate remaining below 4 percent was forecast for 1969 by Pres. Johnson in his final economic report.

But the President warned that the "biggest remaining overall economic challenge facing the nation" is to combine prosperity with price stability.

His Council of Economic Advisers looks for a 7 percent rate of economic growth in 1969 with a slowing of expansion in the first half of the year and a more rapid rate in the second half. Overall economic growth will be at a "more moderate rate" than in 1968.

Of the $60 billion rise in the gross national product—the total value of all goods and services produced — the council anticipates half of the economic growth will be in terms of higher prices and half in real output.

The President stressed that the nation stands at a "critical turning point" on the problem of price stability. He discarded as harmful an "overdose of fiscal and monetary restraint," mandatory controls on prices and wages or a do-nothing policy and called for a coordinated program including improved productive efficiency and voluntary cooperation by labor and management on wage and price decisions.

He said:

"It is understandable that, with living costs rising sharply, labor cannot now accept wage agreements limited to the rise in productivity. It is also understandable that, with production costs increasing, business cannot now hold prices entirely stable.

"But the process of deceleration must take hold for both prices and wages. The demands for incomes by business and labor combined must be brought more closely into line with the amount of real income the economy can generate."

The CEA restated in its section of the report the recommendations of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability that the average wage increase should be "a little below 5 percent" and that profits should be no higher than the average of the years 1967-68.

The President cited the record of achievement in his Administration. Pointing out that the nation is in its 95th month of continuous economic advance, he declared: "No longer do we view our economic life as a relentless tide of ups and downs. No longer do we fear that automation and technical progress will rob workers of jobs rather than help us to achieve greater abundance. No longer do we consider poverty and unemployment permanent landmarks on our economic scene."

Reviewing the gains in 1968, the President commented "in some ways 1968 was too big a year," citing the 4 percent rise in consumer prices, wage increases of 7 percent and the congressional delay in enacting the 10 percent tax surcharge.

To ensure greater flexibility in the economy the President urged discretionary authority voted by the Congress to the President to initiate limited changes in tax rates, subject to congressional veto, to avoid the "threat of fiscal stalemate" in the future. He urged also changes in the selection of Federal Reserve Board members.

In other areas the President recommended the establishment of an urban development bank to provide low-cost interest loans to state and local governments; the training of more construction workers through federally assisted manpower programs in cooperation with unions and contractors; an urban mass transportation trust fund financed by a portion of the automobile excise tax.

He called again for action on "an urgently needed" occupational safety and health bill, federal action on standards for state workmen's compensation laws and to improve the unemployment compensation programs; an increase in social security benefits and minimum payments, and medicare coverage for the disabled.

Extension of manpower training programs and of the anti-poverty programs of the OEO, resources for the new housing programs and a thorough review of income support programs also were urged.

The economic report included also a report from the Cabinet Coordinating Committee on Economic Planning for the End of Viet Nam Hostilities. The report noted that "prosperity has not depended on the defense buildup and will not need high military spending to support it in peacetime."

When peace comes in Viet Nam, the committee said, there will be a peace-growth dividend which could be used to liberalize social insurance and other cash benefits, the full funding of existing civilian programs and expansion of existing programs or new programs.

The tax reduction also merits consideration, the report said, but besides allowing for expiration of temporary taxes now in effect, the committee said it would not recommend further large-scale federal tax reductions in the years immediately following the end of hostilities because of "the urgent needs of the public sector."

A MINUTEMAN BRAND is presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in recognition of labor's cooperation in the U.S. Savings Bond program. Reno Odlin, who heads the Savings Bond Volunteer State Chairmen, displays the calf skin depicting the symbol of the bond drive. Less than 100 copies of the brand are being presented to organizations supporting the Savings Bond program.

Machinists on Strike At McDonnell Plant

St. Louis—Rejecting management contract offers as inadequate, members of the Machinists voted 5,261-3,517 to go on strike at the big McDonnell Douglas aerospace plant in nearby Hazelwood.

The nation's first major aerospace strike in more than a year affects some 18,000 hourly-paid employes who work on the F4 Phantom plane. Production employes at Conductron Corp. in St. Charles, 10 miles from Hazelwood, also joined the strike. The subsidiary firm makes flight simulators and electronics equipment for McDonnell Douglas.

Picket lines are holding firm and morale is high at both locations, IAM District 837 leaders reported. No meetings have been scheduled but the union notified the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service its negotiators are willing to meet at any time to discuss settlement terms.

No IAM member has crossed picket lines since the walkout started Jan. 13, Grand Lodge Rep. James Malott said.

District 837 won a long and bitter fight to retain bargaining rights after three separate representation elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Its contract with McDonnell Douglas expired Nov. 3 but was extended. The NLRB certified the IAM as the exclusive bargaining agent after Machinists' supporters outvoted adherents of the unaffiliated Auto Workers and the expelled Teamsters.

Because of the elections, negotiations started late. At a membership meeting Jan. 12, IAM members turned down an offer that included wage hikes of 6 percent the first year and an additional 3 percent in each of the two following years.

The consensus of members was that it should have been 8, 4 and 4 percent with improvements also in company offers on health and life insurance coverage, premium pay, holidays and pensions.

West Coast plants of McDonnell Douglas voted last July to accept new three-year pacts with annual wage hikes of 6, 3 and 3 percent; additional raises of 3 to 25 cents an hour for high-skilled workers; dental care benefits and other union-sought improvements.

The St. Louis wage rates have a higher base than the West Coast rates—from $2.47 to $3.98 an hour, the union said.

Labor Backs Wirtz Plan on Alien Wages

The AFL-CIO has endorsed a proposal by Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz to require employers bringing alien workers into the United States to pay them at least the $1.60 an hour federal minimum wage or the local prevailing wage, whichever is higher.

Present regulations require only that alien workers be paid at least the prevailing wage—which sometimes is as low as $1 or $1.25 an hour.

Wirtz announced his intent of using the federal minimum wage as a basic floor, declaring that any lesser amount would have an adverse effect on wages of American workers "even though the wages prevailing in the industry are less."

He invited comments from interested parties before making a final decision.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Wirtz that the proposed regulation "has the strong support" of the federation.

He noted that the federal wage floor is the amount Congress has determined is needed for a "minimum standard of living."

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, urges that the proposed regulation be put into effect "at the earliest possible date."

Labor Board Names 2 Regional Directors

The National Labor Relations Board named two new regional directors—Charles M. Henderson, 57, to head NLRB's Seattle office, and Francis Sperandeo, 41, at Denver.

Henderson was transferred from Albuquerque, N.M., regional director's post to replace Thomas P. Graham, Jr., retired. Sperandeo, regional attorney at Denver, succeeds the late Clyde F. Waers.

The Seattle office serves Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska. Denver is headquarters for the region that includes Colorado, Wyoming and Utah.

Lonnie Johnson Elected to Head Mail Handlers

The Post Office Mail Handlers' executive board announced the election of Vice Pres. Lonnie L. Johnson, 36, as president and called for the implementation of the merger with the Laborers voted by the union's 1968 convention.

Johnson, of Chicago, succeeds the late Harold McAvoy. He said most members of the union and the board support the merger because "our best hope as a small union rests with LIUNA."

The board also reduced officers' salaries to provide an additional $55,000 a year for organizing and servicing. It voted to suspend Sec.-Treas. Lester Moody and Administrative Aides Andrew Carniato and Jesse Brownlee pending an investigation of charges made against them. Vice Pres. Norman Orenstein, Boston, was named acting secretary-treasurer and Vice Pres. Al Kinsey, Miami, acting aide.

The president's salary was reduced from $26,000 to $16,000 a year. The salary of the secretary-treasurer was cut to $10,400 and that of the administrative aide to $11,500 instead of twice that figure, as before, the union said.

E. C. Hallbeck, 66, Dies, Postal Clerks' President

E. C. "Roy" Hallbeck, president of the Postal Clerks since 1960 and chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council since 1961, died unexpectedly Jan. 14 at his suite in a downtown Washington hotel.

He was 66, serving his fifth consecutive term as head of the big postal union and its 6,776 locals. His associates said he had been given medical attention after an illness last summer at the union's convention in Minneapolis, but returned to work.

Death came, apparently from a heart attack, as he sat in a chair reading a newspaper. Hallbeck and his wife Elizabeth had just returned from dinner after a day-long session of the union executive board.

Funeral services were to be held at 2 p.m., Jan. 17, in Gawler's Funeral Home, with burial in National Memorial Park Cemetery in nearby Falls Church, Va.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message of sympathy to the family that "his passing is a tragic loss to you, to the entire trade union movement and particularly the United Federation of Postal Clerks, which he served so long and well."

Hallbeck's accomplishments over the years will, Meany said, "serve as a lasting monument to his memory."

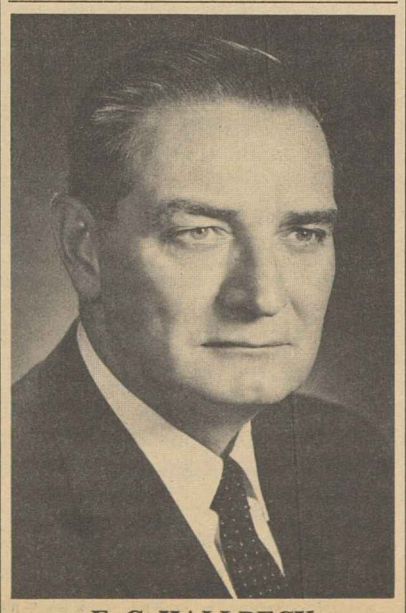
Meany also sent condolences to the union through Sec.-Treas. Owen H. Schoon. Hallbeck's "many years in the labor movement were marked by his great determination, leadership and dedication. He was a true trade unionist," Meany wrote.

Born in Chicago in 1902, Hallbeck started work in the Chicago post office as a teen-ager 48 years ago. He joined the union within a few weeks and by 1926 was secretary of Local 1, then as now the union's largest local.

Hallbeck was Local 1 president from 1934 through 1936, and rejected frequently-offered promotions to supervisory status to remain in the union. He entered the national union scene in 1940 as a vice president, and served intermittently as a legislative assistant until 1946, when he became national legislative director. In that capacity he met and consulted with every President since Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The union said death cheated Hallbeck of his most cherished goal, reunification of the Postal Clerks with the National Postal Union, now believed close to achievement. He was a moving spirit also in consolidation of the Clerks with three other unions in 1961, his associates said.

His wife and a daughter, Mrs. George Cobert of Towson, Md., survive, along with a brother and sister.



E. C. HALLBECK

Thank You, Mr. President

IN THE FINAL DAYS of the Johnson Administration the news media—especially the press—are apparently trying to redress the torrent of criticism, and in some cases abuse, that they have aimed at Lyndon Baines Johnson.

In summing up the five years of the Johnson presidency the editorialists, the interpreters, the columnists have discovered—or perhaps rediscovered—the tremendous Johnson record on civil rights, education, fighting poverty, conservation, consumer protection, health, aid to the cities, manpower and the real increase in income and purchasing power that stemmed from government economic policies.

The AFL-CIO was proud to have had a hand in helping build that record. It repeatedly called attention to the breakthroughs and benchmarks set by the Administration on behalf of all Americans. But the critics waved that aside along with the concrete accomplishments, and concentrated on a negative, carping theme geared to a dislike for the President's style, all the while ignoring or downplaying the substance.

An editorial in Memo from COPE notes that "the quieter facts of the Johnson presidency are without equal in our history." It adds that "no single administration will or can clear up all the problems of a society as vast and complex as our own. But Pres. Johnson was willing to challenge our problems on more fronts than anyone who has served in the office, and his success in many fields has been remarkable."

The Johnson record is imprinted in bold letters in the nation's lawbooks. Over the next few years that record will have an increasingly important impact on the development and the quality of American life.

The belated recognition by the news media of the substance of the five years of the Johnson presidency is welcome now because it will provide a yardstick to measure the new Administration.

For his dedicated efforts on behalf of all Americans we join the nation in a heartfelt "Thank you, Mr. President."

Testimonial to Democracy

SHORTLY AFTER NOON on Jan. 20, Richard Milhous Nixon will become the 37th President of the United States in a moment of solemn oath-taking that celebrates a triumph of a system of government.

The inauguration of Pres. Nixon demonstrates to a watchful world that an opposition party can present its case to the citizens in a democratic system and emerge victorious at the polls; that on a designated day an administration that has held power for five years peacefully and in an orderly manner turns over the reins of power to the victor.

This is a testimonial to the strength of the democratic system, to the maturity of the democratic process in the United States. It is of extreme importance in terms of the new nations searching and groping for an effective system of government.

The ultimate demonstration of democratic strength—the peaceful transfer of power to a new administration—is something that all Americans, regardless of political views or philosophy, can celebrate on this Jan. 20.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, January 18, 1969 No. 3

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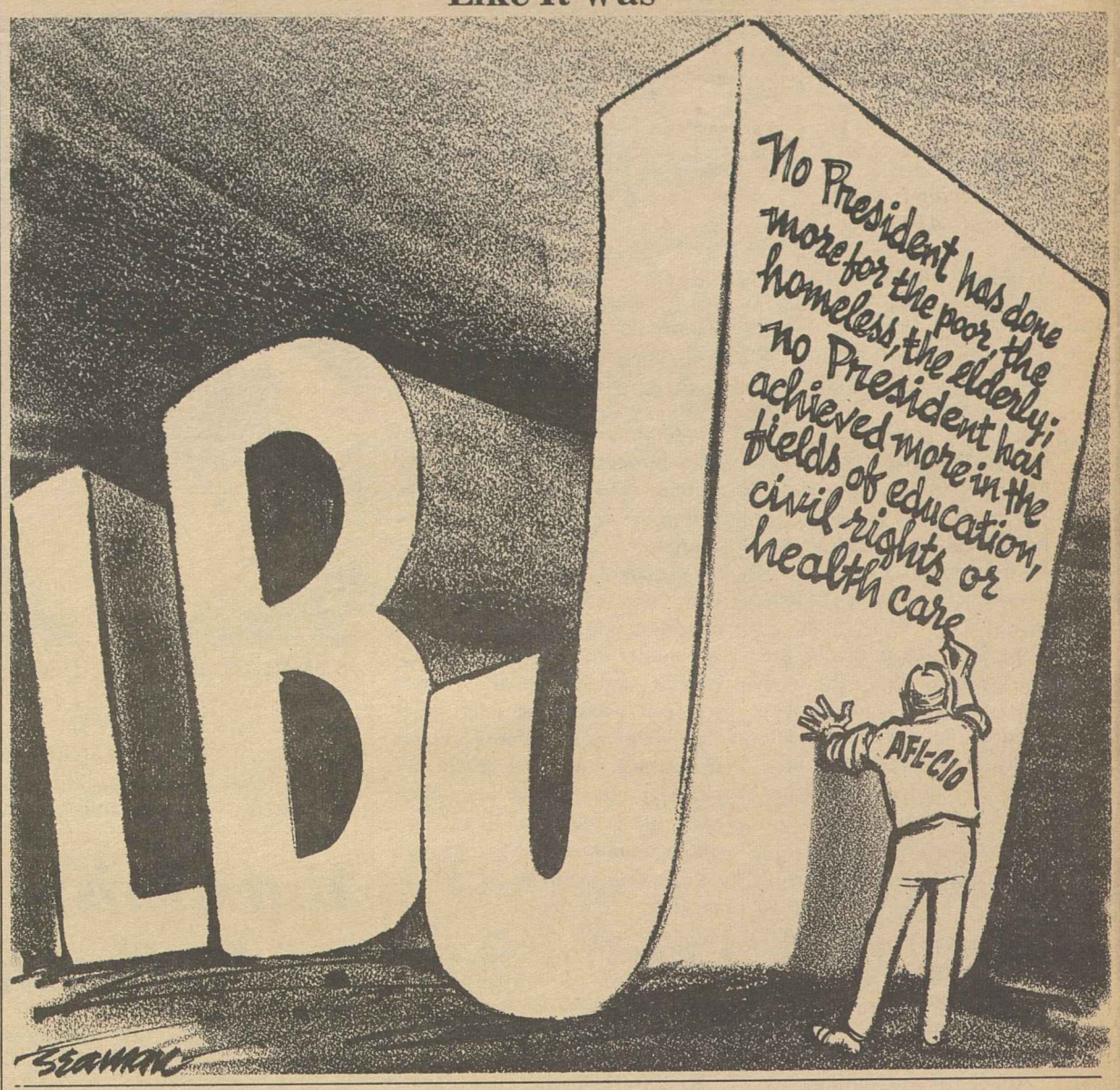

Johnson's Valedictory:

Commitments of Past 5 Years Must be Carried Forward

The following is excerpted from Pres. Johnson's last State of the Union message to the 91st Congress.

ALTHOUGH THE STRUGGLE for progressive change is continuous, there are times when a watershed is reached—when there is, if not really a break with the past, at least the fulfillment of many of its oldest hopes and a stepping forth into a new environment to seek new goals.

And I think the past five years have been such a time. We have finished a major part of the old agenda. Some of the laws that we wrote have already, in front of our eyes, taken on the flesh of achievement. Medicare, that we were unable to pass for so many years, is now a part of American life. Voting rights and the voting booth that we debated so long back in the 50s, and the doors to public service—are open at last to all Americans regardless of their color.

Schools and school children all over America tonight are receiving federal assistance to go to good schools. And pre-school education—Head Start—is already here to stay. And, I think, so are the federal programs that tonight are keeping more than a million and a half of our cream of our young people in the colleges and universities of this country.

Part of the American earth—and not only in description on a map, but in the reality of our shores and our hills and our parks and our forests and our mountains—has been permanently set aside for the American public and for their benefit. And there's more going to be set aside before this Administration ends.

Five million Americans have been trained for jobs in new federal programs.

And I think it's most important that we all realize tonight that this nation is close to full employment, with less unemployment than we've had at any time in almost 20 years. And that's not in theory, that's in fact.

Tonight the unemployment rate is down to 3.3 percent. The number of jobs has grown more than 8.5 million in the last five years. And that's more than in all the preceding 12 years.

These achievements completed the full cycle—from idea, from enactment, and finally to a place in the lives of citizens all across this country.

I wish it were possible to say that everything that this Congress and the Administration achieved during this period had already completed that cycle. But a great deal of what we have committed needs additional funding to become a tangible realization.

And yet, the very existence of these commitments, these promises to the American people made by this Congress and by the Executive branch of the government, are achievements in themselves, and failure to carry through on our commitments would be a tragedy for this nation.

This much is certain: No one man or group of men made these commitments alone. Congress and the Executive branch, with their checks and balances, reasoned together and finally wrote them into the law of the land. And they now have all the moral force that the American political system can summon when it acts as one.

They express America's common determination to achieve goals. They imply action. In most cases, you have already begun that action. But it is not fully completed, of course.

* * *

I REJECTED, and rejected, and then finally accepted the congressional leadership's invitation to come here to speak this farewell to you.

I did that for two reasons. One was philosophical. I wanted to give you my judgment, as I saw it, on some of the issues before our nation, as I view them, before I leave.

The other was just pure sentimental. Most of my life—most of all my life as a public official has been spent here in this building. For 38 years, since I worked in that gallery as a doorkeeper in the House of Representatives, I have known these halls and I have known most of the men pretty well who walked them. I know the questions that you face; I know the conflicts that you endure; I know the ideals that you seek to serve.

I believe deeply in the ultimate purposes of this nation—described by the Constitution, tempered by history, embodied in progressive laws, and given life by men and women that have been elected to serve their fellow citizens.

Pres.-elect Nixon, in the days ahead, is going to need your understanding, just as I did, and he is entitled to have it.

And I hope every member will remember that the burdens he will bear as our President will be borne for all of us.

And now it's time to leave. I hope it may be said a hundred years from now that by working together we helped to make our country more just—more just for all of its people as well as to insure and guarantee the blessings of liberty for all of our posterity. That's what I hope. But I believe that at least it will be said that we tried.

Meany Salutes LBJ:

Johnson Lauds Labor's Help In Achieving Legislative Gains

Following is the text of remarks by Pres. Johnson and AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the ceremony in the lobby of the AFL-CIO building at which the President made a presentation to Meany and the AFL-CIO.

PRES. JOHNSON

Woodrow Wilson said labor is not a commodity, it is a form of cooperation. And before I leave this town, I asked for the privilege to come here and to talk briefly with you when I wasn't asking anything of you, not even cooperation.

I wanted to tell you, on behalf of myself, my family and the American people how much I think we all owe you for the leadership that I have seen you exert during my five years in the presidency.

I looked over my diary last night and I have met with Mr. Meany and his assistants many times, but with Mr. Meany himself, 49 times, in personal meetings either in my office, the Oval Room or in the mansion.

In addition to that, he has called me, or I have called him, 82 additional times. We have had some rather extended conversations in those telephone calls.

Now, during this period of five years, our general goal has been the greatest good for the greatest number. We have tried to improve working conditions; we have tried to improve wages; we have tried to see that profits were reasonable.

We passed minimum wage bills and things of that nature that directly applied to labor. But the thing that we have borne down on is the education of our young, medical assistance for our old, conservation of our resources—human and natural.

I know of no living single group that I think has been more responsible for the advances that have been made in this field in the last five years than the AFL-CIO, headed by George Meany, and supported by millions of men and women throughout this country.

The President of the United States and the president of the AFL-CIO have not always agreed on procedure or on method. I think we have always agreed on purpose and objective.

When Mr. Meany hasn't agreed, he said so in a friendly and firm manner. And I have tried to do that also.

I remember how disappointed I was when he came to the Cabinet room and told me that he regretted it about as much as anything he had done that year but he couldn't go along with my suggestions to merge the Commerce Dept. and the Labor Dept. That disappointed me.

But I was really disillusioned when he brought about half a dozen other fellows like Joe Beirne with him to pound the table and just say, "Thou shalt not pass."

But if that was a disappointing morning, there were many, many other happy events.

And I am sure that my grandchildren and your grandchildren are going to live in a more peaceful, more prosperous and better world because of the leadership you people have given the American people.

So I said to Mr. Meany, in one of our little social chats not long ago: "I am going to invite myself to come over to your office. I don't think that will break tradition or precedence because I would remind you that you have invited yourself to come to my office many times."

I made a little investment and I want to bring you, from the hundreds of measures that we have passed, the 100 landmark measures that the Cabinet presented me, with a little plaque and pen set before I left.

I would like to present to the working people of this country and to their gallant, able and trusted leaders, a symbol of what the last five years has been all about.

GEORGE MEANY

Mr. President, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, its leadership, its millions of members, and on behalf of the many, many millions more who will be beneficiaries of the legislation which you signed into law and which is represented by the pens and titles of the various bills enacted over the last five years, I want to thank you.

Now, I am not going to take a long time—I could take quite a bit of time discussing the war on poverty, civil rights, hospital and medical facilities, conservation, social security, Medicare, urban housing, redevelopment, minimum wages and manpower training and many, many other things.

But I would like to concentrate just on one phase of the Lyndon Johnson record for the past five years because I feel that in the years to come, our grandchildren and their children will be beneficiaries of the education legislation passed in the last five years.

Long after we are gone, future generations will benefit from this type of legislation.

If nothing else had happened in these five years except the education program, this Administration would have gone down in history as one of the greatest since the establishment of the republic.

I am not going to read the list, it is too long. But I would like to perhaps summarize it by saying in fiscal 1960—just eight years ago—there were $600 million authorized in funds for federal aid to education. In fiscal 1969, for federal aid to education, education funds authorized add up to $6 billion. In other words instead of $600 million, we have $6 billion for education in fiscal 1969.

During the darkest days of the Civil War, Pres. Lincoln signed a Land Grant College Act to provide federal land for construction of state colleges. This gave education a tremendous boost. And students today are beneficiaries of what Pres. Lincoln did 106 years ago during the dark days of the Civil War.

It is my opinion that our children, the children of all Americans—not just the children of trade unionists but the children of all Americans and their grandchildren, will be beneficiaries of the last five years of the Administration of Lyndon Johnson in the White House.

They will be beneficiaries through greater educational opportunities, greater leadership because leadership and learning complement one another and in today's world, an uneducated citizenry would mean truly a backward nation.

In this field alone, in addition to all of the other things that happened and in which we are interested in the last five years, I think that Lyndon Johnson will go down in history as one of our greatest Chief Executives.

To Ease Financial Woes:

Income Tax for States, Cities Held More Equitable to All

FULLER USE of the income tax by state and local governments would ease financial needs of "crisis proportions" and make tax systems more "equitable," an AFL-CIO tax expert advised.

Pointing out that 15 states now have no tax on personal incomes, Arnold Cantor, an economist in the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Research, said that "very few" of those that do "really take full advantage" of its potential, despite growing needs and demands in "education, public assistance, health care and pollution problems."

Cantor said income taxes based on the ability to pay put a fairer share on wealthier families than the now widely-used state and local property and sales taxes. This is so, he said, because low-and moderate-income families spend "a much greater proportion" of their income on housing and consumer goods than wealthier families do.

Cantor said there is also a "continuously increased need for federal assistance through grants-in-aid," because "certain areas, no matter how imaginative their tax systems, cannot go it alone and provide necessary public services." He pointed out that because of the "mobility of our population" and other factors, "what may at one time be a local problem tends to be a national problem," calling for federal expenditures "in line with national priorities."

By Press Associates, Inc.

CONSERVATIVE BUSINESSMEN who desperately want to get rid of the National Labor Relations Board and hope that perhaps they will succeed with a Republican in the White House claim that the current board has been pro-labor.

Is the claim really justified?

One way to determine whether it is or not is to check the record of NLRB decisions in the nation's courts which have had occasion to rule on them.

For as controversial a field as that of labor-management relations and a field in which the courts themselves have been notoriously conservative the record is surprisingly good and far from justifying the charges that the board has been unfair to management.

For the fiscal year 1967—the latest available—there were 244 cases carried to U.S. appellate courts on petitions for review or enforcement of the board's orders. The courts affirmed the board in full on 152 cases; affirmed the board with modifications in 43; sent 13 cases back to the board for further consideration or clarification; partially affirmed or remanded 3, and in only 33 cases were NLRB cases set aside.

Before the U.S. Supreme Court, the board's record was astonishingly good: of seven cases the board was sustained in six and only one was sent back to the Court of Appeals.

Actually the five-member board, about whose heads so much conservative wrath has centered, is by no means a powerful, dictatorial body of men deciding labor-management cases on their own. While it has great policy influences, the National Labor Relations Act, Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin have hedged it in to a considerable degree.

The highly important decision of whether a complaint that a representation election was unfair or an employer or union guilty of an unfair labor practice warrants NLRB investigation stems from the NLRB's general counsel, and the regional directors under his direction. The general counsel, by law, is independently appointed by the President and operates independently.

THE HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL trial examiners, 111 of them—who hold hearings and make their findings and recommendations public—do not work for the board although they are paid from its budget.

For reasons that are obvious in the statistics, enemies of the NLRB don't want to depend on the nation's regular courts to keep the NLRB from going off on pro-labor and anti-management kicks. They want special "labor courts" instead.

Quite apart from the strong likelihood that such "labor" courts would be staffed by men with little experience in labor-management relations, they would represent turning back the clock to half a a century ago.

For the average worker a return to the court system would be catastrophic. Under the NLRB, the general counsel, in effect, becomes the plaintiff's lawyer. Lawyers representing the general counsel play the role of prosecuting attorney in presenting the case before the trial examiner.

Under the "labor court" proposals, a worker would have to provide his own lawyer to present his case. This, in itself, would place him at an immense economic disadvantage versus his employer. In addition, the entire structure of the nation's labor-management machine would be tossed away and would overload the nation's judiciary system disastrously.

What is becoming more and more apparent is that critics of the NLRB are not so much concerned with the structure of the board itself as they are opposed to the whole concept of the National Labor Relations Act, an act which by statute makes it the policy of the American government and its institutions to encourage and protect the right of workers to form their own unions freely and without coercion.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS can do more to ease their financial needs of "crisis proportions" and put more "equity" into their tax systems through fuller use of income taxes, AFL-CIO economist Arnold Cantor, center, told reporters Alan Adams, left, of Business Week magazine and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO-produced public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

Betty Furness Proved Effective In Role of Consumers' Advocate

By Sidney Margolius

ONE OF THE BIGGEST surprises to many people was the highly effective job Betty Furness did in representing consumers as the President's consumer assistant.

And one of the main concerns now is that there probably won't be anyone with the determination and ability of Miss Furness or her predecessor, Esther Peterson, to represent at the White House the cheated or even just disappointed consumers.

When Miss Furness was appointed consumer assistant to Pres. Johnson two years ago, a lot of people thought she was just a glamorous actress. Actually, as we pointed out at the time, she was much more—a highly-intelligent, outspoken woman with a great deal of sympathy for the underdog (exactly what the consumer is nowadays).

As the government's top consumer representative, she spoke her mind frankly at congressional hearings. She took to the road to tell business organizations what was troubling consumers, and to tell consumer groups what they needed to do to get protective laws. She made 90 speeches in less than two years.

Congressmen especially were surprised. They had not expected such expert testimony from the former movie and TV star. In all, Betty Furness helped get 11 consumer bills passed in the time she was in office.

Before she left Washington, she told this writer what she felt she had learned most in two years of battling for consumers. "The most important insight I got is that consumer problems are bigger, deeper and more complicated than I had, and probably most people had, realized," she confided.

"In the beginning I honestly thought that industry was trying to please the consumer. I am not so sure anymore. Now I think there is more manipulating than pleasing.

"I did not have a full concept of the degree of frustration many consumers undergo, like the family that buys a car, finds serious defects, but the dealer won't make good and the family is left with half a car."

Are consumer complaints on the whole justified? "Totally," Miss Furness answers with conviction. "Manufacturers tend to blame product difficulties on consumers themselves. They say, 'Did they read the instructions? Are they doing it right?' But the difficulties most often are not the fault of the consumers."

She has told manufacturers the unvarnished truths as she found them. In one of her last speeches, to the National Association of Manufacturers, she warned: "You may be rejoicing over the approach of a Republican Administration, but I can tell you if consumer problems are left unattended over the next four years—and I hope and assume they won't be—the remedial action taken by some future Administration and some coming Congress will be even more severe than it would be if the problems are solved as they come up."

But Betty Furness believes that it is the aroused consumers themselves who are going to make it impossible for any Administration now to turn its back on consumers.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT home appliances, their warranties and repairs brought the most letters into her office, Miss Furness reports. Many warranties or guarantees tell the consumer what the manufacturer will do, but not what he won't do. Some warranties put an "unreasonable" time limit on the manufacturer's responsibility.

Sometimes, too, the warranty can be invoked only by "unreasonable effort or expense on the part of the buyer," Miss Furness points out.

Since she has left office, she has turned down a fortune in offers from manufacturers and sellers to do commercials and sponsor their products. She refuses to be involved in automatic payoffs.

"I won't do it," she told me. "I want to be free to comment. I wouldn't sponsor any product I could not investigate myself."

She is going to lecture, and is considering doing some writing. She probably also will be back on the air.

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EXCHANGING CONGRATULATIONS are Edmund P. Tobin, right, and Rudolph Ellis of Union Labor Life Insurance Co. The firm, in which 57 AFL-CIO affiliates own stock, elevated Tobin from president to board chairman and named Ellis, an executive vice president, as president.

In 3 Years:

7 Million Poor Rise Above Poverty Line

THE WAR ON POVERTY may become a prime issue in the 91st Congress but reports issued by both the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Office of Economic Opportunity indicate that the "war" has not been unsuccessful.

HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen said that while official figures will not be out until spring, preliminary statistics show that an estimated 4 million Americans climbed above the poverty line in 1968 alone.

In August, acting OEO Dir. Bertrand Harding told a White House Cabinet session that more than 7 million Americans had escaped poverty in three years—1965-67, with 1967 accounting for nearly one-half of the total.

The OEO, in its year-end report declared:

"These numbers mean that millions more who still are poverty-stricken are finding not only 'hope' but measurable progress through the systems that deliver services in the legal, medical, educational, housing and job training fields."

Following is OEO's summary of the progress in the War on Poverty in 1968:

Community Action Program—Some 6 million people participated in programs administrated by some 1,012 locally-controlled agencies . . . 1.7 million young people and children enjoyed benefits of summer and recreation programs . . . nearly 1 million served through health centers . . .

Upward Bound—Aids urban and rural youngsters from poverty background to go to college . . . almost two-thirds of Upward Bound graduates have enrolled in college . . . 11,000 students now in colleges . . .

Head Start—700,000 youngsters from impoverished homes served by program for early-childhood pre-school training . . . supplementary training program started to train professionals in this field . . .

Health—A million people were served by OEO health centers during the year . . . total of 24 full-time health centers opened in neighborhoods, plus 17 offering limited services . . . 300,000 received advice for family planning and 500,000 people benefited from 234 food and health grants . . .

Legal Services—Some 500,000 cases were handled and groups representing thousands of other poor people got counsel and representation from OEO legal service units around the country.

Rural—591 rural Community Action agencies covering 1,505 counties in operation . . . in past two years 131 poor people's cooperatives funded—ranging from credit unions to production, marketing and consumer cooperatives . . . other rural programs . . .

Indians—Some 323,000 Indians belonging to 114 tribes in 20 states benefited from OEO programs . . . construction skills given to 2,500 Indians who repaired or built homes for 75,000 family members . . . Head Start, health, training, legal and other programs in operation . . .

Migrants—In all, 250,000 migrant workers and their families were served in 1968 . . . 7,200 workers and families received better housing and 1,100 temporary housing . . . day care for 13,200 children enabled parents to work . . . 1,000 high school dropouts prepared for college . . .

Elderly—About 550,000 elderly helped by OEO over the year . . . programs set up in 101 communities in 42 states—health care, transportation, consumer education, day care provided . . .

Job Corps—More than 67,000 out-of-school, out-of-work young men and women 16 to 21 received Job Corps training in 1968 . . . number of youth returned to the community since Job Corps began in January 1965 rose to 193,000, of whom 135,000 are in jobs, school or military service.

VISTA—Recruited volunteers with specialized skills to offer communities they serve . . . some 650,000 people helped on a regular basis in 1968. (PAI).

Soup to Nonsense:

Science Encroaches on Areas That Only Mother Knows Best

By Jane Goodsell

SCIENCE, THE OLD SPOILSPORT, has done it again—demolished a long-cherished belief. This time it has announced that people don't catch colds from sitting in drafts and getting their feet wet. I won't say that science doesn't know what it's talking about because I know better than to argue with scientists who can win any argument by pointing smugly to a bunch of statistics compiled under "controlled laboratory conditions." On second thought, I will argue because right there is the crux of the problem—controlled laboratory conditions are as remote from real life as the adventures of Paddy the Beaver.

I, personally, know dozens of instances in which people have caught not merely colds but double pneumonia from sitting in drafts; and my Uncle Henry spent two weeks flat on his back in the hospital as a result of walking around all day in wet shoes. As my Aunt Harriet said, it never would have happened if he'd worn his galoshes as she'd told him to. And just the other day, I read a book about George Washington which stated right there in black and white that he caught his death from riding horseback in a wet rain.

So you see? In real life, people do catch colds from sitting in drafts and getting their feet wet—and no ivory tower scientist can convince me otherwise. I know better and so, I believe, do most sensible people and most particular mothers. For it is, of course, mothers who have for centuries assumed the responsibility for keeping their loved ones out of drafts and dry-footed.

This is what really worries me about that latest bombshell which science has flung at us: its demoralizing effect on mothers. (The fact that it will also result in a lot more people catching a lot more colds seems to me less serious. Thanks to antibiotics, pneumonia isn't the threat it once was.) Mothers, on the other hand, have never been in a worse position to receive the body blow which science has dealt them.

I WON'T PRETEND that mothers succeeded more than one time out of 20 in persuading anyone to wear galoshes or to move out of a draft, but it made a mother feel worthwhile and important just to hear herself delivering such sensible advice. And better yet was the good-all-over satisfaction one got from saying, "See? I told you you'd catch cold if you didn't change your socks." These vindications may have been petty, but they earned Mother a modicum of respect in the household, giving her a much-needed opportunity to prove herself right about something.

And now science has ruined all that forever. O Mom, poor Mom!

Goldfinger Warns:

High Interest Rates Threat to Economy

The danger of an economic recession has emerged with the record-high prime interest rates instituted by the nation's big banks and the resulting credit squeeze, warned labor economist Nathaniel Goldfinger.

The new 7 percent prime interest rate—the amount banks charge to their biggest and best credit risks—was viewed by Goldfinger as too severe for the national economy, which has been running briskly for the last three years.

"Slapping on the brakes all of a sudden is very dangerous because there is a possibility of going through the economic windshield," the director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research declared.

It is much wiser to slow down the economy, Goldfinger declared.

"If the monetary managers of the Federal Reserve System wanted to act in the monetary area, they could increase the reserve requirements on banks," he said, which would have a more gradual slowing effect.

He said that the board's action raising its discount rate was unnecessary because the temporary income tax surcharge, along with the "very strong lid on the increase of government expenditures" and other economy-dampeners were already slowing the rapid rise in sales, production and employment.

The higher prime rates will not only be felt by the richest and biggest borrowers, but throughout the nation, Goldfinger noted.

A 7 percent rate for the big corporations like General Motors or General Electric is really an understatement, he said, "because on big loans, the banks also require that 20 percent of the loan remain in the bank as an interest-free deposit."

This 20 percent deposit added to the 7 percent interest rate adds up to an effective rate of 8.4 percent, Goldfinger pointed out.

"I don't think it takes much imagination to see what kind of interest rates medium-sized businesses and small businesses, farmers, home buyers and consumers will pay," Goldfinger added.

Noting that mortgage rates were running at 7.25 and 7.5 percent at the end of 1968, he predicted the rates will go up toward 8 percent for the country as a whole.

Meanwhile, the interest rates for smaller business will move even higher than the 8 to 10 percent rates of recent months.

"And interest rates on installment loans to consumers, which have been running around 12 and 18 percent, will move a lot higher," he added.

"The sad part," the federation's top economist said on Labor News Conference, is that these interest rates "get built into the price structure so they increase the price of everything you buy . . . they are an inflationary factor."

Goldfinger said that many economists feel the surtax, which siphons about $11 billion in additional revenues from consumers and businesses, would gradually slow down the economy a bit and slow down the rate of price increases.

He noted that the surtax is bringing the federal budget toward a surplus.

"Because of that factor, many economists believe that gradually, economic expansion would begin to slow down on an orderly basis" and price pressures would ease over a period of time, he added.

He further cited the fact that military expenditures, which showed rapid increases over the past three years, have now leveled off. The number of consumer loans also have begun to taper off, he noted.

For economists, the higher interest rates have made the future of the national economy uncertain. Goldfinger said that while some predict a continued rapid growth in sales, production and employment, others look for a slowdown in expansion in the first half of 1969 and a tapering off of the price rise in the second half.

"Still others see a recession in the months ahead," he said.

"I don't think that we are heading into a recession at the moment," Goldfinger said, but there is a danger of recession and much uncertainty because on top of the surtax and cutbacks in government spending, "we now have this money squeeze and rising interest rates."

NEW TEAM of Labor Dept. officials is introduced by Pres.-Elect Nixon and incoming Labor Sec. George P. Shultz at a news conference in New York. From left: James D. Hodgson, who will be Under Sec. of Labor; Shultz; Nixon; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz, designated to head the Women's Bureau; Geoffrey H. Moore, who will be Commissioner of Labor Statistics, and Arnold Weber, named Assistant Sec. of Labor for Manpower.

Pay Gains In Millinery Pact Avert Walkout

New York—A three-year contract giving millinery workers their first cost-of-living escalator clause in more than 50 years was ratified at a packed meeting of some 4,000 union members in the Hotel Diplomat here.

The workers are members of Locals 24, 42, 57 and 90 of the Hatters, Cap & Millinery Workers. By rising vote they accepted contract improvements offered just short of a strike deadline.

Members of two employer associations agreed to intensify efforts to provide more jobs in the industry by a sales promotion campaign stressing "hats for every season," Joint Board Manager Nathaniel Spector and Sec.-Treas. Murray Zuckerman reported.

The employers agreed to raise wages of piece-workers by 7 percent as of Jan. 1, 1969, plus an additional 6 percent next Jan. 1; and of week-workers by $7 and $6 a week at the same yearly intervals.

Contributions Increased

The employers agreed to raise their contributions to the health and welfare fund by one-half of 1 percent immediately, and to raise their retirement fund contributions by an additional 2 percent this year, plus another 1 percent next Jan. 1.

The cost of living formula provides an automatic increase in wages for all workers, keyed to a rise of from 2 to 4 percent in the Consumer Price Index in 1970.

The parties agreed also that those who work on a legal holiday will get 2.5 days' pay instead of the former 2 days.

Joint board officers said the increase in pension fund contributions will insure the solvency of the fund and make it possible for more than 2,000 retirees to continue receiving monthly benefits.

The union had asked for larger benefits to cushion members against higher living costs but agreed to compromise for the sake of all concerned, Spector said. Employers pay 2 percent of payroll into sales promotion fund sponsored by the Millinery Institute of America but the drive was not effective, due chiefly to the failure of retail store owners, general merchandise managers and sales personnel to cooperate in promoting the sale of women's hats, he said.

Shultz, Nixon Announce Key Labor Dept. Aides

A Lockheed Aircraft Corp. executive will serve as Under Secretary of Labor in the Nixon Administration and a close associate of incoming Labor Sec. George P. Shultz will head the department's high priority Manpower Administration.

Shultz and Nixon announced the designation of James D. Hodgson as under secretary and three other top appointments at a New York news conference.

Hodgson, 52, is a Lockheed vice president who served for six years as the company's industrial relations director and has taught industrial relations at UCLA. He had a major role in Lockheed's training programs for the disadvantaged.

Dr. Arnold R. Weber, 39-year-old industrial relations professor and research director of the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business, will be Assistant Sec. of Labor for Manpower.

Shultz is dean of the graduate school and the two men have collaborated on books and studies in the manpower and automation field. He was brought to Washington by Shultz to handle the problems of transition to the new Administration.

To serve as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Shultz turned to Dr. Geoffrey H. Moore, vice president of the National Bureau of Economic Research in New York.

Moore, who will be 55 next month, is the immediate past president of the American Statistical Association. The BLS commissioner does not normally change with each Administration but the post has been vacant since the resignation of Arthur M. Ross some months ago.

The new head of the Women's Bureau will be Mrs. Elizabeth D. Koontz, 49, a Salisbury, N. C. teacher who is serving this year as president of the National Education Association.

Mrs. Koontz, who has served on state and federal advisory councils, was the first Negro named to the Nixon Administration.

Past precedent would indicate that Assistant Sec. for Intl. Affairs George L-P Weaver will stay on at least until June, when his term as head of the governing body of the Intl. Labor Organization expires.

Among top posts still to be filled are assistant secretaries for labor standards and for labor-management relations and the department's solicitor.

The appointees are all subject to Senate confirmation but approval was expected to be routine. The designation of Shultz brought widespread praise from people who have worked with him over the years—including outgoing Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz.

Kenin Urges 'Dialogue' On Labor's Role in Arts

New York—Labor's participation in the arts depends upon a "growing dialogue" between union members and the institutions which present the arts, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Herman Kenin declared here.

Kenin, president of the Musicians and of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes, made the point in an address prepared for the Intl. Association of Concert Managers' convention.

In defining "the limits and the potentialities" of unions' involvement in the arts, Kenin pointed out that "labor cannot create art and it cannot fill a hall; it can only help the artist and assist you in building audiences."

Before a union can become a patron of the arts, Kenin stated, "its members must want it to be a patron."

"And for this to happen, you must enlist the individual union member as a ticket buyer, a subscriber, and eventually a financial contributor to cultural activities," he continued.

Furthermore, Kenin said, arts institutions must give the worker a greater voice in planning subscription drives and fund raising for artistical events.

Arts institutions also can be helped in enlisting the support of union members by union staffs and officers, Kenin said—that is, "if you are willing to listen to them and face some challenging questions."

Two of the questions, he added, might be: Why are matinees held on weekday afternoons when workers cannot attend? Why are events not scheduled early in the evening so people who work can get home early and relieve an expensive babysitter?

"You may be told also," he concluded, "that receptions for the craftsmen who build a new concert hall or culture center are marvelous, but why are they invited to the 'open houses' and then never again?"

Major Job Areas Show '68 Pickup

Six of the nation's 150 largest manpower centers were in the substantial unemployment classification—a jobless rate of 6 percent or above—at the close of 1968, the Labor Dept. reported.

It said this is the lowest number for the end of the year since the department began its present system of classifying unemployment in populous areas in 1955.

Vote Cleared For Employes Of N.Y. State

New York—Public employe unions hailed as timely a State Supreme Court decision clearing the way toward a representation election among more than 125,000 state employes.

Justice T. Paul Kane of the court's Albany division dissolved a temporary stay of the election and dismissed a petition by the Civil Service Employes Association aimed at lumping all employes into one bargaining unit instead of five. CSEA said it plans to appeal.

District Council 50 of the State, County & Municipal Employes, representing 69 local unions of state employes, said it will accept the decision of the State Public Employment Relations Board to set election dates for these separate units of state employers:

Administrative services, affecting about 40,000 employes; institutional services, 35,000; professional, scientific and technical employes, 25,000; operational services, 17,500; security services, 7,500.

District 50 represents employes in all groups. Last month four of its state hospital locals struck briefly for union recognition but returned to work when PERB ruled they could pick their own bargaining agent. The civil service group has been fighting that ruling ever since.

BUNDLED IN THEIR WARMEST WOOLENS, White House reporters and photographers—on strike against the Associated Press—took time off from the picket line to say farewell to Pres. Johnson. The Wire Service Guild strikers met the Chief Executive at the AFL-CIO headquarters where he made a presentation. With the President are, from left, Frances Lewine, Charles W. Harrity, Bob Schutz, Harvey Georges and Robert A. Daugherty.

Guild Strikers Vote to Accept AP Proposal

A seven-day strike against the Associated Press ended when a majority of the 1,374 Newspaper Guild members voted to accept an improved management offer.

Guild negotiators submitted the "sweetened" contract proposal to a nationwide membership referendum. The negotiators recommended that it be turned down because "this proposal does not achieve the goals for which our members voted to strike." But they added that the offer "does represent the greatest gain which could be made at the bargaining table at this time."

The new contract will bring the minimum pay for experienced newsmen and photographers to $250 a week in the final year of the three-year contract, reduce hours for night workers and provide improvements in pensions, vacations, holidays and health insurance.

Members of the Guild's nationwide wire service local went on strike Jan. 9 and posted pickets at most AP offices. In a number of small bureaus, other union members in the community volunteered picket help. Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, wrote local labor councils urging assistance in manning picket lines.

The strike was the first in the history of AP-Guild negotiations. The news service did not shut down but it limped along on a reduced flow of copy largely turned out by supervisors.

Inflation Trade-off Termed 'Dynamite'

Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz warned in a farewell press conference that those who think that the economy can be cooled down by the layoff of a quarter of a million to a million workers are playing with a "dynamite notion."

"It will not work," Wirtz declared, asserting that such a policy "will result in repercussions beyond anything we have seen before."

The idea that inflation can be traded off for more unemployment ignores social reality, Wirtz said. It would mean the layoff of hundreds of thousands of "hardcore disadvantaged" or the layoff of others to protect the disadvantaged and "neither group would take it," he warned.

Wirtz Urges $2 Floor For All Hourly Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

for the work he does.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany hailed Wirtz's report as "correct and courageous," declaring that "it deserves prompt, favorable consideration."

Meany said Wirtz has "pinpointed a major cause of poverty in America and his prescription for its solution is just, sensible and achievable."

He noted that the AFL-CIO already has announced its determination to fight in the 91st Congress for a $2 minimum wage with universal coverage.

"The Wirtz report and recommendations will be of great value in that effort," Meany said. "The secretary's action is a fitting climax to his term in office. He is a compassionate man, a true humanitarian and his recommendations are a demonstration of these qualities."

Wirtz noted in the report that under the 1966 amendments to the minimum wage law, taking effect in 1967 and 1968, employment has increased in the areas affected by extensions of the coverage. He said also that increased minimum wage levels have not contributed to the current inflationary spiral "to an extent which permits reasonable questioning of their net value in strengthening both the position of low-paid workers in particular and the economy in general."

On future extension to universal coverage, the secretary proposed $2 an hour effective in 1971 for all jobs covered by the wage-hour act prior to 1966, with an intermediate step of $1.80 an hour starting in 1970.

For all other jobs, including those on farms, the $2 minimum would be effective by 1975 with intermediate steps taken during the intervening period.

Wirtz recommended also that overtime payment after eight hours in a day and 40 hours in a week apply to all industries and all workers. He urged also federal reimbursement in situations where the payment of subsistence wages is impossible economically as in the case of employment of the handicapped workers in a "sheltered workshop."

He called finally for subsequent adjustment of the $2 minimum to keep the minimum wage level in proper relationship to changing prevailing wage levels.

If these recommendations were to be appraised in terms of traditional concepts of the minimum wage law, said Wirtz, they would be rejected because that thinking never got beyond the concept of what the enterprise could afford and placed stability above humanity in the "scale of national values."

He added:

"I respectfully urge that a significantly different reaction comes from an appreciation of the significance and relevance of the new national purpose to eliminate poverty and the new philosophy of the minimum wage law already adopted by the Congress in its 1961 and 1966 amendments."

Those amendments, the secretary said, "went a long way toward the development of a philosophy of that act consistent with its relevance to the attack on poverty."

He also noted that despite extension of coverage in recent years there is a "significant coincidence" between those who work in jobs not covered by the minimum-wage law and those still earning less than poverty-level incomes.

Wirtz stressed that it is important that action be taken on the state level for encouraging supplementary coverage for those jobs not within the reach of federal authority.

Yarborough New Chairman:

Senate Labor Panel Stays Firmly Liberal

The Senate Labor & Public Welfare Committee will remain firmly liberal in the 91st Congress.

Its new chairman is Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) whose voting record by AFL-CIO COPE standards was 100 percent "Right" on 12 key issues during the 90th Congress.

Its six holdover Democratic members are all northern liberals with solid records in support of labor-backed legislation.

The three new Democratic members, all newly-elected senators, are the same breed. They are Senators Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri, Alan Cranston of California, and Harold E. Hughes of Iowa.

Continuing as senior Republican member of the committee is a GOP liberal, Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, with a moderate—Vermont's Sen. Winston L. Prouty—as the second ranking Republican.

The GOP gained a committee member as the party distribution of the committee shifted from a 10-6 to a 10-7 Democratic majority. But changes in the Republican membership replaced conservatives with moderates.

Senators Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) dropped off the committee to take other assignments this year.

Fannin, an extreme conservative, was sponsor last year of a bill to bar the National Labor Relations Board from granting recognition to a union on the basis of a card check.

Labor Court Sponsor

Griffin, who in the House was co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, sponsored a bill to replace the NLRB with a so-called Labor Court.

The new Republican members are freshmen Senators Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, Henry Bellmon of Oklahoma and William B. Saxbe of Ohio. Schweiker and Saxbe are considered in the moderate-to-liberal wing of the GOP. Bellmon, although regarded as more conservative, as governor of Oklahoma openly opposed efforts by the National Right to Work Committee to petition an open shop law to referendum after it had once been rejected by the voters.

Yarborough, who chaired the subcommittee on Labor last year, will serve as chairman of the Health subcommittee. That's the post last year's committee chairman, retired Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama, had held.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (N.J.) will become chairman of the Labor subcommittee; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) will serve as chairman of the subcommittee on Employment, Manpower & Poverty, and Sen. Claiborne Pell (R.I.) will head the Education subcommittee. The Veterans' Affairs subcommittee goes to Sen. Gaylord Nelson (Wis.) and the Railroad Retirement subcommittee to Sen. Walter F. Mondale (Minn.). The committee's ranking Democrat, Sen. Jennings Randolph (W.Va.) is chairman of the Senate Public Works Committee and therefore passed up a subcommittee chairmanship.

In other major committee changes in the Senate, Richard B. Russell, conservative Democrat from Georgia, moved up to the chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, vacating the chairmanship of the Armed Services Committee to John Stennis of Mississippi.

Gale W. McGee of Wyoming advanced to the chairmanship of the Post Office & Civil Service Committee and Joseph D. Tydings of Maryland became chairman of the District of Columbia Committee. Sen. Alan Bible of Nevada, who had been District Committee chairman, gave it up to head the Small Business Committee.

Fewer changes were expected in the reshuffle of House committee assignments which were delayed—on the Democratic side—by the need to elect a new member of the Ways & Means Committee. Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee in turn recommend the Democratic members of other committees.

A liberal southerner, Rep. Sam Gibbons of Florida, was chosen for the Ways & Means vacancy at the Democratic caucus. A battle over the filling of the vacancy had been expected. But other candidates dropped out and Gibbons was elected by acclamation.

After the committee members make their recommendations, another Democratic caucus will be called to approve the selections.

SEN. YARBOROUGH

New Interpretations Set On Age Discrimination

New interpretations of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act have been issued by the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions of the Labor Dept.

The law, which was enacted by Congress in 1967 and became effective last June, prohibits arbitrary age discrimination in employment with regard to persons from 40 to 65.

One interpretation holds that discriminatory activities committed within the geographic areas covered by the act are illegal even though the discrimination is applied to employment outside these areas.

Another interpretation will not allow an employer to duck the law by advertising or specifying that he is hiring only persons receiving social security benefits.

A third makes it illegal for an employer to reduce the wage of one employe to cover up, or attempt to correct, illegal discrimination in the wages he is paying another worker.

In other interpretations, the Labor Dept. ruled that:

- Age limitations for entry into bona fide apprenticeship programs were not intended to be affected by the law.
- An employer is not required to provide older workers with the same pension, retirement, or insurance benefits he provides younger workers if the differential does not violate any benefit plan.
- The law authorizes involuntary retirement irrespective of age if such retirement meets the terms of a bona fide pension plan. The authorization does not, however, apply to workers under 65 not participating in the pension program.
- Although use of a validated employment test does not violate the law per se, tests that are used as the sole tool or controlling factor in hiring will be carefully scrutinized to make sure they do not discriminate against older persons.

The new interpretations were published in the Federal Register and the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions said they will soon be available to the public.

Filibuster Foes Lose:

Senate Backs Off From Rules Shift

The Senate passed up a clearcut opportunity to change its rules to make it easier to break filibusters—the device the conservative coalition has used to block vital legislation.

It refused to back up Vice Pres. Humphrey, the Senate's presiding officer, when he issued a ruling that it took only a majority vote—not the two-thirds required under the Senate's Rule 22—to limit debate on a motion to change the Senate's rules at the start of a new Congress.

A 51-47 majority of the Senate had voted to limit debate on the rules change motion.

Humphrey, following the procedure he had announced in advance, ruled that the cloture motion had carried, even though it lacked a two-thirds vote.

If his ruling had been accepted, each senator would have been able to talk for one more hour. And then the rules change proposal would have been either passed or defeated. The proposal itself was a compromise—to reduce the requirement for closing debate from a two-thirds to a three-fifths majority.

But Humphrey's ruling—based on the constitutional rights of the Senate to act on its rules by majority vote—was appealed.

A majority of the Senate refused to back up the Vice President's interpretation of its rights. The ruling was overturned on a 53-45 vote.

As a result, 34 senators will still be able at any time to prevent the Senate from voting on legislation they oppose.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported this year's rules reform drive, as it had the similar efforts made in past Congresses.

Andrew J. Biemiller, the federation's legislative director, urged all senators to support the rules change effort.

"It is our firm belief that the people of these United States expect their senators to decide the major issues of our time," Biemiller said. "They expect that the majority will win and the minority will lose."

Humphrey braved the wrath of the Senate's Dixie contingent and of Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen when he announced that he would rule the cloture motion carried if it received majority support.

Mississippi's Sen. John Stennis charged that Humphrey was trying to "crucify" the principle on which the Senate rests, of being a deliberative body. "God save us from the day," he implored.

Dirksen, arms waving and hair flying, deplored "the arrogant tyranny of the majority." He reminded his fellow Republicans, "Don't forget we're still a minority."

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, as he has in the past, supported cloture but opposed the concept that the two-thirds rule doesn't apply to a rules change proposal in a new Congress.

On the first ballot, 34 Democrats and 17 Republicans voted to end debate on the filibuster rules change proposal. Opposed were 21 Democrats and 26 Republicans.

On the crucial vote to sustain or overturn Humphrey's ruling, the Vice President was supported by 32 Democrats and 13 Republicans. Voting to overturn his decision were 23 Democrats and 30 Republicans.

Supporters of a rules change indicated they might continue their efforts to bring about a vote. But realistically they saw no way to do this in the face of the Senate's action and the issue was expected to be shelved—until the start of the 92nd Congress in 1971.

The odds were strongly against acceptance of Humphrey's ruling, based on past voting patterns of senators. But the Vice President persisted, declaring that the Senate had "danced around" the issue long enough and that it was time to face up to a decision.

He admitted that the ruling differed from one he made four years ago, when he first took office, but stressed that he had reached his present decision after long reflection and without considerations of politics.

Humphrey gave the Senate its chance. But it muffed it.

A JOB UPGRADING program initiated by the State, County & Municipal Employes to develop new skills among hospital workers in three cities is signed into existence by Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz, as SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and his assistant, Betty Miller, look on.

State-County Launches Hospital Job Upgrading

The path to better jobs will be opened to hospital employes in three cities under an upgrading program initiated by the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The program, contracted between SCME and the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare, has a goal of upgrading 1,000 workers at eight hospitals in Boston, Cleveland and Milwaukee.

The two departments will fund the $1,217,855 program, to be carried out over the next 18 months. SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf said the program's aim is to give "people who could only hope for the most elementary jobs . . . the chance to move to useful, important work, at a decent wage."

"Giving workers the opportunity to advance through their own ability and desire is one way of providing social and economic justice," he added.

The program was developed by Betty Miller, assistant to Wurf. She also emphasized that it will bring promotions to workers who have rarely achieved them in the past.

For example, nurses aides and orderlies will become licensed practical nurses and dishwashers will become dietitians, it was pointed out.

Another "highly significant" aspect of the program, Mrs. Miller said, is that it will continue after government aid has ended. "Hospitals will have the staff, the materials and the method to conduct training of employes for an indefinite period beyond the original venture."

The program will benefit hospitals and patients, too, the union pointed out, in that the hospitals will gain needed skills and patients will receive services now lacking for the want of skilled hands.

While the training involves only current employes, the union also foresees the program creating openings for the unemployed as workers move up the advancement ladder.

SCME will survey jobs and their structures in each of the participating hospitals and then, in cooperation with the hospitals, choose five "target" jobs for which there is a critical need that can be filled through training employes.

The union and the hospitals will select trainees. They will be taught in the hospitals. Seniority, ability to learn and an employe's need will be main factors in selecting trainees.

Hospitals will pay trainees for a full day's work, though the trainees will spend half of each day acquiring academic and on-the-job knowledge and skill.

Academic teaching will account for about half the total training time. When the trainee's academic duties are fulfilled, he will get a pay increase placing him half-way to the rate of the job he is working toward. When he successfully concludes his on-the-job training, he will be graduated into the new job at the pay scale negotiated for it.

Through a training organization, SCME will prepare hospital employes to become teachers for both this program and similar ones that may follow. Special training materials and methods will be developed to help the hospitals continue the upgrading operation after the initial program has expired.

Hospitals involved in the program are three operating as the Boston City Hospital; Metropolitan General, Highland View and Sunny Acres hospitals in Cleveland; and County General Hospital and Mental Health Center in Milwaukee.

Harris Chosen As Chairman Of Democrats

Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma assumed the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee with a pledge to seek constructive alternatives on "the three great moral issues of our time—peace, race and poverty."

Harris, who had been a key adviser to Vice Pres. Humphrey during the presidential election campaign, was Humphrey's choice for the chairmanship, and the national committee honored his request. Harris succeeds Lawrence F. O'Brien, who has joined an investment firm.

Reviewing the campaign, Humphrey told the committee that the strength of the "goals and objectives" of the Democratic Party was reflected in the strong upsurge of support for its national ticket. The party, he said, "was not defeated" in the election. "We defeated ourselves."

He cautioned Democrats not to "fall into the weakness of being a regional party," and pointed the party toward "its next great test" in the congressional elections of 1970. Unless it makes gains then, he warned, the party's prospects for recapturing the presidency in 1972 will be dim.

The committee agreed to add to the party's $6.1 million deficit the preconvention deficits of both Humphrey and the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, as well as those of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy and Sen. George S. McGovern if they so desire.

Besides the debt, among the immediate and pressing tasks facing Harris are the appointment of members and staff for the new Democratic Policy Council set up by the national committee and two commissions established by the convention to overhaul the party's internal procedures.

The policy council would include party members representing all levels of government and diverse areas of national interest.

Iowa U. Study Will Focus On CWA History

An in-depth historical study of the founding and growth of the Communications Workers has been launched by the University of Iowa Center for Labor & Management.

The wide-ranging project will cover the period from the early days of modern telephone unionism through the present, said Glenn W. Watts, CWA executive vice president.

Written records, letters and publications of the union will be supported by taped interviews with active and retired members—and many who had been instrumental in the growth of the organization. The interviews will begin next month.

Prof. Harry Graham, who is directing the long-range project, said: "Our aim is to provide a full-length history of a labor union that is indeed a part of the American scene in a way that will be interesting to both scholars and the average citizen."

Hickel Woos Senate With Promises Of Cooperation and Conservation

Pres.-Elect Nixon's most controversial Cabinet choice tried to assure members of the Senate Interior Committee that he really believes in conserving America's natural resources.

Alaska's Gov. Walter J. Hickel, Nixon's choice for Secretary of the Interior, also strongly hinted that he won't make a major move without touching base with the committee and its House counterpart.

Hickel admitted ruefully that some of the things he had said to reporters sounded as though he weren't very enthusiastic about conservation or federal water pollution standards.

Some of the positions he had taken as governor, he conceded, were based on a more limited viewpoint than he would have to have in exercising "the vastly different responsibilities" of Secretary of the Interior.

Since his designation to the Nixon Cabinet, Hickel has been quoted as opposing "conservation for conservation's sake," expressing concern that if water standards are set too high, "you might easily hinder industrial development," and commenting on action by incumbent Interior Sec. Steward L. Udall regarding federal lands in Alaska, "What Udall can do by executive order, I can undo."

These and similar comments resulted in what Committee Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) described as "an unprecedented volume of communications from citizens throughout the country with reference to this nomination."

It also brought an overflow crowd of the curious and concerned to the committee hearing, attended by all members of the committee and visiting senators from other committees with an interest in Interior Dept. programs.

Hickel, who has a reputation for a short-fused temper, was mild-spoken and acquiescent in the first day of committee questioning.

He in effect confirmed reports that Pres. Nixon will nominate a prominent conservationist, Russell E. Train, as under secretary and said he had "recommended" the appointment, although the announcement would have to come from the President-elect.

He agreed with virtually all the comments made by senators about the importance of safeguarding resources, mine safety and preventing pollution.

If confirmed, Hickel said, he will look to the committee and other members of Congress "for advice and consent in the future so that we can attempt to solve the problems in a spirit of constructive cooperation."

Earlier he had gone to the office of Rep. Julia Butler Hansen (D-Wash.) to apologize in person for a "foot-in-the-mouth" comment he had made in a Seattle interview.

Replying to a reporter's question involving Mrs. Hansen, Hickel had retorted, "Who's Julia Butler Hansen?"

Having learned who the lady is, he went to her office because, he said, "I wanted you to hear how embarrassed I am about that quote."

Mrs. Hansen, as the Alaska governor found out, is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee that goes over the budget requests of the Interior Dept.

Federal Project Job Rights Listed

Wage rights and various other legal protections for workers on federal or federally financed construction projects are set forth in an eight-page pamphlet released by the Labor Dept.

Copies of the pamphlet, WHPC publication 1241, may be obtained from the Wage-Hour & Public Contracts Divisions, Washington, D.C., or from local WHPC offices.

LBJ Pays Farewell Tribute to Labor

A PERSONAL FAREWELL to the people of the labor movement is delivered by Pres. Johnson during his final visit as President to AFL-CIO headquarters. On hand for the address in the lobby of the headquarters building were hundreds of AFL-CIO staffers, union officials and guests.

Stresses Major Role In Legislative Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

He said the President had "fought unceasingly" to bring the poor "more jobs, better wages, a better life," and he cited such accomplishments as aid to education, Medicare, and stronger, expanded minimum wages.

Johnson's legislative program and labor's legislative program, Meany noted, were "all but identical and, working in close harmony with him, goals became realities and dreams were achieved."

In presenting the case of pens at the headquarters ceremony, Johnson reminisced over his personal meetings with Meany at the White House and the scores of telephone conversations they had engaged in.

"During this period of five years," the President recalled, "our general goal has been the greatest good for the greatest number. We have tried to improve working conditions; we have tried to improve wages; we have tried to see that profits were reasonable.

"We passed minimum wage bills and things of that nature that directly applied to labor. But the thing that we have borne down on is the education of our young, medical assistance for our old, conservation of our resources—human and natural.

"I know of no living single group that I think has been more responsible for the advances that have been made in this field in the last five years than the AFL-CIO, headed by George Meany, and supported by millions of men and women throughout this country."

Meany, in his response, touched on the legislative high points of the Johnson Administration but focused particularly on its education measures, declaring that "if nothing else had happened in these five years except the education program, this Administration would have gone down in history as one of the greatest since the establishment of the Republic."

He likened the impact of the aid to education laws enacted under Johnson to the Land Grant College Act that Pres. Lincoln signed during the Civil War. In fiscal 1960, Meany noted, only $600 million was authorized for federal aid to education, whereas the total for fiscal 1969 is $6 billion—a ten-fold increase.

"It is my opinion," Meany said, "that our children, the children of all Americans—not just the children of trade unionists, but the children of all Americans and their grandchildren—will be the beneficiaries of the last five years of the Administration of Lyndon Johnson in the White House.

"They will be beneficiaries through greater educational opportunities, greater leadership because leadership and learning complement one another, and in today's world an uneducated citizenry would mean truly a backward nation.

"In this field alone, in addition to all of the other things that happened and in which we are interested in the last five years, I think that Lyndon Johnson will go down in history as one of our greatest chief executives."

Fittingly, the list of landmark legislation symbolized by the pens presented by Johnson starts with the Higher Education Facilities and Vocational Education Acts of 1963. The list winds up with the Manpower Development & Training Act Amendments of 1968.

The inscription accompanying the pens, signed by Johnson, states that the presentation is made "in recognition of labor's contributions to legislation beneficial to all Americans."

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Final State of Union Message Cites Commitment to Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

with the unemployment rate staying below 4 percent. **(Story, Page 5.)**

As he took leave of Congress, Johnson called upon it to give Pres.-Elect Nixon its "understanding."

"He is entitled to have it," the President said. "The burdens he will bear as our President will be borne for all of us. Each of us should try not to increase them for the sake of narrow personal or partisan advantage."

The President took note of his own trials during the past five years.

"Every President lives," he said, "not only with what is, but with what has been, and what could be.

"Most of the great events of the presidency are part of a larger sequence extending back through several decades and administrations.

"Urban unrest, poverty, pressures on welfare, education and law enforcement, the continuing crisis in the Middle East, the conflict in Viet Nam, the dangers of nuclear war, and the difficulties of dealing with Communist powers, all have at least this much in common: They or the causes that gave rise to them, have existed for many years. Several Presidents have already sought to deal with them. One or more Presidents will try to resolve or contain them in years to come."

He stressed that the departure of an administration "does not mean the end of the problems it has faced. The effort to meet them must go on, year after year, if the momentum we have mounted together in this decade is not to be lost."

The President referred to the five years of his Administration as a "watershed," which saw completion of "a major part of the old agenda." He cited Medicare, the Voting Rights Act, Head Start and federal aid to education, conservation measures, and job training for 5 million workers.

"Most important," he declared, "the country is close to full employment—not in theory, but in fact. Tonight the unemployment rate is down to 3.3 percent. The number of jobs has grown by more than 8.5 million in the last five years—more than in all the preceding 12 years.

These accomplishments, he noted, do not complete the cycle, since "much of what we have committed needs additional funding to become a tangible reality."

"Yet the very existence of those commitments—those promises to the American people—is a kind of reality in itself.

"Breaking those promises would be a tragedy for our country."

Reviewing the international situation, the President urged prompt ratification of the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and a search for "areas of agreement with the Soviet Union where the interests of both nations, and of world peace, are served."

He declared that there "must be a settlement of the armed hostility" in the Middle East, which he said threatens "not only Israel and the Arab states, but the entire world."

On Viet Nam, Johnson voiced regret that peace has not yet been restored there, the quest for which he dramatized last March 31 by renouncing any ambition for another term as President. But, he added:

"The prospects for peace are better today than at any time since North Viet Nam began its invasion with its regular forces more than four years ago. The free nations of Asia know what they were not sure of at that time—that America cares about their freedom, and its own vital interests in Asia and the Pacific.

"The North Vietnamese know that they cannot achieve their aggressive purposes by force. There may be hard fighting before a settlement is reached; but it will yield no victory to the Communists."

Blueprint for Progress

Pressmen Move Offices to D. C.

The Printing Pressmen announced that national union headquarters have been moved to 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C., and that an injunction which delayed the move has been dissolved.

A majority of union members voted in 1967 to move national offices from Pressmen's Home, Tenn., where they had been since 1910. But a "dissident" group from the nearby Knoxville local challenged the results and secured a U.S. District Court injunction at Greenville, Tenn.

The complaint has been dismissed, the union said in the first issue of a new monthly tabloid, News and Views.

Meany Urges Cessation Of Terrorism in Mideast

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for cessation of all acts of terrorism and retaliatory measures they inspire in a cable to the National Council of Lebanese Trade Unions which had sought support for United Nations' action against Israel.

The Lebanese cable read:

"Perfidious attack by Israel on Beirut Intl. Airport constitutes grave assault against UN charter and rights of man. Peace dangerously compromised. We appeal for your fraternal support to alert public opinion and to have government support the application of the Security Council resolution for safeguarding peace."

The AFL-CIO answer read:

"Re your cable, AFL-CIO deeply deplores all acts of terrorism and the retaliatory measures which those acts inevitably incur. Freedom and well-being for all the peoples in the Middle East urgently demand total cessation such hostile acts which destroy life and property and gravely jeopardize prospects for just and lasting peace between Republic of Israel and its Arab neighbors."

Service Employes Win $25 Raise

New York—Service Employes in 2,000 office buildings here will get wage increases of $25 a week over three years in a new contract negotiated by SEIU Local 32B.

The agreement climaxes more than three months of talks between the union and employers of 20,000 workers, local Pres. Thomas Shortman said. It provides wage hikes totaling 62.5 cents an hour and higher wage differentials for handymen, starters, porter foremen and others with special skills. Health and welfare improvements include a family major medical program effective July 1 and an increase in the present $2,000 life insurance coverage to $3,000 next Jan. 1.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, January 25, 1969 | No. 4

Basic Problems Confront Nixon's Administration

SWEARING-IN CEREMONY for Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, left, shows Mrs. Shultz holding Bible as Chief Justice Earl Warren administers the oath of office in the East Room of the White House. Shultz was dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago before taking office in the Nixon Cabinet.

Cooperation Eases Leadership Shift

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Nixon turned from the solemn ceremony and traditional fanfare of the inauguration to the continuing problems confronting the United States at home and abroad.

During his first days in office, Nixon presided at meetings of the National Security Council and his new Urban Affairs Council, which he set up by Executive Order to deal with the crisis of the cities.

His new Cabinet took over the reins in the 12 sprawling government departments. All but one of the Cabinet members won unanimous confirmation by the Senate. Interior Sec. Walter J. Hickel was also confirmed, but 16 dissenting votes reflected criticism of his comments on conservation and some of his actions as governor of Alaska.

In the first major policy statement of the Nixon Administration, Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy coupled a pledge to move "decisively" to curb inflation with a promise to avoid "abrupt and blunt action" that "could bring unnecessary unemployment." The statement was approved by the President.

The changeover at the top in nearly all departments was the smoothest in memory with outgoing officials offering full cooperation to their successors.

It was an incomplete changeover, however, with a number of appointments still to be made—of assistant secretaries, agency heads, bureau chiefs and key aides. There were indications that the new Administration is having trouble filling some of the less prestigious but important appointments in the government.

By the tone of the President's inaugural address, it is unlikely that there will be the heavy flow of legislative proposals to Congress

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Shultz Picks IAM Staffer For Key Post

An international representative of the Machinists, whose record as a troubleshooter impressed Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations.

Shultz called a news conference to introduce William J. Usery, 45-year-old Machinist Grand Lodge representative, as "a negotiator and a mediator who gets things straightened out."

Usery, an IAM member since 1949, served as a shop steward and local union president before being picked for the IAM staff.

Since 1956, he has been coordinator of IAM activities and negotiations at the Cape Kennedy Space Center in Florida—a period that has seen the union's strength at the space center grow from one local with 17 members to eight locals with 4,600 members.

Usery succeeds Thomas R. Donahue as assistant secretary. Donahue recently returned to the Service

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Oil Strike Agreements Spur Talks

Denver—More major oil companies came to terms with their striking employes as the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers pushed for settlements with six big holdout companies and a scattering of small independents coast to coast.

Contract agreements had been reached for about a third of the strikers as the AFL-CIO News went to press. All were in line with the "pattern" settlement first established at Union Oil Co. of California about a week after 60,000 OCAW members walked out Jan. 4 at nearly 100 installations of several dozen companies.

The settlement pattern won by OCAW from Union Oil and its Pure Oil division was valued by the union at 69.6 cents an hour over a two-year period. Since then, other settlements have varied from 64 to 70 cents an hour in average raises.

Most new contracts provide a combination of general wage increases, special adjustments for skilled workers, higher night shift premiums, and increased company payments toward the cost of hospitalization insurance and retirement programs, the union said.

Widespread Bargaining

OCAW has 435 separate agreements with 20 major firms and numerous independents. It bargains with most of them on a plant-by-plant basis, with a few on a company-wide basis. Past practice has been to win an acceptable pact with one major firm, and then to seek similar terms from other companies.

The Union Oil pattern was accepted and strikers voted to return to work at most Union, Humble and Atlantic Richfield Co. locations. Other locals voted contract approval at properties of Mobil Oil, American Oil Co., Cities Service, Marathon Oil Co., Phillips Petroleum and Gulf Oil, plus a number of smaller firms with one or more refineries.

OCAW said the last holdouts among the big corporations included Texaco, Shell, Sinclair, Standard of California, Standard of Ohio and Conoco.

The OCAW strike for a "fairer share of the oil industry's increasing profitability and productivity" has won the support of the U. S. labor movement and the two-million-member Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron reported to federation Pres. George Meany on current settlements and added in a telegram

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Benefit Boost Indicated:

Social Security Fund Shows Strong Gains

A report by the trustees of the Social Security Trust Funds shows the funds to be in sound, healthy condition and "clearly proves" that social security benefits can be increased without any boost in payroll taxes, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman has pointed out.

The report singled out by Seidman covers the two trust funds from which cash benefits are paid—one for old-age and survivors insurance and one for disability insurance.

The trustees stated that new cost estimates show a favorable actuarial balance of 0.53 percent of taxable payroll compared with a previous estimated actuarial balance of 0.01 percent.

"This new balance," Seidman said, "means that Congress could grant 5 to 6 percent of a badly-needed increase in benefits without any increase in the social security tax, shared equally by employer and employe."

The trustees also submitted to Congress reports for fiscal 1968 covering Medicare hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance (doctors bills) under social security.

Trustees for the funds in the fiscal year were Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball and three members of the Johnson Cabinet: Treasury Sec. Joseph W. Barr, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz and Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen.

In the report on the cash benefits trust funds, the trustees cited two factors accounting for the increase in the actuarial balance:

One, 1968 earnings levels were higher than the 1966 levels which were used as a base for estimating contributions in determining the previous estimated balance.

Two, use of an assumed 4.25 percent interest rate on trust fund investments instead of a

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30-Cent Wage Lures Firms Across Border

Tucson, Ariz.—Mexico's "inexhaustible inexpensive labor market" is being touted as a 30-cents-an-hour gold mine for U.S. businessmen willing to invest in plants on both sides of the border.

"You don't have to go to Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea or Japan for low cost easily trainable foreign labor," says the official publication of DATE — Development Authority for Tucson's Expansion, which describes itself as a "nonprofit corporation representing a broad cross section of the Tucson community."

"It's available right here . . . along the Mexico-Arizona border for as low as 30 cents an hour in virtually inexhaustible numbers," DATE proclaims in glowing Chamber of Commerce prose.

"Mexican labor is competitive with foreign labor—easily recruited, quickly trained and equally as productive."

Tucson businessmen headed by J. Karl Meyer, DATE's executive director, point to the "advantages" of "cooperative U.S.-Mexican border operations such as low absenteeism and a proud, cheerful attitude toward work . . . under the Twin Plant concept."

That concept is described in these words:

"Components are manufactured in Tucson, assembled in Nogales, Mexico, and returned to Tucson for final inspection, packaging and ship-

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor to Help Seek Out Workers Owed Backpay

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged the federation's state central bodies to "help undo a major injustice" by helping the Labor Dept. find 3,802 workers owed some $400,000 in backpay from former employers.

"These workers can be paid the earnings due them only if they can be located and informed" of their rights, Meany said. Wages up to nearly $500 for individual workers were recovered after investigations of employer violations of Fair Labor Standards Act provisions, Meany related.

"You and your members can perform a public service," he said, "by helping to find these workers. I am sure you will use all means of communications open to you, including the labor press."

Meany sent each central body head a list of the names and last known addresses of the missing workers in his state with this request: "Workers you locate should write to the Administrator, Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Div., U.S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20210" listing names, addresses, recent employers and social security numbers.

Oil Workers Press Talks With Holdouts

(Continued from Page 1)

"your continued cooperation in our struggle with the other major oil companies is greatly appreciated."

Meany previously had called public attention to the industry's determination to "break a legitimate strike" and the danger to the public of running nearly 90 refineries and other complex installations with a handful of untrained, unskilled and inadequate skeleton crews.

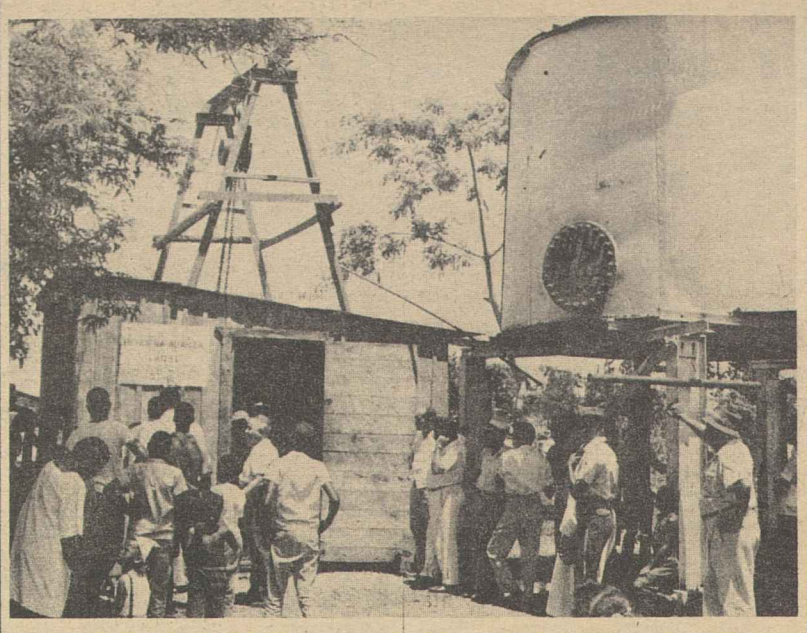
Full Support Pledged

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. pledged the "full and material support" of the IUD and its 58 affiliated unions and told Grospiron "we are prepared to do what is required to help you bring victory to the workers still on the picket line."

IFPWC Pres. Luis Tovar of Venezuela told a press conference here that the executive board members of the world-wide oil and chemical union federation voted unanimously Jan. 8 at Geneva, Switzerland, to back the strikers in every way possible.

"The workers of the world should know," Tovar said, "that oil companies are actually one single company operating under many separate names. Oil workers must form one single bloc to deal effectively with this giant industry."

Two bargaining policy committees of OCAW voted in July to ask industry employers for major contract improvements including wage increases of 72 cents an hour over a 23-month term. Negotiations started in November, and employers made no offer until contracts were about to expire. The union extended the deadline but finally called the walkout when company negotiators declined to improve what Meany called their "patently inadequate" offer of settlement.



DRINKING WATER for people living in Quisqueya, Dominican Republic, is being furnished by an electric pump and storage tank built as a joint project of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the Agency for Intl. Development.

Allen-Bradley Firm Hit On Biased Hiring Policy

Allen-Bradley Co., a machinery manufacturer in Milwaukee, has until Feb. 10 to end discrimination in hiring practices or risk the loss of $1.5 million in federal contracts.

The deadline was set by outgoing Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz who said the case represents the strongest crackdown yet for violation of Executive Order 11246 barring racial discrimination by employers holding government contracts.

Previous cases involving alleged violations have been negotiated to a settlement without Wirtz having to issue a decision, as he did in this case. The firm could lose its government business or have other sanctions imposed under the terms of the order.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) in the Dept. of Labor notified the company last May that it was considered to be in violation of the order. A three-man panel held hearings in Milwaukee in August and released its report in December.

Wirtz said he has reviewed the case and agrees with the panel's findings that Allen-Bradley has failed to take "affirmative action" to assure that Negroes would share equal job opportunities with whites.

"It is clear from the record," Wirtz said, "that the prevailing impression in the Milwaukee area is that a Negro has less chance than a white man to get employment at Allen-Bradley," even if he has equal qualifications and ability to work.

"It is equally clear," Wirtz said, "that this prevailing impression results from the recruitment practices that the company has followed."

One practice, partially but not entirely abandoned last year, was identified as favoring "friends and relatives of present employes" in hiring.

Failure to Recruit

Another practice was identified by Wirtz as the failure of Allen-Bradley to use—"as many Milwaukee employers do"—the city's public and private facilities for recruiting and referring people to jobs "without regard to color, or in some cases with particular attention to finding jobs for Negroes."

Wirtz also agreed with the panel's finding that the firm has had full opportunity to enter into an agreement to end its discriminatory practices but has failed to do so.

He said he was not immediately proceeding to sanctions only because there was some early evidence that OFCC had not made its position fully clear and because the case "sets a precedent" for determining the meaning of "affirmative action" under the order.

In this case, he continued, an "affirmative action," to be worked out by the firm and OFCC, should require the company to agree to practices that show that race, creed, color and national origin will "make no difference when somebody applies for work at Allen-Bradley."

Wirtz said that the matter should be settled by Feb. 10 in such a manner that the director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance finds full compliance with the Executive Order, and so advises the secretary of labor.

If no agreement is worked out by then, Wirtz said, the secretary of labor should decide on penalties against the firm.

Some 5,400 Allen-Bradley workers are represented by the United Electrical Workers, a non-affiliated union.

Job Safety Standards Raised for 46 Million

Revision of safety and health standards to provide greater protection for 46 million workers under the Walsh-Healey Act has been announced by the Labor Dept.

The law sets basic labor standards for work done under federal contracts over $10,000 in value. The revision, updating standards in effect since December 1960, was announced by outgoing Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz.

Changes in the standards, he pointed out, aim at reducing injuries from fire and accidents, and "the alarming number of cases" of impaired hearing and pneumoconiosis (a lung disease) caused by excessive noise and air contaminants.

In one area, the revision provides for the adoption of nationally recognized consensus standards, such as the National Fire Protection Association code and safety measures set up by the USA Standards Institute.

Also adopted are regulations established by federal agencies, including ordinance standards of the Defense Dept. and hazardous materials standards of the Transportation Dept.

The revision brings into the Act an occupational noise standard to reduce the danger of loss of hearing from job noise. The standard sets a maximum acceptable sound-measure level of 85 decibels.

If a firm is unable to meet this level immediately, an interim level of 92 decibels is acceptable, provided an effective hearing conservation program is drawn up to protect employes and reduce the noise level to 85 decibels by Jan. 1, 1971. While the noise level exceeds 85 decibels, annual audio-metric exams will be given to exposed workers.

The revision also spells out stricter standards to control air contaminants and adopts the Threshold Limit Values set forth by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists with certain exceptions.

The exceptions include the current standards issued by the USA Standards Institute in the field of air contaminants and the new standard of the U.S. Public Health Service for coal dust.

The coal dust standard, Wirtz, said, "is designed to prevent coal miners' pneumoconiosis, which has resulted in serious illness among miners and an alarming number of deaths."

The revision was published in the Federal Register for Jan. 17 and becomes effective 30 days thereafter.

For 1969:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for 1969 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
Feb. 7	Connecticut	Hartford
Apr. 7-10	Louisiana	New Orleans
May 5	Insurance Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 8-10	Arizona	Prescott
May 12	Grain Millers	Las Vegas, Nev.
May 21-24	Utility Workers	Miami Beach, Fla.
May 26-28	Arkansas	Hot Springs
May 26-30	Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers	Ottawa, Canada
May (no date)	Laundry & Dry Cleaning	Washington, D.C.
June 1-5	New Jersey	Atlantic City
June 1-6	Glass Bottle Blowers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
June 2-13	Flint Glass Workers	Chicago, Ill.
June 9-11	Idaho	Wallace
June 9-12	Michigan	Grand Rapids
June 12-14	Virginia	Norfolk
June 16	Boot & Shoe Workers	St. Louis, Mo.
June 16-19	Musicians	Las Vegas, Nev.
June 23-27	Aluminum Workers	Vancouver, Wash.
June 23-27	Newspaper Guild	San Antonio, Tex.
July 7-11	Potters	Anaheim, Calif.
July 16-19	Texas	Corpus Christi
Aug. 2-8	Typographical	Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 4-7	Maryland-D.C.	Washington, D.C.
Aug. 11-15	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 18-22	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aug. 18-22	Teachers	New Orleans, La.
Aug. 18-23	Boilermakers	Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 18-26	Painters	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 21-23	Montana	Helena
Aug. 25-27	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	New Orleans, La.
Aug. 25-29	Washington	Olympia
Aug. (no date)	Utah	(Not set)
Sept. 3-5	North Carolina	Wrightsville Beach
Sept. 8	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 8-12	Transit Union	New York, N.Y.
Sept. 8-12	Transport Workers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 10-12	Iowa	Waterloo
Sept. 11-13	Colorado	Denver
Sept. 12-14	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 15-17	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 15-19	Woodworkers	St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 19-21	North Dakota	Minot
Sept. 22-24	Nebraska	Omaha
Sept. 22-25	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 22-26	Oregon	Portland
Sept. 25-26	Industrial Union Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 25-27	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 28-Oct. 2	Illinois	Chicago
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Maritime Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Minnesota	St. Paul
Sept. (no date)	Nevada	Reno
Sept. (no date)	Wyoming	(Not set)
Sept. (no date)	Union Label & Service Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Oct. 1-3	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 6	National Maritime Union	New York, N.Y.
Oct. 7-10	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 13-16	Florida	Jacksonville
Oct. 14-16	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 15-17	Kansas	Topeka
Oct. 20-24	Roofers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Oct. (no date)	AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries	Atlantic City, N.J.
Oct. (no date)	New Hampshire	(Not set)
Nov. 4-6	Flight Engineers	Mexico City

Unionists Primed to Aid N.E. Poor

Twenty-two members of 14 trade unions in New England have completed a week of training in Washington, D.C. to equip themselves as advisers in an anti-poverty project set up by New England labor.

The trainees will now counsel another 130 trainees in the New England OEO Trade Union Leadership Program, through which union members in that part of the country are engaged in projects to help the poor in their home communities.

The program has been in operation for two years and is conducted by the Labor Relations and Research Center of the University of Massachusetts, under an OEO grant with cooperation of the six AFL-CIO state bodies in New England.

In Washington, the trainees discussed their responsibilities and heard from experts on manpower, housing and various OEO programs. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, chairman of the labor advisory council of OEO, spoke on labor's role in fighting poverty.

Aimed at Wildcat Walkouts:

British Threat to Curb Strikes Fans Anger of Trade Unionists

London—The Labor Government has sent a wave of confusion and anger throughout the British labor movement with its announced plans to curb the right of trade unionists to strike.

Two major proposals were made by Barbara Castle, Minister of Employment & Productivity, to be incorporated in legislation later this year. Both are designed to reduce unofficial, or wildcat, strikes. They are:

1. The minister would be able to impose a 28 day cooling-off period on unofficial strikes deemed to threaten the national economy.

2. The minister would be empowered to require a strike ballot before an official strike considered a threat to the national interest.

The proposals are included in a legislative package which Mrs. Castle termed "the most sweeping reforms for 60 years." Sixty years ago legislation was passed which enshrined the right to strike by freeing labor from the prospect of legal actions by employers.

The package also included a decision to establish a Commission on Industrial Relations, a body which will examine company collective bargaining procedures, claims for recognition, and troublesome disputes. This move was popular among the unions as was the appointment of retiring Gen. Sec. George Woodcock of the Trades Union Congress to the post of commission chairman.

Commission Outlook

Woodcock immediately announced that he hoped the Commission (known as the CIR) would make the need for strike curbs redundant. "There will still be trials of strength, but we should be able to reduce the number of strikes," he said.

But the curbs have already led to bitter attacks on the Labor Government from some union leaders. Mrs. Castle has been accused of stealing policies from the opposition Conservative Party, traditionally regarded by many trade unionists as their enemy.

Mrs. Castle is also under attack from some Labor members in the House of Commons, as well as some Conservatives, but their opposition is not considered strong enough to prevent the Government from passing the fundamental proposals in the legislation when it is formally introduced.

Some TUC leaders, including Woodcock, see overall gains for the labor movement in the proposals. And a series of measures designed to take the bite out of the strike curbing proposals were also announced by Mrs. Castle last week. These include:

- Establishment of the principle that no employer has the right to prevent or obstruct a worker from belonging to a trade union. This would open the way to easier recognition, and the CIR will be briefed to recommend recognition where it believes it to be necessary. The Government also would have the power to compel an employer to recognize a union.
- Safeguards against unfair dismissal.
- The right of unions to examine access to confidential commercial information which would be an aid to collective bargaining.
- Legislation to make possible appointment of worker representatives to company boards.
- Authority for unions and employers to make legally binding contracts if both sides agree. Previously, legally binding contracts have not been permissible under British law.

Anti-Strike Provisions

But so far, attention has been concentrated on the anti-strike provisions in Mrs. Castle's proposals. The Government's decision to go ahead with them meant that it rejected the major conclusion of a Royal Commission of inquiry into the unions published last year. The Inquiry recommended that no substantial change should be made to the fundamentally voluntary system of British industrial relations.

A key factor in the Government's decision has been a series of wildcat strikes affecting movement of exports from Britain's ports, and stoppages in the motor industry which have escalated to prevent production.

The threat of a nationwide strike in the engineering industry, narrowly averted last October, led Mrs. Castle to introduce the strike ballot provision. This is, for many union leaders, the least popular of all her proposals since it would give her power to intervene in trade union rules and executive decisions.

A number of trade unionists, including Victor Feather, a candidate to succeed Woodcock as TUC general secretary, are proposing that the TUC try to short circuit the Government's anti-strike proposals by introducing a new trouble shooting service organized by the TUC itself. It would be aimed at preventing unofficial strikes before the Government decided to move in.

But other members of the general council are almost as jealous of TUC intervention as they are of Government intervention and would prefer no change at all in the existing system of collective bargaining.

U.S. Standards Urged On Job Injury Benefits

A proposal for a federal workmen's compensation law was sent to Congress by outgoing Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz in one of his last acts before leaving office.

Wirtz said legislation is needed because most state laws don't adequately compensate injured workers and millions are excluded from coverage.

He said maximum benefits in 42 of the 50 state programs are below poverty levels and average payments are still lower.

A federal workmen's compensation law, or at least federal minimum standards for state laws, has been repeatedly urged by the AFL-CIO in its convention resolutions.

The proposal sent to Congress by Wirtz would key benefit standards to the level of the Federal Longshoremen's & Harbor Compensation Act, which applies across state lines for workers in covered occupations.

If states did not increase their benefits to these levels, the federal government would pick up the difference for workers in establishments affecting interstate commerce—and would require affected employers to obtain additional insurance to cover the federal portion of the benefits.

The Wirtz proposal would allow states to apply for federal grants up to 75 percent of any additional administrative costs they incur in strengthening their workmen's compensation program.

It also would set up machinery for injured workers to file compensation claims concurrently with state and federal agencies when state benefits are lower than those of the federal law.

The draft bill was among a series of major "lame duck" legislative proposals sent to Congress before the Johnson Administration left office. Most of them represent legislative proposals which would have been submitted to Congress in special messages over the next few months—if the election result had been different.

'While We're Inaugurating . . .'

CONSUMER EXPERT Sidney Margolius, right, whose column appears in the AFL-CIO News, is shown with delegates to the third annual meeting of the New York Consumer Assembly. More than 1,000 attended conference events and heard economist Leon Keyserling call high interest rates "a crime against the consumer."

Public Employes Upheld On Rights to Join Unions

St. Louis—Public employes have a right under the U. S. Constitution to belong to unions, according to a unanimous ruling by the 8th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

"Union membership is protected by the right of association under the First and Fourteenth Amendments," the court held in an opinion written by Judge Gerald W. Heaney.

The State, County & Municipal Employes took the appeal to the court on behalf of two members who, the union contended, were fired from the North Platte, Neb., Street Dept. for union activity.

The decision holds that the constitutional right of public employes to join a union is protected under the First Amendment. It is made applicable to states under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The court specifically rejected the traditional argument that public employes "have no federally protected right to be continued in public employment."

The ruling also establishes that public employes may bring suit in federal court for compensatory and punitive damages, as well as attorneys' fees, against individuals who interfere with their constitutionally-protected rights.

The SCME suit was brought against a North Platte city commissioner as an individual, since a direct suit against a state or political subdivision is barred by the Eleventh Amendment of the Constitution.

Membership Rights

In its opinion, the court quoted an earlier ruling that the right of assembly protects more than "the right to attend a meeting; it includes the right to express one's attitude or philosophies by membership in a group or by affiliation with it or by other lawful means."

Ronald Rosenberg, SCME counsel, said the ruling "makes clear that any statute barring public employes from joining unions, or discriminating against workers for joining unions, are unconstitutional."

Alabama, for example, has a law prohibiting state employes from joining unions that, until now, has not been successfully challenged.

"We have every reason to expect that federal courts in other jurisdictions will follow the ruling rendered by the Eight Circuit," Rosenberg said.

SCME President Jerry Wurf said the ruling "supports our belief that public employes are entitled to the fundamental right to join a union that is now enjoyed by nearly all workers in private industry."

"This is only a first step toward equality for the public employe," he added. "For the legal right of an employe to join a union to be effective, there must also be a law requiring recognition of the union as the employes' representative. And we must also have a law requiring that public officials participate in good-faith collective bargaining with the organization chosen by the employes as their representative.

"These are basic rights in a free society," he asserted. "We are gratified with the unanimous court opinion that provides the first of these necessary steps."

Auto Workers Follow Trades On Apprentices

Following the lead of the AFL-CIO and building and construction trades unions in 51 cities, the Auto Workers will sponsor in the Detroit area 100 minority youths in the Apprenticeship Outreach Program.

The Labor Dept. announced that the UAW is the 10th major organization that will help prepare youngsters for apprenticeship entrance tests through tutoring and cram courses.

"The UAW is the first labor organization outside building and construction trades to sponsor such a project," a Labor Dept. release declared.

About 3,000 minority youths have been sponsored for the apprenticeship preparation program over the past two years and about 2,000 have been hired as apprentices—mostly in the construction industry.

Apprenticeship Outreach is based on a concept first developed by the Workers' Defense League in New York City with the cooperation and assistance of the AFL-CIO and its Dept. of Civil Rights. The program is designed to help apprentice candidates prepare for specific examinations by tutoring, mock oral tests, coaching and other assistance. The program searches among minority youth for potential skilled craftsmen.

Donald S. Slaiman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights welcomed "the participation by the UAW in the program developed by the federation and its building trades union affiliates" for aiding minority youth.

Wirtz Points the Way

ONE OF THE FINAL actions of Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz before leaving office was to file with the 91st Congress the required annual report on the operations of the Fair Labor Standards Act. That report may well go down in the annals of legislative history. It brushed aside all the rhetoric of the obstructionists and the "conventional wisdom" of the economists in a sweeping call for a universal minimum wage.

The characteristic that will mark the 1960s, Wirtz said, is the "national determination to eliminate poverty in the United States." While there have been "magnificent and incomparable achievements in this area," the job has not been completed, he said, and continued:

"I urge consideration of the view that the appropriate and feasible next step is to assure—through amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act—that every person who works in this country receives at least enough for his labor to maintain himself and his family decently."

Spelling out the specifics of his proposal—full coverage of all workers and a step up to $2 an hour—Wirtz directed the attention of Congress to the problems of the working poor.

"Poverty is erroneously identified, in loose thinking, with unemployment. The monthly unemployment figures show between 2 and 3 million people unemployed; and about half of them are just entering the work force (and are looking for their first job) or are between jobs and only briefly out of work. The number of people who have been out of work for more than five weeks is never more at any one time than about 1¼ million.

"Yet there are between 22 and 26 million people living in this country under 'poverty' conditions. This number includes family members, and so is not directly comparable with the unemployment figures. But even when the necessary adjustment is made, it becomes obvious that considerably more than half of those living in poverty live there not because the head of the family is unemployed but because he doesn't get a decent living wage for the work he does.

"It is a conservative estimate that if every worker in the country received $2 an hour for his labor, the number of people living 'in poverty'—presently estimated at 22 to 26 million—would be more than cut in half."

Wirtz goes on to say that "there is significant coincidence today between the groups of people in this country who work at jobs not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and those who are still earning less than 'poverty-level' incomes."

His report notes that there is discussion currently of anti-poverty efforts to increase the incomes of the poor through a "guaranteed annual income" and a "negative income tax." He comments that whatever basis there is in any of these proposals "commands strongly a first step of seeing to it that when a person does work he gets enough for it to support himself and his family."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany noted that the Wirtz report and recommendations are "a fitting climax to his term in office. He is a compassionate man, a true humanitarian and his recommendations are a demonstration of those qualities."

Now it's up to Congress. If the drive to eliminate poverty is to have any meaning, Willard Wirtz's call for a universal $2 minimum wage must become a reality.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, January 25, 1969 No. 4

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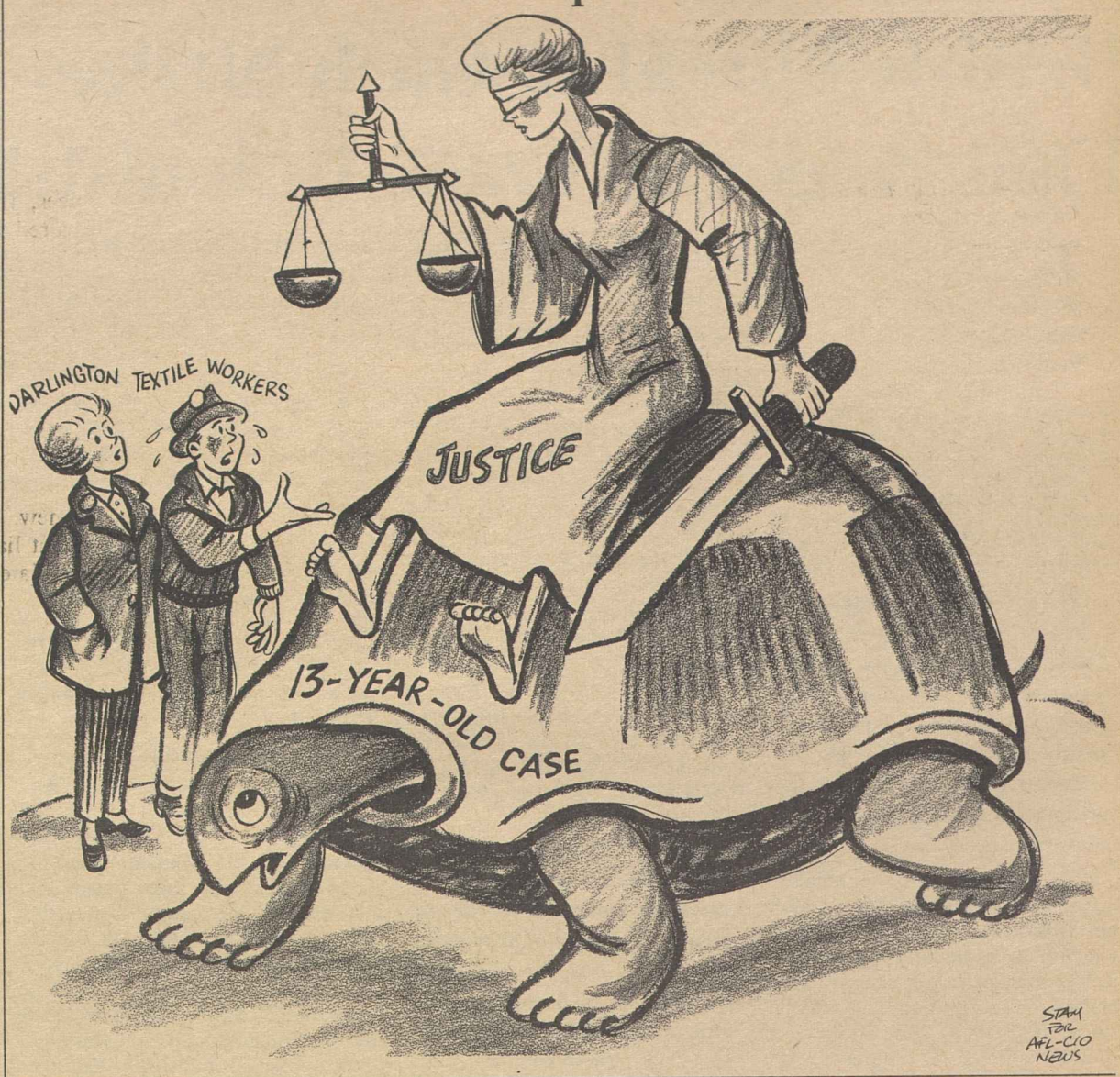
'What Kept You?'



In Democratic Party:

Labor-Liberal Coalition Faces New Test in 1970 Elections

The following is excerpted from "The Future of the Liberal Coalition," by Gus Tyler which appears in the January 1969 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

AS AMERICA TRIES to wrestle with its problems, searching desperately for the funds to provide education, housing, training, health services, model cities, etc., a sector of the society that could make a major—perhaps dominant—financial contribution is virtually exempt from the responsibility. This sector sits at the top where many who make new millions every year go without paying even a penny in taxes.

The tax structure is upside down—and frankly, hypocritical. Officially, we have a graduated income tax in which those best able to bear the burden do so. But that truism applies only to a limited income group: wage and salary people in the middle income sector. In truth, the man who earns $6,000 a year pays a higher percentage of his income in taxes than a man who earns $60,000. And the man who earns $600,000 a year out of oil, real estate or capital gains pays not only a smaller part of his income in taxes but is very likely to pay fewer dollars per annum to the Internal Revenue Service than the man who makes $6,000. The end result is that the middle income people carry the load—as they groan and growl.

The American government is deprived of vast resources for needed social programs because these resources are in the hands of private governments that tax the American people but will not permit themselves to be fairly taxed in return. The result? In the cities, the poor and near poor and not-so-poor are fighting over the allocation of meager resources, tearing at one another's piece of bread, calling one another dirty ethnic names, while those on top deplore disorder and berate the not-so-poor for selfishness in not sharing more with the poor.

But plainly, a political program for the 1970s must address itself to the redistribution of the wealth. Unless such a program can be moved in the coming year, fury will grow amidst the poor and frustration amidst the middle.

Such a program and similar programs in keeping with the problems of the coming decade require a creative idea center, a vehicle for public expression and organizational implementation at the political level.

ANY NEW IDEAS that the Democratic Party may generate will not be politically meaningful unless these fresh concepts are projected before the American people. To do so requires a voice that the Democrats do not come by naturally in the years ahead. They have lost the great platform of the presidency. The Supreme Court that for many years was a tribune of liberal ideas is very likely to become a citadel of conservatism. The Democrats will have to rely on Hubert Humphrey, as titular leader of the party, and on a lively body of vocal senators.

Organizationally, the Democratic Party failed in 1968 to do the best job at the precinct level: turn out the vote. The total national vote in 1968 was only 60 percent of the eligible, a figure several percentage points below the turnout in recent presidential years.

In the development of an effective coalition that has ideas, a voice and a precinct organization, the trade union movement of the United States is likely—if the 1968 campaign is an indicator—to play a much larger role than in the past. Although the unions are not part of the Democratic Party, since American labor continues its traditional role of endorsing individual candidates on the basis of their actions and program, the fact is that the AFL-CIO was much more deeply and effectively involved with the liberal coalition in 1968 than at any time in the history of U.S. labor.

Never in the past did the labor movement play so prominent and, perhaps, decisive a role in the pre-convention and convention politics. Never in the past did unions assume so heavy a load in the campaign—funds, literature, manpower, phone banks, canvassing and top campaign strategy at the state levels—as in 1968.

The labor movement does have ideas; indeed, it has very clear and consistent ideas on the subject of wealth redistribution, not merely in terms of wages but also in terms of tax policy. The AFL-CIO has long been sensitive to the urban crisis (that's where most of its members live) and has proposed programs.

The first testing of the old coalition in a new circumstance will take place in 1970, in the federal elections for House and Senate. This will be a difficult moment for Nixon and a real opportunity for the liberals. In every off-year election (but one) the party in the White House has lost seats in the mid-term election. The only exception was in 1934 when the country came out in vast enthusiasm to give its unusual vote of confidence to FDR. The mid-term elections will give the Democrats an unusual chance to increase their strength in Congress.

Among People and Nations:

Nixon Stresses Unity in Plea For All to Advance Together

The following is excerpted from Pres. Nixon's Inaugural Address, Jan. 20, 1969.

THE SECOND THIRD of this century has been a time of proud achievement. We have made enormous strides in science and industry and agriculture. We have shared our wealth more broadly than ever; we learned at last to manage a modern economy to assure its continued growth.

We have given freedom new reach; we have begun to make its promise real for black as well as for white.

We see the hope of tomorrow in the youth of today. I know America's youth. I believe in them. We can be proud that they are better educated, more committed, more passionately driven by conscience than any generation in our history.

No people has ever been so close to the achievement of a just and abundant society, or so possessed of the will to achieve it.

And because our strengths are so great, we can afford to appraise our weaknesses with candor and to approach them with hope.

Standing in this same place a third of a century ago, Franklin Delano Roosevelt addressed the nation ravaged by depression, gripped in fear. He could say in surveying the nation's troubles: "They concern, thank God, only material things."

Our crisis today is in reverse.

We find ourselves rich in goods, but ragged in spirit; reaching with magnificent precision for the moon, but falling into raucous discord on earth.

We are caught in war, wanting peace. We're torn by division, wanting unity. We see around us empty lives, wanting fulfillment. We see tasks that need doing, waiting for hands to do them.

To a crisis of the spirit, we need an answer of the spirit.

And to find that answer, we need only look within ourselves.

When we listen to the better angels of our nature, we find that they celebrate the simple things, the basic things—such as goodness, decency, love, kindness.

Greatness comes in simple trappings.

The simple things are the ones most needed today if we are to surmount what divides us and cement what unites us. To lower our voices would be a simple thing.

In these difficult years, America has suffered from a fever of words; from inflated rhetoric that promises more than it can deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontents into hatreds; from bombastic rhetoric that postures instead of persuading.

We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another—until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices.

For its part, government will listen. We will strive to listen in new ways—to the voices of quiet anguish, the voices that speak without words, the voices, of the heart—to the injured voices, the anxious voices, the voices that have despaired of being heard.

Those who have been left out we will try to bring in. Those left behind we will help to catch up.

For all our people, we will set as our goal the decent order that makes progress possible and our lives secure.

AS WE REACH toward our hopes, our task is to build on what has gone before—not turning away from the old, but turning toward the new.

In this past third of a century, government has passed more laws, spent more money, initiated more programs than in all our previous history.

But we are approaching the limits of what government alone can do.

Our greatest need now is to reach beyond government, to enlist the legions of the concerned and the committed. What has to be done has to be done by government and people together or it will not be done at all. The lesson of past agony is that without the people we can do nothing; with the people we can do everything.

To match the magnitude of our tasks, we need the energies of our people—enlisted not only in grand enterprises, but more importantly in those small splendid efforts that make headlines in the neighborhood newspaper instead of the national journal.

As we measure what can be done, we shall promise only what we know we can produce; but as we chart our goals we shall be lifted by our dreams.

No man can be fully free while his neighbor is not. To go forward at all is to go forward together.

This means black and white together, as one nation, not two. The laws have caught up with our conscience. What remains is to give life to what is in the law: to insure at last that as all are born equal in dignity before God, all are born equal in dignity before man.

As we learn to go forward together at home, let us also seek to go forward together with all mankind.

We cannot expect to make everyone our friend, but we can try to make no one our enemy.

Those who would be our adversaries we invite to a peaceful competition—not in conquering territory or extending dominion, but in enriching the life of man.

As we explore the reaches of space, let us go to the new worlds together—not as new worlds to be conquered, but as a new adventure to be shared.

And with those who are willing to join, let us cooperate to reduce the burden of arms, to strengthen the structure of peace, to lift up the poor and the hungry.

But to all those who would be tempted by weakness, let us leave no doubt that we will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be.

Billions Slip By:

Union Economist Spurs Drive To Get Tax Loopholes Plugged

URGING "a frontal attack on loopholes," a union economist renewed organized labor's demand for basic reform on the federal income tax.

Frank Fernbach, assistant for special projects to the president of the Steelworkers, charged that the federal treasury suffers losses "in the billions" because of special treatment and exemptions of certain forms of income.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, he listed oil and mineral depletion allowances, tax-free state and municipal bond interest and unlimited charitable gifts as among areas of the present law most in need of tightening. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Fernbach noted that many of the loopholes were originally written into the tax laws to meet specific public needs. But, he added, they become "entrenched in the law" and hang on long after they have lost their "soundness of purpose." He cited the example of tax-free state and municipal bond interest, which has been on the books for more than 50 years.

Fernbach said that basic reform should also include a "minimum tax that all persons beyond a reasonable level of income are required to pay, even if particular forms of their income are tax-free because of loopholes." He pointed out that "many millionaires" and other wealthy people are able to avoid all taxes, or to pay very little.

"NO WEALTHY AMERICAN—morally or in terms of fairness of distribution of the burden—should continue to pay no tax support of his government," he declared.

Fernbach also urged that "impoverished people"—individuals and families below government-set poverty levels—should be removed from the federal tax rolls. He also called for "immediate tax relief for the middle-income group" through increase of the standard deduction, "which has too long remained at 10 percent."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

RICHARD M. NIXON is now the President of the United States; the Nixon Administration is here.

Every new President assumes power with the legacy left by his predecessor—the good and the bad. And Nixon has received his legacy.

On domestic issues, for example, Pres. Johnson left office with the social and racial climate stormy and living costs uncomfortably high.

At the same time, unemployment is at a 15-year low, take-home pay is high, the doors of education are opened wider than ever before, hard core poverty has been vastly reduced, civil rights are advancing, the aged have more protection and the consumers' rights are better safeguarded.

But Johnson left another legacy for Nixon: a social and economic program which the outgoing President described as designed for "the greatest good for the greatest number."

This is no broadscale declaration but a rigidly-hard, dollar-and-cents blueprint of priorities for the coming fiscal year. It is all contained in the budget message of the President for fiscal 1970.

There is no expectation that Nixon will accept the budget without alterations. The changes he will make, though, will be evidence of the Nixon philosophy and priorities in today's turbulent world.

Pres. Johnson carries in his budget a commitment to the Viet Nam war and other international obligations.

Following are some of the areas of high domestic priorities given by Johnson:

Housing—Initial goal to build or repair 700,000 homes or apartments for low-income families over the next two years. Includes provisions of Housing Act of 1968 to involve the federal government, in partnership with industry and labor, to build 26 million new or rehabilitated homes or apartments over the next 10 years.

Aids to Urban Areas—Two-thirds of U.S. citizens live in urban areas which are the sections of greatest need. In 1964, $5.6 billion or 55 percent of total federal grants channeled into aid for cities. The 1970 budget would channel $16.7 billion or 67 percent of total grants. Emphasis is on model cities and new communities.

Education—Total outlays for education are estimated at $9.8 billion in 1970 compared with $3.1 billion in 1964. Federal funds represented about 9 percent of total national expenditures for schools and colleges in 1964. They now equal approximately 14 percent of the total—including 8 percent of the support for elementary and secondary education and 23 percent for higher education.

Manpower—Outlays to provide skills for millions of Americans are estimated to rise from $735 million in 1964 to $3.5 billion in 1970. As a result 2 million individuals will be helped to find suitable jobs in 1970 compared with 278,000 in 1964.

Health—Federal outlays for health in 1970 will rise to an estimated $18.3 billion, an almost four-fold increase since 1964. As a proportion of the nation's health expenditures, federal outlays rose from 13 percent to about 30 percent in 1970.

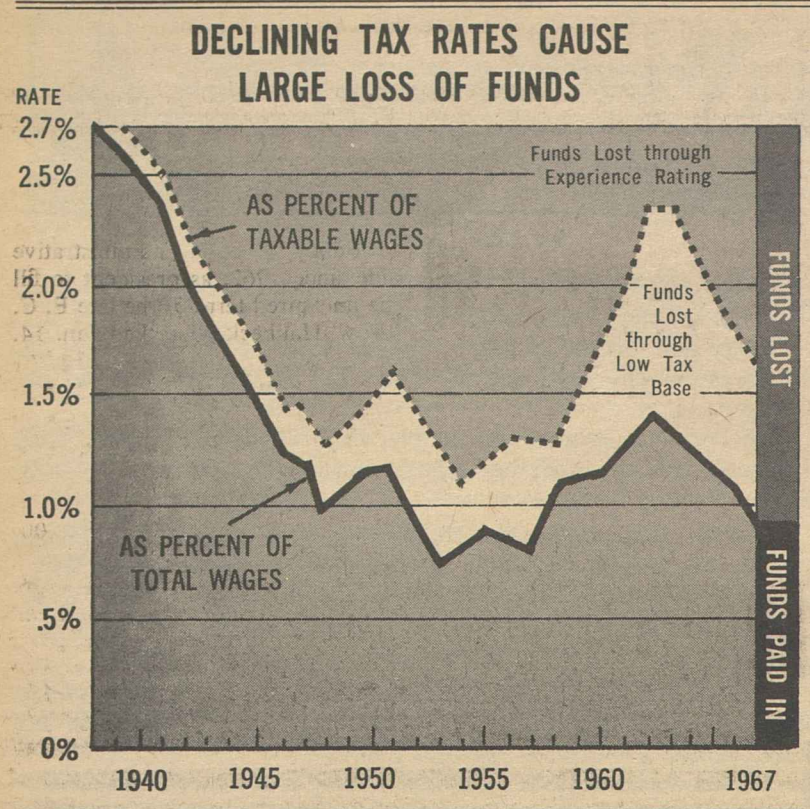
Income Security—Includes such programs as retirement benefits, disability benefits, unemployment insurance, public assistance and other cash payments. Federal cash payments rose from $29 billion in 1964 to more than $47 billion in 1970. Number of persons aided rose from 35 million to about 44 million in five years.

Federal Aid to Poor—Amid abundance, some 22 million Americans still live in poverty. To assist them in education, employment, health and other ways federal payments rose from $11.9 billion in 1964 to an estimated $27.2 billion in 1970.

The test facing Pres. Nixon is not whether he alters these programs—even Pres. Johnson admits that many need to be improved—but whether the changes will be more or less beneficial to more or less people.

It is on the federal budget that these decisions will be made—his own priorities.

RENEWING LABOR'S demand for basic federal income tax reform, economist Frank Fernbach, center, assistant to the Steelworkers' president, urged "a frontal attack on loopholes" as he was questioned by Alex Uhl, of Press Associates, Inc. and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs program is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.



Labor Dept. to Survey Job Openings Monthly

A regular monthly survey of job opportunities in 50 metropolitan areas throughout the nation will be undertaken beginning in February, the Labor Dept. announced.

The new survey is being made in response to widespread interest and to requirements under the 1968 amendments to the Manpower Development & Training Act, outgoing Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz said.

Publication of data on the survey is not expected to begin until mid-1969, he added, in order to permit time for analysis and evaluation of the new statistics.

The department's Manpower Administration will administer the new job vacancy program through the Bureau of Employment Security with technical guidance from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Purpose of the new survey, the department said, will be to identify imbalances between manpower demand and supply, and aid the development of planning, training and job placement programs.

Under the survey, estimates of total job openings by industry will be prepared monthly for all nonfarm industries in 26 of the 50 areas, to be supplemented by quarterly estimates of job openings by occupation in 17 of these areas.

In addition, monthly estimates of the number of openings in manufacturing will be developed in 24 other metropolitan areas.

Job-openings data will be collected from a sample of employers in each of the 50 areas by state employment security agencies. The agencies will also prepare estimates of local job opportunities.

The collection of job opportunities information will be merged with the existing cooperative federal-state labor turnover statistics program in order to secure further comparison advantages.

The survey will also seek to determine the relationships between the job openings data and employment, unemployment, labor turnover, and other economic data under varying economic conditions, the department said.

Based on commitments received from cooperating state employment security agencies, the following areas will be surveyed for estimates of total job openings on a monthly basis and vacancies by occupation on a quarterly basis: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis-St. Paul, New York, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Phoenix, Salt Lake City and St. Louis.

Job openings on a monthly basis, without the supplemental occupation data, will be prepared for: Buffalo, Hartford, Kansas City, Newark, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., Providence and Seattle.

Areas to be surveyed for monthly job opening data for manufacturing only are: Albany, N.Y.; Birmingham, Ala.; Burlington, Vt.; Charleston, W. Va.; Des Moines; Fargo, N.D., and Moorhead, Minn.; Fort Worth; Greensboro, N.C.; Greenville, S.C.; Jackson, Miss.; Jersey City; Little Rock; Louisville; Memphis; Paterson, N.J.; Portland, Me.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N.Y.; San Antonio; Sioux Falls, S.D.; Syracuse; Tampa; Wichita, and Wilmington.

'Most Urgent Priority':

Federal Standards Pressed To End Jobless Pay Erosion

Legislation to strengthen the "eroded" unemployment insurance system "should have the most urgent priority" in this Congress, an article in the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine emphasizes.

The system which was set up to be "the nation's first line of defense against want and poverty," writes James O'Brien, "has deteriorated to a level where it perpetuates poverty and its evils."

"The jobless worker, the grocer, the merchant and the entire economy are the actual and potential victims of the shocking erosion of the system."

O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, notes that the federal-state system was enacted in 1935 to aid jobless workers voluntarily separated from their jobs.

"But the record shows the system has been moving away from this goal," he points out.

O'Brien tells why and how this has happened, presents examples of the system's breakdown and sets forth federal standards for unemployment compensa'ion being pressed by the AFL-CIO and liberal forces.

The argument by opponents of federal standards that the states can be relied upon to modernize the system and make improvements has been completely disproved by the record of state legislatures in recent years, the article stresses.

Its review of state improvements adds up to this picture:

A few "insignificant extensions" of unemployment insurance coverage, minor changes in the taxable base for employers in a few states and "continuing deterioration of the benefit structure" despite slight increases in benefit payments.

"In fact," O'Brien says, "half-hearted state action and federal inaction made the unemployment compensation meaningless for more than half the jobless workers."

He cites figures showing that more than one-half of the jobless drew some benefit from the system 10 years ago, while only four out of 10 were benefitting by 1965, and the ratio is now down to three out of 10.

Noting that 16 million wage and salary workers—one-fourth of the nation's total—were not covered by the system in 1967, the author warns that "this number increases annually as employment expands in uncovered industries."

The article focuses on these aspects of the system, among others, in which there are "major deficiencies" that are regularly getting worse:

Qualifications—While a half dozen states qualify 90 to 95 percent of new claimants for unemployment benefits, "far too many states deny benefits to 25 and 30 percent of new claimants."

In the three years of 1965, '66 and '67 there were 16 states that increased benefits and at the same time "robbed Peter to pay Paul" by imposing stricter qualification requirements.

Financing—State after state has deviated from the 2.7 percent state tax on employers that was counted on to finance the unemployment system, along with a three-tenths of 1 percent federal tax on employers.

In 1967, ten states permitted application of zero tax rates to some employers. The average employer tax rate during the year for the entire system was only 1.6 percent of taxable payrolls.

This "underfinancing" has occurred for one apparent reason, O'Brien observes. It is part of the competition among states to pirate industry with the lure of low taxes.

Disqualifications—Provisions for challenging employes on unemployment rolls and denying them benefits have increased to the extent that "a hostile attitude toward the unemployed has developed within the system itself."

Benefits—In the early years of the program, the maximum weekly jobless benefit in most states equaled 65 percent of the average weekly wage. Today, the typical maximum benefit represents only 42 percent of the average wage.

There are only two states in which the maximum weekly benefit is not lower in relation to wages than it was in 1939.

Only seven states have maximum benefits that maintain a worker with three dependents above the poverty-level income of $3,335 per year for a four-member family set by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. in 1966.

Surely, O'Brien maintains, a worker who has made a contribution to the nation's affluence during his employment is entitled "to more than a poverty level of income during unemployment."

Summing up the "dismal record" of the states in improving jobless benefits, O'Brien concludes that this failure "demonstrates that the states are either unable or unwilling to modernize the system."

"The one sure way of establishing minimum standards in the system," he adds, "is through federal legislation and this should be a first order of business in the 91st Congress."

The standards he proposes would:

- Extend unemployment benefits coverage to all wage and salaried workers, set eligibility requirements not to exceed 20 weeks of work, and entitle every claimant to at least 26 weeks of benefits when he is unemployed that long.
- Call for a weekly benefit equal to 66.6 percent of his past full-time earnings, in no case less than 50 percent, and a maximum benefit amount equal to two-thirds of the state-wide average weekly wage.
- Eliminate the "waiting week" for eligibility or compensate for it retroactively after a few weeks of unemployment.
- Limit the "availability requirement" to registration and availability for suitable work, which should be properly defined and not include employment not covered by jobless compensation.
- Permit disqualification of persons drawing benefits only for the most serious reasons and for not more than six weeks. Forbid cuts or cancellation of a worker's benefit rights or base period wages. Permit workers to draw benefits when they are participating in state-approved job training courses.
- Help secure the soundness of jobless funds by standardizing tax rates on employers and disallowing all zero tax rates now being levied in some states.
- Raise the taxable wage base, through a series of steps over a period of years, until it is at least equal to the base used in levying employer and employe social security contributions ($7,800 as of Jan. 1, 1968).

Employment in Poor Urban Areas Still Lags Despite Gains in 1968

The job picture in urban poverty neighborhoods improved in 1968 "but the unemployment gap between the fortunate and less fortunate was still clearly evident," the Labor Dept. reported.

Its year-in-review section accompanied a report showing that poverty neighborhoods in the nation's 100 largest cities had a 5.2 jobless rate in the last quarter of 1968, down 1.7 percent from the quarter in 1967.

Poverty neighborhoods, as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics based on Census Bureau data, are the poorest one-fifth of the neighborhoods in each urban area.

The average jobless rate in poverty neighborhoods in 1968 was 6 percent, BLS said, down eight-tenths of 1 percent from the 1967 average "but still substantially higher" than the 3.6 average jobless rate for the nation in 1968.

Noting that the pace of improvement in the employment situation in poverty neighborhoods was greater than in other urban areas, the government made clear this was due to economic growth plus programs aimed at helping the disadvantaged.

Total unemployment in poverty neighborhoods averaged 375,000 in 1968 compared to 450,000 in 1967. The unemployment level represented 13.7 percent of total unemployment in the nation. In 1967, it accounted for 15.3 percent of the total unemployed.

The unemployment rate for adult men in poverty neighborhoods was 4.2 percent in 1968, down five-tenths of 1 percent from the average rate for 1967.

"Despite this improvement," BLS pointed out, "the jobless rate for adult men in poverty areas continued to be more than twice as large as the rate for men in other urban neighborhoods."

The rate for adult women averaged 5.5 percent last year, down from 6.1 percent in 1967, but still nearly twice as high as the rate for women in other urban neighborhoods.

The jobless rate for teenagers in the poorest neighborhoods declined from an average of 23.5 percent in 1967 to 20 percent in 1968, compared to a rate of 12.2 percent for youths in other parts of the 100 cities.

Among Negroes living in the poverty neighborhoods, the average unemployment rate dropped from 8.9 to 7.3 percent between 1967 and 1968. For non-whites, the rate decreased from 5.3 to 5 percent.

The rate for Negroes living in these neighborhoods showed greater improvement than for their counterparts in other urban neighborhoods, the government reported.

Employment in the poverty neighborhoods averaged 6.1 million in 1968, BLS said, down by 125,000 from 1967. Combined with the 75,000 reduction in unemployment, this meant that there were 200,000 fewer workers in the neighborhoods than in 1967.

However, it was noted that this decrease in the labor force was accompanied by a decline of "similar magnitude in the population of these poverty neighborhoods." Thus, there was little change in labor force participation for these workers.

"Whether the unemployment status of those leaving these neighborhoods has improved is difficult to determine," BLS concluded.

For the fourth quarter of 1968, the unemployment rates in poverty neighborhoods were 3.7 percent for adult men, 4.7 percent for adult women and 19.2 percent for teenagers. The rates for the same period in 1967 were 4.9, 5.9 and 24.3 percent, respectively.

The unemployment rate for Negroes was 6.4 percent in the last quarter of 1968 compared to 9 percent in the 1967 last quarter. For whites, the rate was 4.4 percent for the final quarter last year, compared to 5.4 percent in 1967.

Both white and Negro unemployment rates for adult men in poverty neighborhoods were lower in the last three months of 1968, the government stated.

However, in comparing Negro and white adult women, it pointed out, all of the improvement was among Negroes, as their rate fell from 7.2 to 4.9 percent between the two quarters.

Bruce Gillis Appointed NLRB Regional Attorney

Denver—Bruce W. Gillis, Jr., assistant regional attorney for the National Labor Relations Board here, has been named regional attorney succeeding Francis Sperandeo, new Denver regional director. Gillis joined the NLRB in 1952 at Indianapolis.

Benefit Boost Indicated:

Social Security Fund Shows Strong Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

3.75 percent interest rate on which previous estimates have been based.

The trustees said that combined income into the old-age and survivors and disability trust funds in fiscal 1968 exceeded outgo by $2.6 billion. Assets of the two funds totalled $28.1 billion at the end of the fiscal year.

In the five years ahead, the trustees foresaw income to the funds exceeding expenditures by about $45 billion.

Based on the present tax schedule and taxable earnings level, they predicted that the funds will have sufficient income from contributions to meet the cost of benefits and administrative expenses "for the next 15 to 20 years and for the distant future."

In the report on the hospital insurance trust fund, the trustees said there would be an unfavorable acturial balance—0.29 percent of taxable payroll—based on an assumption that the present taxable earnings base, $7,800 a year, remains unchanged.

However, the trustees emphasized that if the earnings base is increased proportionately with increases in the general earnings level, there will be an actuarial balance in the fund—about 0.07 percent of taxable payroll.

Total income to the hospital insurance trust fund in fiscal 1968 was reported at $3.9 billion, about $100 million in excess of outgo. The fund's total assets were $1.4 billion, an increase of $87 million over fiscal 1967.

Estimates for the fiscal three-year period of 1969-71 looked to steady increases in both income and disbursements.

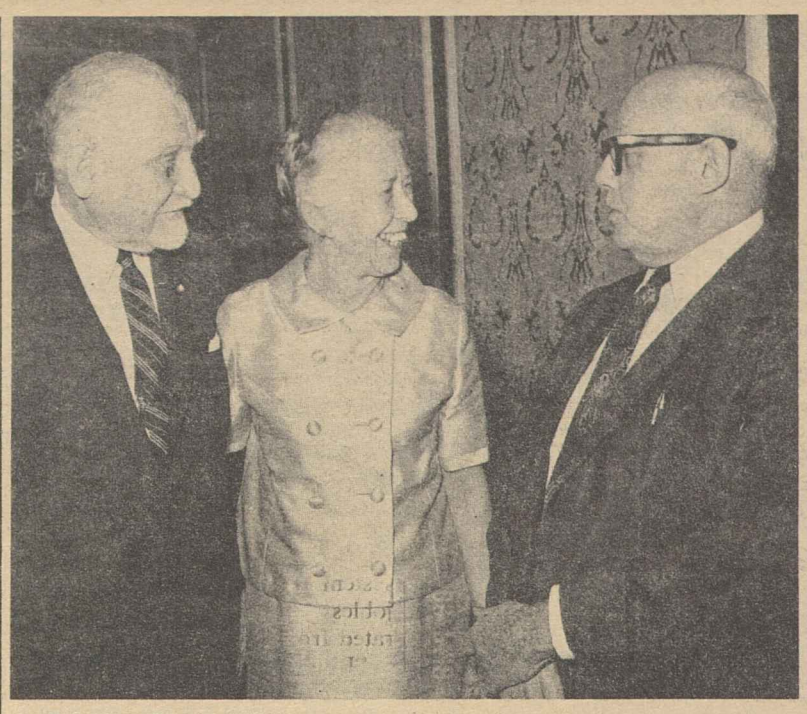
Income to the supplementary medical insurance trust fund in fiscal 1968 was $1.4 billion, while outgo was $1.5 billion, the trustees reported. But this high outgo, it was pointed out, was due to a big backlog of claims for services rendered in the early period of the program's operation.

While total assets of the fund decreased from $486 million to $307 million between June 30, 1967, and June 30, 1968, the report noted that assets were back up to an estimated $446 million by Dec. 31, 1968, as the result of an increased premium rate and payment of some government contributions for past years.

The trustees indicated that the financial future of the supplementary medical insurance program depends upon rates of utilization of doctors services and costs, particularly how much doctors' fees continue to increase in the future.

They noted that all estimates show that, with a $4 monthly premium rate for supplementary benefits through June 1970, the program will have sufficient funds, on a cash basis, to meet anticipated expenditures for benefits and administrative costs until that date.

If on an actuarial basis experience exceeds the $4 rate, there will be ample time for action necessary to assure the continuing soundness of the program, they concluded.



WELCOME BACK to the labor movement is extended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Mrs. Esther Peterson, who will become legislative representative of the Clothing Workers after having served during the Johnson and Kennedy Administrations as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, left, announced the appointment. Mrs. Peterson is a former ACWA organizer.

Filbey Named President of Postal Clerks

The Postal Clerks chose Francis S. Filbey, national administrative aide since 1962, as president to fill the unexpired term of the late E. C. "Roy" Hallbeck, who died Jan. 14.

Filbey, 61, will serve until the union's August 1970 convention in Los Angeles. He was elected by unanimous vote of the union's 24-man national executive board.

Known to friends as "Stu" Filbey, the new head of the 165,000-member union started work as a postal clerk in Baltimore in 1926. He was an officer of the clerks' local for more than 20 years. From 1959 to 1963 he was also vice president of the Maryland State-District of Columbia AFL-CIO, and president of the Baltimore AFL-CIO for eight years.

Filbey moved to his union's national headquarters in Washington after serving a two-year term as national vice president.

Filbey, who lives in Rockville, Md., served with the Army Air Corps and the Army Postal Service in World War II.

The union said his first major assignment will be to help lead current negotiations for merger with the National Postal Union, formed in 1958 by former UFPC members. The executive boards of both unions have been meeting for several weeks to discuss merger terms.

30-Cent Wage Lures Firms Across Border

(Continued from Page 1)

ping. . . . Duty is imposed only on the added value of the assembly."

Tucson is only one of the Southwest's border towns promoting the "cheap foreign labor" concept. Among the first to tap the new lode was Laredo, Tex., which induced the Transitron Electronics Corp. of Wakefield, Mass., to move its non-union operations into a new plant with a small work force.

Across the border at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, within walking distance of Laredo, is a Transitron plant with 1,400 workers, all Mexican nationals. Under the twin plant formula, Transitron may use its small U.S. work force to manufacture products and its large Mexican force to assemble them.

Wage rates in the U.S. are $1.60 an hour and up. In Nuevo Laredo the rate is a reported $2.16 a day.

Defense Contract

The U.S. plant has started work on a $1.7 million contract to make telephone cables for the Defense Dept. The contract is for a one-year period, but the Army Electronic Command awarded Transitron an additional contract on its bid of $1.1 million, and the Economic Development Administration procured a grant of $28,000 in U.S. funds to "train 15 or 20 persons in the electronics field" at the Transitron plant in Laredo. A subsidiary, Phalo Corp., got the contracts and the grant.

The hands-across-the-border concept got a jolt, however, when the Mexican workers cast off the "proud, cheerful attitude toward work" extolled by the tubthumping U.S. businessmen and stopped work for three weeks at the Nuevo Laredo plant.

The walkout was not an official strike, sanctioned by the ruling powers, but it forced Transitron to ship some of the quartz crystals used in its production processes to another company subsidiary in Kansas City, Mo. The workers finally went back when the governor of Tamaulipas state stepped in and the State Labor Board agreed to hear the dispute—over wages promised but not paid for lunch "breaks."

Last year an AFL-CIO Executive Council subcommittee urged joint action by American and Mexican labor movements and governments to change the immigration and tariff laws. It cited unfair competition by low-wage border-jumping plants and "green card" tourists who cross the border freely to take jobs in agriculture, often at the expense of union farm workers.

Shultz Pledges Efforts To Whittle Jobless Rate

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz isn't satisfied with the current 3.3 percent unemployment rate, even if it is a 15-year low.

He told members of the Senate Labor Committee at his confirmation hearing that he believes "we should work very hard" to bring it down further—especially the 25 percent jobless rate for young Negroes.

Shultz is satisfied that "free collective bargaining is a better system for handling labor disputes than an imposed settlement." And he prefers it also to the "labor court" proposal advanced by Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.).

The Senate committee expressed its satisfaction with Shultz. Its members voted unanimously to recommend his confirmation.

Shultz, in his opening statement to the committee, pledged to "do everything within my power to manage the department and administer its programs with one overriding concern: the promotion of the welfare of all workers in this country in a manner consistent with the public interest."

In the manpower area, Shultz said he didn't think that a government guarantee that "everyone gets a job" is a practical solution to hard-core unemployment.

He suggested instead a more concerted effort by private firms, better transportation facilities to suburban jobs, and open housing.

Replying to questions about the need for new legislation to deal with the problem of national emergency strikes, Shultz said he would be "very cautious" about proposing any such legislation.

"If you're not careful," he said, "you may legislate something for an immediate problem that will have an unnecessary effect in an area where collective bargaining has been working well—and in most areas collective bargaining is working well."

NAM's Outlook Gloomy On Gutting Labor Act

The National Association of Manufacturers reported to its big business affiliates that industry's "high priority" goal of gutting the National Labor Relations Act is "unlikely" to be achieved in the next two years.

The NAM's government relations staff didn't use the blunt word "gutting" in its evaluation of the legislative outlook. In more roundabout language, it referred to its proposals for "revision" of the law "to redress the present imbalance in favor of labor unions."

But the conservative employer group saw no likelihood of accomplishing this "unless public opinion changes sharply as a result of major strikes or other developments."

It noted that neither the House nor the Senate Labor Committees, both controlled by liberal Democrats, could be expected to approve the changes the NAM wants. And it added the opinion that "the Administration, which is expected to seek ways to accommodate at least some labor demands, is not likely to send Congress measures which would diminish the power of unions."

The report also expressed the NAM's concern that Congress will move ahead on its own with job safety and health bills, consideration of federal workmen's compensation legislation, strengthening the enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, stronger pollution control and new consumer laws without awaiting the views of the new Nixon Administration.

It warned its members, too, that new proposals for raising the minimum wage are likely to be made in this Congress and "could be the dominant industrial relations issue of the second session."

The NAM staff expressed relief that "the near hysteria that marked passage of the Wholesome Meat Act and other health measures has waned."

But it found cause for concern that the leading proponents of strong consumer protection laws in the House and Senate "all won big" in last November's elections and "can be expected to seek the limelight again."

As a result, the NAM report noted sadly, "the outlook for continued measures to 'protect' the consumer is bullish."

13 Fishermen Land $32,000 Backpay Grant

Metairie, La.—Checks for $32,000 in backpay have been given under National Labor Relations Board order to 13 menhaden fishermen fired five years ago by the captain of the motor vessel Gallant Man when they voted to join a union.

The award was one of the largest of its kind in 1968, according to Meat Cutters Local 300. The NLRB ordered the Patterson Menhaden Co. to rehire the fishermen fired unlawfully in October 1963, and to make up their lost pay.

The union, which won the election, 15-2, is conducting a new organizing drive on the Gulf Coast for pogy boatmen and cannery workers.

Freedom Medal Awarded To Dubinsky by Johnson

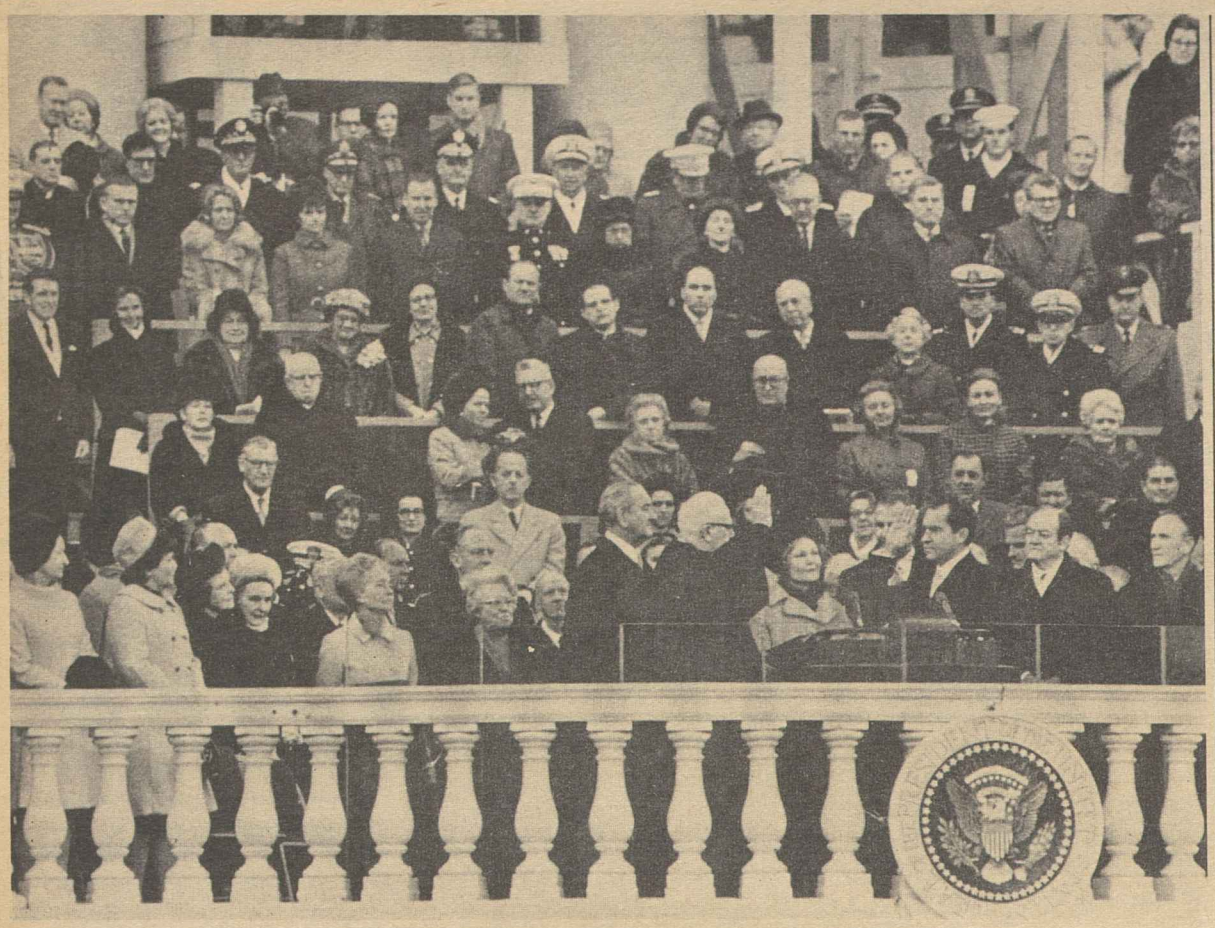
AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky was among 20 prominent Americans honored by Pres. Johnson the day he left office.

Dubinsky, the president-emeritus of the Ladies' Garment Workers, was awarded the Medal of Freedom, highest civil honor the President can bestow.

He is the fourth trade union leader to receive the top presidential award.

Pres. Kennedy named AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for the first award—and the presentation was made by Johnson after Kennedy's assassination. Johnson subsequently presented the Medal of Freedom award to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, the noted civil rights leader, and to John L. Lewis, retired president of the Mine Workers.

The latest group of award winners included high government officials, such as Ambassador W. Averell Harriman and Defense Sec. Clark Clifford, business leaders Henry Ford II and Edgar Kaiser, Roy Wilkins of the NAACP and Whitney M. Young, Jr. of the Urban League and others prominent in the arts and public life.



OATH OF OFFICE as President of the United States is taken by Richard M. Nixon on the steps of the Capitol as thousands watched in person and millions on television. Chief Justice Earl Warren administers the oath, with former Pres. Johnson by his side.

Old Problems Remain:

New Administration Takes Over Reins

(Continued from Page 1)

that has marked the start of previous administrations.

Nixon promised to continue to pursue the goals of "full employment . . . excellence in education . . . rebuilding our cities . . . protecting our environment."

But the President added that "we are fast approaching the limits of what government alone can do."

His inaugural address was a call for new attitudes rather than new laws.

The "greatest need now is to reach beyond government," Nixon said, to enlist concerned individuals "in those small, splendid efforts that make headlines in the neighborhood newspaper instead of the national journal."

The new President implored his countrymen to "stop shouting at one another," to drop the "angry rhetoric that fans discontents into hatreds" and "speak quietly so that our words can be heard as well as our voices."

He promised that "for its part government will listen."

America, Nixon stressed, must "go forward together . . . black and white together, as one nation, not two."

Nixon pledged to dedicate his energies "to the cause of peace among nations" and a world which will be "open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people."

He invited "a peaceful competition . . . in enriching the life of man" and an approach to space exploration "as a new adventure to be shared."

At the same time, the new President served notice "to all those who would be tempted by weakness" that the United States "will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be."

Nixon sought in his inaugural address to set a tone rather than lay out a program.

Whatever new proposals his Administration will make—to Congress or in the international arena—apparently will come in bits and pieces over the months ahead.

If there was a theme to his inaugural, it was the "togetherness" note. But the President deliberately refrained from choosing a phrase to sum up his Administration, ending a precedent that stretched from the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Great Society of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Nixon spoke in a low key, neither inviting nor getting more than occasional applause from the largely partisan thousands gathered in front of the Capitol on a chill, gray day.

But the new President summed up the significance of the occasion in his opening sentences in which he spoke of "the majesty of this moment" of "the orderly transfer of power."

Seated at Nixon's side was the outgoing President — Lyndon B. Johnson, greeted for the last time with the traditional Hail to the Chief, preparing to hand over the leadership of the most powerful nation on earth to the candidate of the opposition party.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey was there in the same role that Nixon played in the 1961 inauguration of Pres. John F. Kennedy—the outgoing Vice President who had narrowly lost the presidential election and was taking part in the inauguration of his opponent.

Alongside was his successor, Spiro T. Agnew, little more than two years ago a county official and now to occupy the nation's second highest office.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, administered the oath to the new President as he had to Presidents Johnson, Kennedy and Eisenhower.

The traditional inaugural parade, bands and floats, governors and drum majorettes, followed the traditional route from the area of the Capitol past the White House reviewing stand.

It was a time of change. It was a time of continuity.

Several hundred thousand people lined the route to watch and applaud, but one group of angry, violently militant demonstrators—unwilling to settle for the "counter-inaugural" parade the day before—hurled obscenities and sticks at the heavily guarded presidential limousine.

As the new President took his place in the reviewing stand, the old President was receiving a warm, affectionate sendoff at Andrews Air Force Base.

There were Cabinet members, congressional leaders, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other longtime associates. And there were hundreds of cheering union members among people from all walks of life who had come to say thanks and wish Godspeed to the former President.

At night, the incoming Administration celebrated at a series of jam-packed inaugural balls.

And at 7:30 a.m. the next morning, Richard M. Nixon was at his White House office to take on the burdens that go with the title of President of the United States.

1-25-69

William Usery of IAM Named Aide to Shultz

(Continued from Page 1)

Employes in a new post as executive secretary of the union.

In answer to questions, Usery told newsmen he is a Democrat who supported Vice Pres. Humphrey in the election campaign and hopes in his new post "to foster free collective bargaining as much as possible." Although born and raised in Georgia, Usery said, he fought for equal rights and equal opportunity out of deep personal conviction before there was a civil rights law on the statute books.

Shultz told the newsmen that he wanted someone with experience in the trade union movement for the post but stressed that Usery will be representing the public as a whole in his new post.

The new labor secretary also announced the appointment of David P. Taylor as his executive assistant. Taylor, 34-year-old associate professor of industrial relations at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is a former student of Shultz at the University of Chicago.

Shultz announced that George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary for international affairs, will remain in the Labor Dept. through June to complete his term as chairman of the Governing Board of the Intl. Labor Organization.

The career post of assistant secretary for administration, Shultz said, will continue to be filled by Leo R. Werts.

While Shultz still has some high-level posts to fill, he is in better shape than most of the new Cabinet officers who have not yet named the bulk of their top aides.

Following the inauguration, Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell announced his major appointments to Justice Dept. posts—including some that raised eyebrows.

For deputy attorney general, he named Richard G. Kleindienst, who came into prominence as a chief tactician in Barry Goldwater's 1964 campaign for the presidency. Kleindienst was also active in the Nixon campaign this year. Another close Goldwater associate, William H. Rehnquist of Phoenix, will be counsel to the department.

Two assistant attorney generals, Jerris Leonard of Wisconsin for civil rights and William D. Ruckelshaus of Indiana, who will head the civil division, were unsuccessful Republican candidates for the Senate last November. Both are considered moderates by midwestern Republican standards.

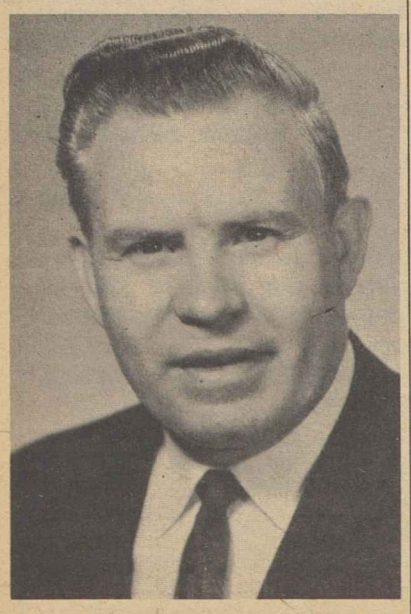
Corporation Lawyer

The appointment that attracted most attention, however, was the naming of a Chicago corporation lawyer who has specialized in defending business firms against federal antitrust cases as assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division. The new appointee, Richard W. McLaren, said at a news conference that past Republican administrations have been characterized by "vigorous" enforcement of antitrust laws "and the Nixon Administration will be no exception."

Mitchell announced that Erwin N. Griswold, a noted law school dean before joining the Johnson Administration, will remain as solicitor general.

The criminal division will be headed by Will R. Wilson, a former Texas attorney general who switched his registration from Democratic to Republican several years ago. A Greenville, S.C., attorney, Johnnie Walters, will head the tax division.

In answer to questions at a news conference, Mitchell said he is interested in closing "loopholes" in the campaign financing law through which, he said, some people have driven "teams of horses."



WILLIAM J. USERY

Dock Strike Dragged On By Employers

New York—The dock strike entered its sixth week as negotiators for the Longshoremen pressed for a settlement with balky employers at North Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

ILA committees hope to end the tieup within a week or 10 days, the union said, but no strikers will return to work until all contracts have been settled.

The union won wage increases of $1.60 an hour over a three-year period from employers in the New York Shipping Association along with a guarantee of 2,080 hours of work per year and job protection on containerized freight.

Ports where no progress has been reported in applying the New York terms to local contracts included New Orleans, Baltimore, Boston, Hampton Roads and Philadelphia, the union said.

The union made no official comment on reports that Gov. Rockefeller and Republican Senators Jacob Javits and Charles E. Goodell of New York have urged Pres. Nixon and Labor Sec. George P. Schultz to give "top priority" to a settlement short of government intervention.

An ILA spokesman said "telegrams settle no strikes. The way to settle is to try hard at the bargaining table. That's what we are doing, and hope to continue doing."

The strike began Dec. 20 after an earlier strike was halted by an 80-day court order under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Handicapped Unit Retains Freeman

Gordon M. Freeman, president emeritus of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been named to another three-year term on the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

The committee is made up of leaders in labor, industry, the professions and of national, civic, veterans and handicapped people's organizations. Its aim is to provide a continuing program of public information and education for employing the handicapped.

Freeman was reappointed by Harold Russell, chairman of the President's committee.

Congress Urged To Move Fast On Tax Reform

Congress was urged to give "top priority" to tax reform by outgoing Treasury Sec. Joseph W. Barr.

Appearing before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress shortly before leaving office, Barr warned of a "revolt" by taxpayers against loopholes that reduce the tax payments of many wealthy individuals to little or nothing.

He estimated that the revenue loss from these loopholes will exceed $50 billion this year.

"Our income tax system needs major reforms now," Barr told the committee. He said 155 persons with adjusted gross incomes of over $200,000—including 21 making more than $1 million—paid no federal income tax at all last year.

Barr warned the committee that people who pay full tax on their incomes "are concerned, and indeed angered, about the high-income recipients who pay little or no federal income tax."

Minimum Wage Hikes Set for 2 Million

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 1, 1969 | No. 5

Broadened Protection In Effect

More than 2 million of America's lowest-paid workers will get a pay raise to $1.30 an hour as of Feb. 1—when the third step of the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act takes effect.

On the same date, 1.5 million persons who had not previously been covered by the law move under its protection. More than half of them are employes of smaller retail stores; most of the remainder work in restaurants, hotels and motels.

There is no change in the wage-hour protection for most of the 44 million workers covered by federal law. Their minimum pay guarantee went up to $1.60 a year ago and, with a few exceptions, their maximum straight-time hours have been pegged at 40 for many years.

The ones who will benefit by the Feb. 1 change come from the group brought under the wage-hour law for the first time by the 1966 amendments.

This group includes nearly 9 million persons who were brought under the law at a $1 minimum two years ago, raised to $1.15 last year and to $1.30 this year. Some occupations are exempt from hours coverage, but for most in this group the straight-time limit drops this year to 40 hours a week after having been pegged at 44 hours the first year, 42 hours last year.

The 1.5 million newly-covered workers move in at the same $1.30 level as if they had come under the law two years ago.

About half of the new group and about 1.3 million of the group moving up from the $1.15 wage guarantee now earn less than $1.30 an hour and will benefit immediately from the higher rate, the Labor Dept. estimated.

Their wage increases will add up —again an estimate—to $505 million a year, all going to workers earning poverty-level incomes.

Restaurant, hotel, motel and farm employes remain exempt from the maximum hours provision of the law and where workers receive more than $20 a month in tips, employers can credit tips toward up to half the amount of the minimum wage.

The workers newly covered this year are those working in establishments which do at least $250,000 gross volume of business a year. Last year, only places doing more than $500,000 business were covered.

Except for farm workers, all

(Continued on Page 4)

Buying Power Inches Up But Prices Zoom in '68

New Attack On Filibuster Falls Short

A bipartisan effort to change the Senate's rules to make it easier to halt a filibuster went down to defeat again this year—but the battle was closer than it had ever been before.

It takes a two-thirds vote under present rules to limit debate. And that's why the Senate this year didn't get the chance to vote on changing the rules.

Supporters of a rules change proved they had a majority of the Senate behind them. But on two tries, they couldn't get the two-thirds necessary to force a vote on the issue.

The final try to close debate showed an actual count of 29 Democrats and 21 Republicans voting for cloture, with 21 from each party voting against limiting debate. That adds up to a 50-42 majority. Counting the senators who were paired or indicated their position, the lineup would be 56-44.

If the Senate earlier had been willing to accept the ruling of Hubert Humphrey, issued shortly before he left office as Vice President and presiding officer of the Senate, cloture would have been imposed. A compromise rules change to allow three-fifths of the Senate to close debate would almost certainly have been adopted.

Humphrey gave the Senate its chance after a 51-47 vote for cloture several weeks back. He ruled that cloture had been imposed, despite the lack of a two-thirds majority, because a majority of the Senate has a constitutional right at

(Continued on Page 12)

HUBERT HUMPHREY, honored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights as the "most consistent and eloquent champion" of its goals, joins in the applause for Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP and chairman of the Leadership Conference throughout its 20 years of existence. AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, presented a distinguished service plaque to Wilkins on behalf of the conference's 115 affiliated groups.

Lifelong Dedication Cited:

Humphrey Honored By Rights Leaders

By David L. Perlman

Hubert H. Humphrey called on both black and white Americans to keep the faith—the faith that America is one nation, not "a collection of racial enclaves, each jealously set aside and restricted."

The former Vice President was honored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a 20-year-old coalition of 115 national organizations, including the AFL-CIO.

A host of prominent speakers paid eloquent tribute to Humphrey's lifetime dedication to racial justice and equal rights. There was a pageant spotlighting highlights of his record, a plaque on which was engraved the opening section of the landmark Civil Rights Act of 1964.

But Humphrey made it clear that he doesn't consider the battle over—or his own role in public life ended.

He warned against leaving the field to the apostles of hate and racial separation, whether black or white.

"To put it bluntly," he said to the interracial audience of 1,300 attending the dinner in his honor, "I find the epithets 'nigger' and 'honky' equally offensive."

And, Humphrey added, "any person, white or black, who thinks racial hatred is the path to salvation is tragically—even pitifully—misguided."

There's more to be done by government to make justice and equal opportunity a reality than just being "more efficient," Humphrey

(Continued on Page 12)

Real Wages Gain Only A Fraction

By Duane Emme

The purchasing power of rank-and-file workers' pay checks rose by a mere six-tenths of 1 percent during 1968 even though the gain in take-home pay averaged nearly 5 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

The difference, the department's Bureau of Labor Statistics pointed out, was accounted for by the sharpest annual price increase in 17 years. Prices in 1968 averaged 4.2 percent above the level of 1967.

The BLS analysis of prices and earnings over the year was combined with monthly reports for December.

Prices rose by two-tenths of 1 percent in December, sending the Consumer Price Index to 123.7 percent of the 1957-59 average. It was the smallest monthly increase since September.

The index figure means that it cost the average city family $12.37 to buy goods and services that would have cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

Weekly take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $97.50 in December, a gain of 95 cents over the month. For the worker with no dependents, the increase was 93 cents to an average of $88.57.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted to take account

(Continued on Page 5)

Parley Pushes Fresh Goals For Consumer

Lower prices, a grievance procedure for consumers, and stepped-up anti-pollution programs were advocated by opening day speakers at Consumer Assembly '69, a two-day conference sponsored by the Consumer Federation of America.

Its goal is to make sure that the voice of the consumer will continue to be heard loud and clear in the White House and the halls of Congress.

The "get involved" theme was stressed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.), who urged: "We must move our criticism from the kitchen to the hearing room, from the living room to the legislature, from the back fence to the ballot box, from in front of the TV set to in front of the TV camera."

(Continued on Page 10)

Supreme Court Urged to Uphold NLRB Name-and-Address Rule

The AFL-CIO urged the Supreme Court to uphold the National Labor Relations Board's Excelsior rule requiring employers to give the NLRB name-and-address lists of workers before any representation election is held.

In doing so, the court should "make it clear that the Excelsior rule is a proper method for implementing the rights of employes" to discuss and be informed about unionization, and the right of unions to inform workers on this subject, the federation said in a friend-of-the-court brief.

Also filed with the court was a report from 21 AFL-CIO regions showing that during 780 election campaigns in 1964, employers gave "captive audience" speeches to their workers in 73 percent of the campaigns and sent out home mailings in 76 percent. Unions, in contrast, sent mailings 65 percent of the time but reached only about 40 percent of the eligible voters in making house calls.

"Aside from the use of threats and coercion, the most prevalent legal device" in these campaigns is for employers to impede labor's access to workers, the federation argued in support of the so-called Excelsior rule requiring address lists.

The Excelsior case originated in 1964 when the Clothing Workers lost a representation election at Excelsior Underwear and Saluda Knitting Co. plants in Saluda, S.C., and Long Beach, Calif. The ACWA appealed, charging the companies conducted an intensive propaganda campaign against the union which it was unable to counter because it lacked the names and addresses of all the workers.

(Continued on Page 2)

Holdout Ports Delay Wrap-up Of Dock Strike

New Orleans—Executive board members of the Longshoremen voted here to reaffirm the position of union negotiators that none of the ILA's 60,000 striking members will return to work in any port until all ports have settled.

At the same time the officers of the union's South Atlantic and Gulf district urged Pres. Nixon not to intercede legislatively, as employers have demanded, in the strike that began Dec. 20. Instead he should urge the employers to "forget that longshoremen in the South can be bought more cheaply than longshoremen in New York," a district spokesman wired the White House.

Union attempts to reach agreement with "outport" employers, on the basis of the $1.60 "package" reached last month in the port of New York, have been stymied by the employers. When negotiations broke down in Philadelphia and New Orleans, the ILA called its executive board into session here.

The 27-member board took the position that it does not "intend to push any port into a substandard agreement" just because some outport employers demand a "cheap settlement."

The New Orleans Shipping Association has offered the union an hourly money package of $1.07 for a new three-year agreement instead of the higher New York package. Boston employers are demanding a change in that port's work rules.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told newsmen here the union will insist that southern employers agree to the same $1.60-an-hour wage package and the same container clause accepted in New York. The clause gives the union some protection for members against job losses due to the loading of containers within 50 miles of a port.

Medicare Sets Deadline For Doctor Bill Coverage

A last chance to sign up for Medicare's supplementary medical insurance covering doctor bills is being offered persons born before Oct. 2, 1901, and for those who were enrolled in the plan earlier, but dropped out before Jan. 2, 1967.

Both the Social Security Administration and the Railroad Retirement Board have sent out reminders that people in either of these categories have only until Apr. 1 to sign up for the insurance, known as Medicare "Part B."

Others eligible to sign up at this time are employes and their wives who have recently attained 65 or will reach that age before Apr. 1, other persons 65 and over who did not previously enroll, and other dropouts from the plan who wish to re-enroll.

Social security beneficiaries and civil service annuitants should enroll at their nearest social security office. Persons under railroad retirement may sign up at a Railroad Retirement Board office, or through cards being sent out by the board.

The monthly premium for the doctor bill insurance is $4 but previous dropouts from the plan and some who passed up an earlier enrollment opportunity may have to pay a slightly higher premium.

Gains, Goals Reviewed By Manpower Agency

The Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration looked back to 1961 and forward to 1975 in its annual report to Congress under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

The backward look traced the recovery of the American economy from the 1960-61 recession, and the evolution of government manpower programs to meet changing priorities.

During this period, the number of people with jobs increased 10.1 million; the number of unemployed dropped nearly 2 million—and the unemployment rate was cut from 6.7 to 3.6 percent.

This was accompanied by a 1.1 million reduction in longterm unemployment and a drop of more than 1 million in the number of persons working part-time because full-time jobs were not available. The number of major areas with unemployment was brought down from 101 in 1961 to six in 1968.

It was the nation's emergence from the recession period, the report indicates, which led to the shift in the government's training programs from help to those who were victims of layoffs and technological changes to concentrated assistance to the disadvantaged groups who were least prepared to take available jobs.

Thus, the report notes that in the program's first year—fiscal 1963—the majority of trainees were unemployed heads of households with at least three years of work experience. Most of the training was given in classrooms and the typical trainee was a white, high-school graduate.

Last year, the number of on-the-job trainees nearly matched the number of persons receiving classroom training, union-aided pre-apprentice training continued to grow, and the new JOBS program operated through the National Alliance of Businessmen emerged as a major form of on-the-job training keyed to the poorest and most disadvantaged groups.

The report discusses the role of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Job Corps and a range of special programs for groups such as Indians, the Spanish-speaking, the elderly and the handicapped.

Looking ahead to 1975, it predicts a work force continuing the trends that have been observable over the past decade.

The proportion of adult workers with at least a high school education will have risen from 54.9 percent in 1965 to 66 percent in 1975.

The total work force will be about 15 million higher than 10 years earlier, an increase of 19.4 percent. But the biggest percentage gain will be among women workers—a 25.1 percent increase.

Will they have jobs? That, the report indicates, depends on the growth in the American economy. It estimated that "output would have to grow by 4.4 percent a year to bring unemployment down to 3 percent by 1975."

Oil Strike Narrows To Five Producers

Denver—Striking oil workers won improved contract terms from Sinclair Refining Co. and returned to work at more than two dozen locations from Wyoming to Pennsylvania.

The settlement left about 20,000 members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers still on strike against five major oil firms—Shell, Texaco, Continental (Conoco), Standard of California and Standard of Ohio (Sohio).

The Sinclair agreement, the only national pact negotiated by OCAW, covers about 5,700 members of 25 local unions. It follows the "pattern" settlement first established at Union Oil Co. of California about a week after 60,000 OCAW members walked out Jan. 4 at nearly 100 installations of several dozen companies.

The union warned that it "still needs the support" of the entire labor movement before its current fight for improved contracts is won. A spokesman said that, while progress to date has been substantial, the five unsettled companies still are formidable holdouts.

The Sinclair contract was reported close to the settlement won from Union Oil and its Pure Oil division—valued by the union at 69.6 cents an hour over a two-year period.

Some settlements have been better than the Union oil agreement by a few cents an hour, OCAW said. Most new pacts combine general wage increases with special adjustments for skilled workers, higher night shift premiums, and increased company payments toward hospital insurance and retirement costs.

Besides settling with Sinclair, OCAW expanded the range of prior agreements with Gulf Oil and Phillips Petroleum that returned most strikers to work for those firms. Also it won more settlements from smaller companies.

No agreements have been reached at any point with the five holdout companies, the union said. Some "independent" firms also are holding out, it reported.

The OCAW strike has the strong support of the AFL-CIO and the two-million-member Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers. Leaders of both have pointed to the oil industry's "increasing profitability and productivity" and its ability to give union members a fairer share of their continuing prosperity.

OCAW committees voted last July to seek major contract improvements this year, including wage hikes of 72 cents an hour over a 23-month term. The strike started when no employer came close to meeting OCAW's minimum aims.

Unionist Named Aide To Maryland Governor

A former union legislative director has been named top aide to the new governor of Maryland.

Gov. Marvin Mandel, the Democrat elected by the Maryland legislature to succeed Vice Pres. Agnew, announced the appointment of Edmond F. Rovner as his administrative assistant.

Rovner, a former legislative director for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE), has been administrative assistant to Rep. Jonathan D. Bingham (D.-N.Y.) for the past four years.

In Supreme Court Case:

Labor Brief Backs Election List Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

A similar case was later consolidated with Excelsior and Saluda since both covered the same point. It involved the Operating Engineers and K. L. Kellogg & Sons of Long Beach, Calif.

The NLRB in 1966 upheld the claim of both unions that elementary fairness requires all parties in an election to know the identity of all potential voters before the election.

Elections, it ruled, not only should be free from interference, restraint or coercion by either party but "also from other elements that prevent or impede a free and reasoned choice."

One of the election impediments, the board held, was a union's inability to reach all workers in a plant by reasonable means. It ordered the lists furnished in a decision that has since become known as the Excelsior rule.

To Hear Arguments

The Supreme Court recently agreed to hear arguments in the only one of six cases in which a U.S. Court of Appeals barred the application of the Excelsior rule—NLRB vs. the Wyman-Gordon Co. The court was the 1st U.S. Circuit Court in Boston.

The 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, and the 5th Circuit, New Orleans, are the two latest appeals bodies to differ with the 1st Circuit. Two U.S. district courts, at Utica, N.Y., and Houston, Tex., also upheld the board in rulings not yet disposed of at higher levels. All voted to enforce the Excelsior rule against the protests of employers.

The San Francisco judges approved NLRB orders against two California firms — British Auto Parts, Inc., and Teledyne, Inc. They said they are unable to agree with a contrary ruling by the 1st U.S. Circuit Court.

In their decision, the 9th Circuit judges said: "We see no need to engage in further judicial discourse" on employer claims about "the unreasonableness and unfairness of an employer's being required to provide the addresses of his employes for use in a representation election. These questions have had sufficient answer" in two 1967 appeals court decisions, they said.

The 9th Circuit judges also said they regard as without merit the challenge to the address-list rule made by the Wyman-Gordon Co. in the Boston case.

The Wyman-Gordon Co. had refused to furnish a name-and-address list to the NLRB on the ground that the board did not follow the Administrative Procedure Act in publishing its Excelsior rule.

In the most recent ruling, the appeals court at New Orleans summarily reversed a lower court decision based on the 1st Circuit's Wyman-Gordon ruling. It said a lower court injunction against an NLRB election was "unwarranted and must be vacated without delay to permit board processes to go on." Employes of Groendyke Transport, Inc., in eastern Texas have been waiting to vote since Aug. 1, 1968, the appeals judges said.

Injunction Dissolved

In the other two recent rulings, the Utica district court dissolved an injunction against an NLRB order for the Gladding Keystone Corp. to furnish a name-and-address list. The Houston district court ordered Industrial Insulators, Inc., to produce such a list by Jan. 10 or give the NLRB its personnel and payroll records for the period on which voter eligibility was based.

A Houston newspaper quoted NLRB Regional Dir. Clifford W. Potter as noting that this is the first time he has had to go to court in several hundred elections since the Excelsior rule was adopted in 1966. The paper also quoted U.S. Judge John V. Singleton, Jr. as saying:

"Any politician can get a list of all voters in his precinct by going down to the county court house and ordering one. I don't see why there should be any objection here."

HOW-TO-DO-IT EXPERTS give pointers to members of the Laurence F. Lee Boys' Club in Jacksonville, Fla., on the use of hand tools. A complete workshop was built at the club mainly by craft union volunteers and equipped with many hand and power tools by the Jacksonville General Apprentice Association, including union locals of the Carpenters, Plumbers, Painters and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. From left are Louis Toth, North Florida Carpenters Joint Apprentice Committee; Randal Gardner, Plumbers Local 234 and president of the general apprentice association, and Charles Howell, Carpenters Local 627.

Prospects Held Favorable:

Overhaul Forecast In Maritime Policy

Government, management and labor officials have joined in an optimistic view of the prospects for development of a forward-looking maritime program by the Democratic Congress and the Republican Administration.

That consensus emerged from a day-long seminar held in Washington under the sponsorship of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. to chart a course on merchant marine legislation in the 91st Congress.

The chairmen of the key congressional committees concerned with maritime affairs—Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee and Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) of the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee—said they would give top priority to passage of legislation reconstituting the Maritime Administration as an independent agency.

Magnuson noted that during the 1968 election campaign, Pres. Nixon promised a sweeping overhaul of the nation's shipping and shipbuilding programs. He added that if the campaign promises "prove to be an accurate guide," Congress can expect Nixon to submit "a meaningful proposal to revitalize the fleet."

Garmatz said that he too, hoped that the new Administration "will have a better understanding of the vital requirements of American seapower." In any event, he said, Congress would press with "renewed vigor" for maritime independence and for "a substantial and well-balanced maritime program."

Similar optimism came from other speakers at the MTD-sponsored affair. They included:

- Page Groton, director of the Iron Shipbuilders Marine Council of the Boilermakers Union, who noted that both the Republican and Democratic platforms in 1968 pledged positive action on the maritime front. "We must never let them forget this pledge," he declared. "We must work . . . to make both parties keep their commitment to the nation."
- James R. Wilson, Jr., director of the American Legion's National Security Division, who said Nixon's campaign pledge to develop a fleet capable of carrying 30 percent of America's imports and exports, as compared to today's 5-percent level, was in harmony with the Legion's goal of restoring the American flag "to its rightful position of leadership on the high seas."
- Edwin M. Hood, president of the Shipbuilders Council of America, who called on the Administration to consider using the U.S.-flag fleet as an instrument for correcting the chronic balance-of-payments deficit. By carrying more U.S. trade and commerce in American-flag ships, as Nixon has proposed, he said, "a substantial outflow of dollars can be avoided."
- Archibald E. King, chairman of Isthmian Lines, Inc., who asked the Administration and Congress to give "equitable treatment" to the unsubsidized segment of the fleet by giving them priority in the carriage of government foreign aid and Food-for-Peace cargoes, and by granting unsubsidized lines the same privilege enjoyed by subsidized operators to put money aside in tax-deferred reserve funds to enable them to build new vessels.

In his keynote to the seminar, O. William Moody, Jr., administrator of the MTD, urged conference participants to look "not to the past, but to the future."

He noted that, in addition to the Nixon Administration's pledge for fleet revitalization, the merchant marine has an advantage in that most members of the 90th Congress who went on record "in favor of the maritime independence and a strong maritime posture" were re-elected to the 91st Congress.

Copper Miners United In Strike for Fair Pact

Calumet, Mich.—Deep snow and the bitterest cold weather in a decade have only hardened the determination of 1,000 striking copper miners to win a fair contract from what they call a 1913-style management.

The miners, members of Steelworkers Local 4312, walked off their jobs Aug. 21 at mines of the Calumet & Hecla Co. in the Upper Peninsula after many frustrating meetings failed to produce tolerable contract terms.

They remember the 1913 strike, when two Calumet & Hecla workers were shot and killed, others deported and their union smashed. And even today they resent the company's attitude toward its workers more than the low wages and inferior working conditions.

"It's still 1913 for copper workers in Calumet," says USWA Rep. Sylvio Guisfredi, who heads the union bargaining committee.

In spite of some gains, C&H wages are said by the union to be among the lowest in the copper industry, which enjoys rising prices and generous profits. Copper workers elsewhere, according to the union, earn more in starting pay than Calumet miners earn at the top of their grade — $2.12 to $2.51 an hour here, $2.74 at the lowest grade at Kennecott, Phelps Dodge and Anaconda locations.

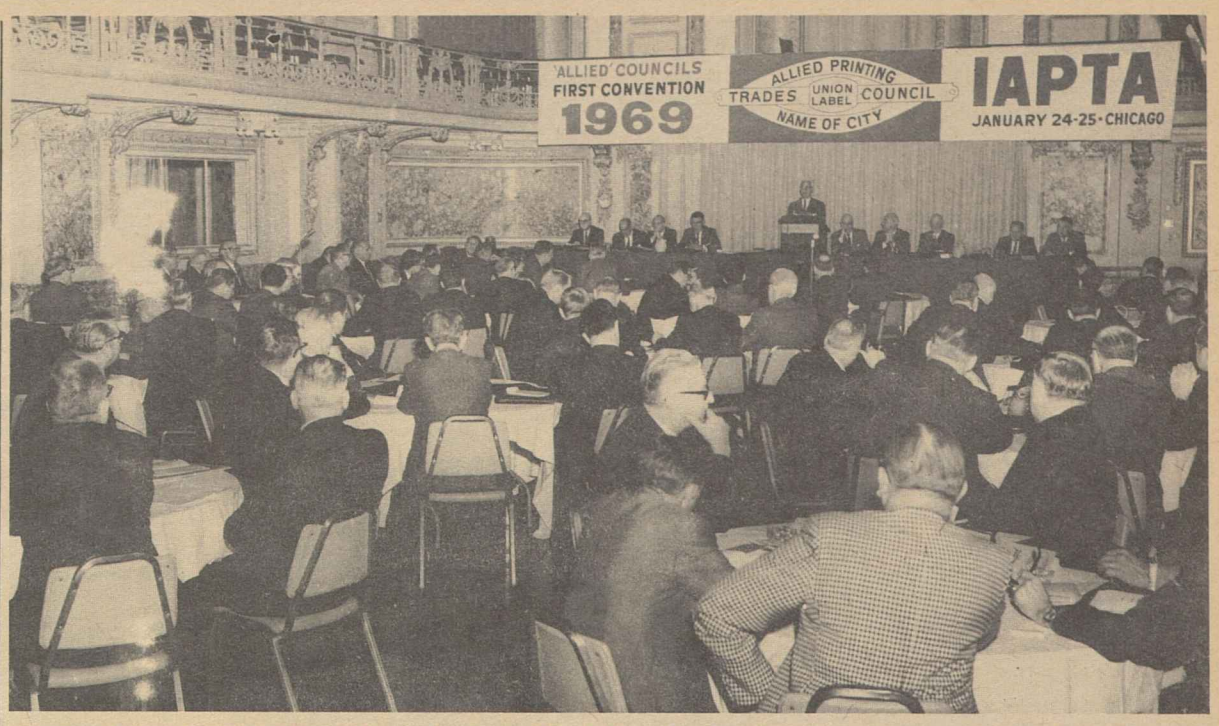
Another sore point at C&H is the issue of safety. An arbiter recently upheld the union claim that a new signal system for hoisting men up and down in the Kingston mine had been imposed arbitrarily. Workers refused to enter the mine, but management locked out the men and refused to change the system.

The USWA, the Michigan AFL-CIO and labor generally helped finance Christmas dinners and a children's party. The strikers' families are receiving weekly food supplies and medical aid from funds supplied by the Steelworkers.

While the strike continues, miners have donated more than $100,000 in labor to build an indoor ice rink for the community in the National Guard Armory here, USWA District Dir. Glenn Peterson said.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of Dec. 31, 1968. Members who do not receive statements by Feb. 28, 1969, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 711, 815 16th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (20006).



THE FIRST CONVENTION of the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association since its founding in 1911 meets in Chicago. Attending the sessions were delegates from five AFL-CIO graphic arts unions comprising the Allied Printing Trades—Lithographers & Photoengravers, Bookbinders, Stereotypers. Typographical Union and Printing Pressmen. Delegates urged annual conventions be held.

Caribbean Cruise? Get a Promotion

Give a tired executive a company-paid Caribbean cruise vacation instead of just another pay raise.

That's the advice Club International, owned by the Diners Club, is giving to business firms. Suggesting that companies buy membership for executives and key personnel, the solicitation letter declares:

"Imaginative management has discovered that there is much more emotional appeal to an employe in a Caribbean cruise than in a similar amount of compensation given as a salary increase."

Union Growers Hail Relations With UFWOC

Los Angeles—Contracts with the farm workers' union have benefited the workers without damaging the grape industry, officials of four grape firms said here.

A report to that effect in the Los Angeles Times took the air out of charges by non-union growers, the John Birch Society and the National Right to Work Committee that the union has brought "chaos" to company farms.

Representatives of Schenley Industries and the Di Giorgio Fruit Co. told Times labor writer Harry Bernstein that relations with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, have been "remarkably good."

Wages at Schenley have gone up more than 50 per cent since the company recognized the union and signed a contract but "it isn't causing us any real economic problems," Atty. Sidney Korshak of Schenley told the newspaper.

Paul Masson Vineyards, which has agreed to pay an average wage of $3.25 an hour, said it has worked out all major contract problems with the union. Another major winery, Almaden Vineyards, told the Times it has had a "fairly decent relationship" with the union for 16 months. The firm said its 99 full-time farm workers earned an average of $4,612 through Nov. 15, plus 10 cents an hour paid by the employer into a union health and welfare fund.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez said the report "vindicates the confidence placed in us" by AFL-CIO leaders in "permitting us to conduct our own affairs" and refutes the "irresponsible charges" of growers who have refused to deal with the union of their employes.

Printing Trades Press Expanded Use of Label

Chicago—Initial steps to expand and promote use of the Allied Printing Trades Label were taken here at the first convention of local councils affiliated with the Intl. Allied Printing Trades Association (IAPTA).

Resolutions adopted by the 115 delegates at the two-day meeting will be presented to the IAPTA Board of Governors in the form of recommendations. Before this convention, the 300 local councils of the Association had no voice in making policy.

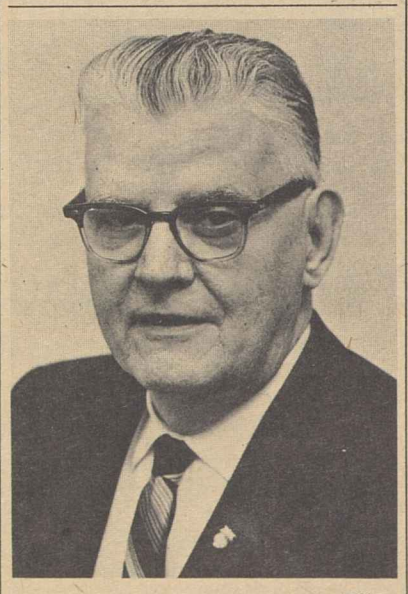
Delegates urged that the international agreement governing IAPTA and its affiliates be changed to allow local Allied Printing Trades Councils to issue or withdraw their label or make amendments to rules by a four-fifths majority of council members. A unanimous vote of all five member unions is now required.

Member unions of the IAPTA are the Typographical Union, Lithographers & Photoengravers, Stereotypers & Electrotypers, Bookbinders and Printing Pressmen. All five must agree on any changes in the international agreement.

Among other actions, the delegates:

- Urged the convention be held on an annual basis.
- Called for recognition of state Allied Printing Trades Councils and suggested that they be given one delegate each at future conventions.
- Urged the board of governors to proceed with establishment of an international office to promote use of the label. The IAPTA board has already voted to set up such an office. The convention urged that the international coordinate the efforts of graphic arts unions in the field of politics and legislation.
- Called for removal of the "manufacturing clause" of the federal Copyright Act to eliminate discrimination against work done in Canadian shops.
- Turned down a proposal that annual licenses be issued for use of the Allied label. When an employer meets the requirements of an Allied council, he receives a license to use its label.
- Requested that a survey be made of shops printing checks for bank checking account customers to promote the use of the label.

The only speeches at the convention were in the form of welcoming remarks by the association's chairman, Pres. James H. Sampson of the Stereotypers, and by Sec.-Treas. Henry L. Coco of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council.



NEW PRES. Francis S. Filbey of the Postal Clerks will fill the unexpired term of the late E. C. Hallbeck, who died Jan. 14. Filbey had been national administrative aide of the union and before that a national vice president.

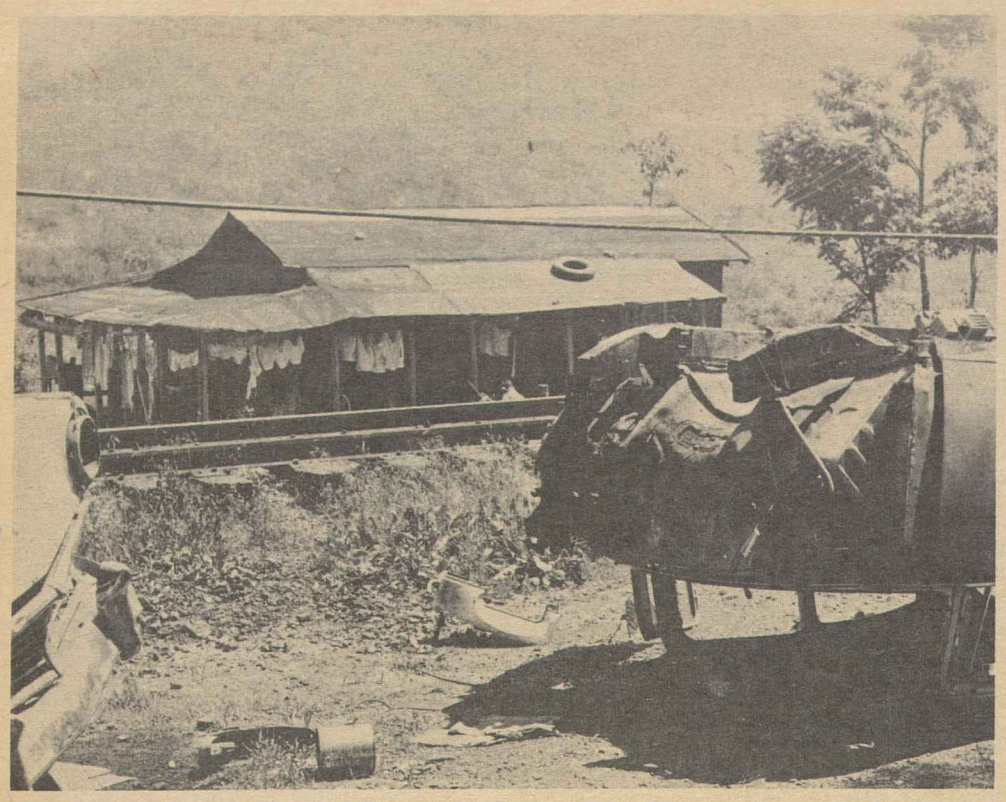
Table Grapes Sour Menu at Agnew's Ball

Baltimore—Fifty boxes of California grapes, distributed by sponsors of Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew's inaugural ball at the National Guard Armory, left a bitter taste in the mouths of farm strikers pressing their grape boycott here.

"Is this a sample of the kind of concern the Nixon-Agnew Administration is going to have for forgotten people?" asked Vice Pres. Andrew Imutan of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO. He added "Who after all is more forgotten than the farm worker who tries to eke out a bare existence by the sweat of his brow?"

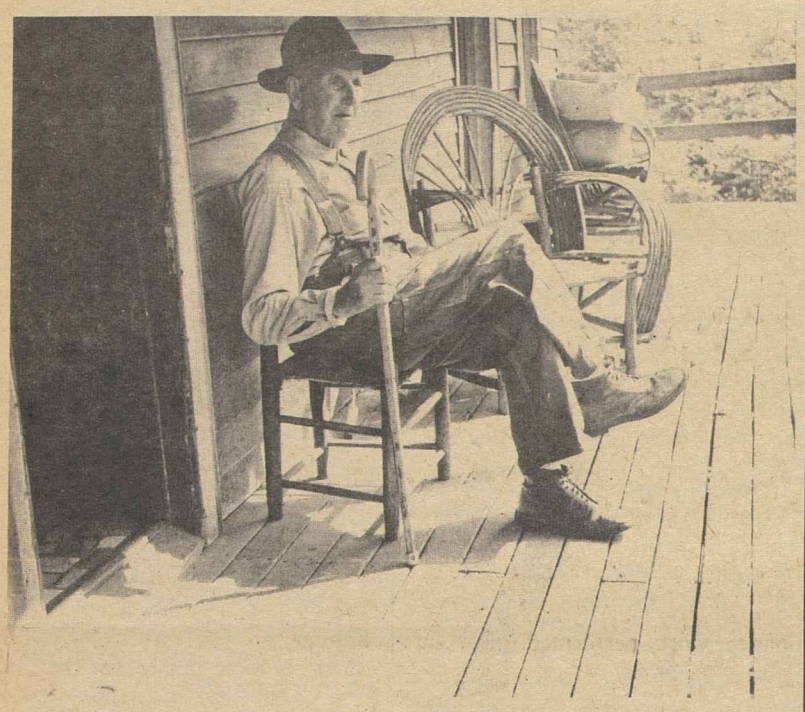
Ball Chairman Clarke Langrall told newsmen the $30-a-ticket ball sponsors had no way of knowing where the grapes were grown. He said "for all we know, they could have come from Afghanistan."

Union members like Imutan have been calling public attention to the long strike of California grape pickers for union recognition, and the refusal of growers to meet with them or permit an election. Grape workers are not protected by federal labor laws. Pickets in many cities have urged the public not to buy California grapes while the dispute lasts.



HOME FOR MANY folk in the Appalachian hills is a rundown shack. Their plight was retold in a television documentary aired by the Cincinnati AFL-CIO.

A TRASH-CLUTTERED STREET in the slums of Cincinnati is the playground for children of people who abandoned a hopeless life in the ravaged hills.



AN OLDTIMER describes how strip mining has raped the land, leaving behind struggling hill people to dwell in their cabins of wall-to-wall poverty.

YOUNGSTERS like these inherited the disaster of the scarred hills. As they grow older, they may escape to the slums of the city . . . possibly to find only more grief.

Cincinnati Labor Television Film Penetrates Poverty of Appalachia

Cincinnati—The Cincinnati AFL-CIO turned to television to help get labor's message to the public and apparently hit the jackpot on the first try.

The council sponsored a documentary titled "Appalachian Heritage," a deep and penetrating look at the major problems in the hills of eastern Kentucky and the slums of Cincinnati.

It was a successful television venture—so much so that the documentary is being considered for nomination for an Emmy award. That was an unexpected fringe benefit for the council.

More importantly, the presentation brought a heartening response to the council from television viewers and union members in the Cincinnati area.

It turned out to be one of the more gratifying projects ever undertaken by the council, said William P. Sheehan, executive secretary-treasurer of the Cincinnati AFL-CIO.

Sheehan began shopping for an effective medium to reach the public and discovered that occasional use of television would be within the council's means. He sent out feelers through Cincinnati advertising agencies noting that the council was looking for a program that offered dramatic impact. They steered him to Avco Broadcasting, which was in search of a sponsor for the Appalachian documentary it was filming.

After viewing the film, Sheehan worked out a plan for the council's messages that were closely related to the theme of the program.

The "commercials" depicted in part how many of the poor from the Appalachian hills and Cincinnati slums elevated their status in society through union-won wage gains and benefits. Former Vice Pres. Humphrey also cooperated in taping one of the commercials.

Both the documentary and the council's public service messages were acclaimed by the show business trade publication, Variety.

The film described how strip mining in Appalachia has deteriorated the land, robbing it of beauty and resources and destroying the kind of life known to the mountain people.

Despite federal and state financial aid, legislation to regulate mining and other governmental measures, the people of the hills gave up hope for the desolate areas and moved north.

But on arrival most of them discover that they simply have traded one misery for another. They try to fit into an urban society they neither like nor understand. Thousands are "refugees" living in cold-water apartments in city slums trying to exist on city welfare subsistence.

Aired on evening prime time Friday, Dec. 13, over Avco's Channel 5 in Cincinnati, the hour-long program logged an extremely high rating in a viewers' survey.

Sheehan reported the council received wide response from union members and the general public praising its participation in the production.

The council is now looking into the possibility of sponsoring more stirring programs as a vehicle to deliver its messages, Sheehan said.

He feels that such programs can help make the public more fully aware, for example, of labor's volunteer efforts in many community services programs.

The cost of sponsoring "Appalachian Heritage" totaled $3,800. This included initial production fees for turning out the "commercials" for the program.

Skills Training Held Key To Jobs for Rural Poor

New Orleans—An intensive study of the problems of joblessness in rural areas of Louisiana shows that new industry alone will not help local people find employment. They need training, too.

Unless the local workers have a good education or skills, the introduction of new industry often "does nothing for the local people, but rather imports a new work force."

The study, made by Loyola University's Institute of Human Relations funded by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, concludes that "a concentrated program of employment and skill training in rapidly industrializing rural areas" is needed if the jobless or underemployed men and women "are to be fully integrated into the industrial society."

Rural Project

The 15-month project involved 933 men, women and youths in the rural Louisiana parishes of St. James, St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and St. Tammany.

More than one-half of all those recruited listed no skills, and few of the others had the skills required by employers in the area. Almost one-third had never been employed in a regular job.

Nearly all had had trouble finding suitable work despite the dramatic economic expansion of the region, spurred by the growth of the space and petrochemical industries.

Despite intensive efforts at placement by the project, only 244 of the 933 enrollees had jobs at the time of final tabulation. Another 191 were in school, the armed services or a training program. The rest were unemployed.

Perhaps the most important conclusion to be drawn from Project Reach is "that the people served need additional, or in many cases their first, skill training," the report notes. "These individuals stand with one foot in the traditional agrarian culture of the South, and with the other in the space age."

The report also made these observations:

- Special arrangements for transportation must be made in rural areas in any scheme to place the hard-core unemployed in permanent jobs or in training.
- Payment of a living allowance during training cuts the dropout rate significantly.
- The poor are much more apt to finish a training program if there's a job waiting at the end. Job development is the key element in any such program.

Federal Minimum Wage Extended to 1.5 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

those covered by the $1.30 step this year will have their wage guarantee lifted to $1.45 next Feb. 1, and to the standard $1.60 level on Feb. 1, 1971. Before that date arrives, of course, Congress may have boosted the minimum wage — a major legislative goal of the AFL-CIO. Former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz, before he left office, urged a two-step raise to $2 an hour, including farm workers.

Under present law, the minimum pay for covered farm workers — only those on large farms are covered—doesn't go any higher than the new $1.30 level. The cutoff was part of the compromise necessary in 1966 to achieve the breakthrough of bringing farm workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time.

A Labor Dept. study indicates that about 26 percent of the 523,000 covered farm workers will need wage increases to reach the $1.30 level—the great majority of them in the South.

Ohio Labor Chief Quits Legislature

Columbus—Pres. Frank W. King of the Ohio AFL-CIO was saluted by the Ohio Senate for "effective service" on behalf of Ohio workers when he resigned to devote full attention to his state central body duties. He had served 16 years in the Senate after two years in the Ohio House.

Miss Marigene Valiquette (D-Toledo) was named to take King's Senate seat after serving in the House from the 79th district for eight years with a perfect Ohio COPE voting record.

Hits Job 'Trade-Off' Talk:

Abel Blames Profits For Inflation Cycle

St. Louis—Soaring profits rather than wage increases are chiefly to blame for the current period of inflation—and the economic facts prove it, Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers told business executives here.

Those who advocate slowing down inflation by allowing more unemployment should instead be urging "a trade-off in profits," he emphasized to the Purchasing Management Association of St. Louis.

Abel charged that economists and business leaders who would encourage more joblessness as a device to halt price rises show a "calloused disregard" for human suffering.

He began his address by citing government reports showing that between 1960 and 1968 after-tax profits of corporations increased 95.5 percent and dividends 73.1 percent, while after-tax earnings of workers "went up only 26.6 percent."

Abel then called attention to articles appearing last Aug. 5 and Oct. 22 in the Wall Street Journal, "which, like Caesar's wife, must be beyond suspicion in the business world."

The first story, he noted, after examining price rises in each of three periods in the past 20 years, found that factory labor costs declined while profits increased during each period.

Prices Affect Wages

The second article, dealing at length with the profits-prices-relationship, concluded that "It's more accurate to say that rising consumer prices cause rising wage demands than it is to state the reverse."

Abel scored those who ignore "the fact that the official policy of this nation on employment is a policy of full employment; not a little unemployment, 4 percent unemployment or any level of unemployment."

Pointing out that unemployment means "hardship, privation and perhaps suffering," the Steelworkers' president said that "it is little comfort" to the jobless worker to be told his unemployment "is within socially acceptable bounds."

The idea of pushing up unemployment to halt inflation "is not the least bit acceptable" to workers at a time when corporations are making record profits, he concluded.

Turning to what the nation can do about inflation, Abel suggested an action to "harness" prices that begins with "a willingness to search for a solution that would not require making people jobless."

He called for:

- A government look at those areas "where the real rapid price increases have occurred"—such as medical costs and services—along with a will to "do something about them."
- Legislation to give the President discretionary tax authority to "adjust taxes in time of threatened inflation and thereby nip inflation in the bud."
- Establishment of a mechanism for reviewing prices and price increases, particularly in industries where prices "are administered" and not subject to the law of supply and demand.
- Effective anti-trust action "to halt the unhealthy trend to the creation of larger and larger corporations" and particularly "conglomerate" mergers of firms in unrelated fields.
- More effective legislation to give consumers "a fair share and stop price-gouging."

"Of one thing you can be sure," Abel declared, "the labor movement will continue to demand that this kind of search be undertaken and that the only correct policy regarding employment is one of full employment."

DITTY BAGS FULL OF GIFTS are readied for shipment to servicemen in Viet Nam by members of the Ladies' Garment Workers from the Central Pennsylvania District's Harrisburg area. More than 3,000 gift bags were packed with the cooperation of the Harrisburg AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and the Red Cross. About 100 ILGWU women collected the items from their shops and packed the bags. From left are Viola Wiestling, Carrie Albert, Eleanor Houck, Bonnie Segal and Elizabeth Arndt.

Machinists Score Mediation Lag In Dispute With National Airlines

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists called on the National Mediation Board to live up to its responsibilities under the Railway Labor Act by making a formal proffer of arbitration in the National Airlines dispute with the union.

Accusing the NMB of failing to act on the union's "repeated fruitless requests for the assignment of a mediator since the case was first docketed" Dec. 23, Siemiller also called on Congress to investigate the board's slow performance. He urged the Federal Aviation Administration to protect the traveling public against possible inadequate maintenance of National planes while the dispute continues.

The dispute, originating in current contract negotiations, came to a head when National suspended three employes at John F. Kennedy Airport in New York and then "fired" 1,200 other machinists who refused to work at other National locations unless the three were reinstated.

Pres. Constantine Ballas of IAM Local 1894, Springfield Gardens, N.Y., and two other IAM members were suspended Jan. 16 for declining to taxi Boeing-727 jet planes with two men, instead of the usual three, at the controls. The airline sent telegrams firing all the protesters Jan. 21, and has since used supervisors to taxi planes from airport to hangar.

The IAM set up picket lines at all National locations and accused the airline of engaging in a lockout.

Siemiller told the mediation board that "since your board has not carried out its duties" under the law "by promptly putting itself in communication with the parties to this dispute, we must now insist, in view of this disregard of your responsibilities, that your board immediately make a formal proffer of arbitration."

The arbitration proffer is the second step in the process of dispute-settling prescribed by the Railway Labor Act governing airline and railroad bargaining.

Siemiller's telegram to Acting FAA Administrator David D. Thomas declared "it is quite obvious that National Airlines does not have and cannot obtain a sufficient number of skilled personnel to perform their maintenance in accordance with existing regulations." He added:

"We therefore request and urge that your agency take immediate steps to see that all aircraft maintenance work is performed in accordance with established procedures and regulations."

The traveling public, Siemiller said, is "entitled to assurance that any aircraft they fly has all maintenance work performed in a safe and satisfactory manner."

The IAM president also sent identical telegrams to Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.), chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, and Rep. Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, asking Congress to investigate the board.

The IAM's dispute with National erupted as union committees continued bargaining separately with eight major airlines on new contract terms. Contracts covering 50,000 mechanics and other workers, due to expire Dec. 31, were automatically extended while contract talks continue.

The three suspended workers in New York were protesting a unilateral decision by management to reduce the number of ground crewmen in the cockpit from three to two, the IAM reported. The union maintains that the third man in the cockpit is vital to watch instruments not visible to mechanics in the pilot and copilot seats. The third man, it contends, also is the only crew member who can watch both wing tips as the plane taxis through crowded airport traffic.

Buying Power Inches Up But Prices Zoom in '68

(Continued from Page 1)

of price rises since 1957-59—averaged $78.82 for the worker with three dependents in December and $71.60 for the worker with no dependents. These figures were up 58 cents over the month in each case.

The gains in real spendable earnings for the month were attributed to an increase in average weekly hours of work, which more than offset the moderate rise in prices.

Real Earnings $78.61

For the year as a whole, take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $95.28 a week compared to $90.86 in 1967. His real spendable earnings averaged $78.61, compared to $78.13 in 1967.

Thus, while his take-home pay averaged $4.42 a week higher in 1968 than in 1967, his buying power was up only 48 cents.

The 4.2 percent increase in the average for the price index in 1968 compared to a 3.1 percent increase in 1967, and a 3.3 percent increase in 1966. The highest previous increase for a single year since 1951 was 3.5 percent in 1956.

Arnold Chase, the bureau's assistant commissioner, would not predict what prices might do in 1969, but a month ago Pres. Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers forecast an increase of about 3.5 percent in the year ahead.

Most of the December price increase was attributed to higher food and housing costs, higher charges for public transportation and medical care services.

Over the past 12 months, medical care costs led all major items on the index with an increase of 7.3 percent. Both hospital and doctors' charges rose sharply, BLS said.

Clothing prices increased an average of 6.7 percent over the year, while consumer services climbed by 6.1 percent. Grocery store food prices rose by 4 percent. Average prices of restaurant meals were up 5.7 percent.

The Wholesale Price Index—usually a forerunner of price increases—rose by two-tenths of 1 percent in December, and BLS said preliminary data indicated "a much greater" rise in January.

About 88,000 workers will receive cost-of-living wage increases based on the December index, BLS reported, with about 54,000 of them employed in the glass container industry, receiving a 1 percent boost based on price changes over the year.

About 12,000 workers in several industries will get a 3-cents-an-hour increase based on quarterly changes. Some 2,000 printing industry employes in northern California will receive $2 weekly increases. Other raises will range from 1 to 8 cents.

Unions Fully Committed To Model Cities Efforts

Unions are "wholeheartedly committed to the success" of the model cities program to rebuild and rehabilitate the nation's slums, an article in the 1968 Housing Yearbook points out.

"As a champion of human betterment," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan writes, labor sees the program as "the key to a better life for all urban dwellers."

Concern over housing—and all of the problems of our cities—is expressed by Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He heads the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and is a vice president in the National Housing Conference, publisher of the yearbook.

Keenan notes that the AFL-CIO and NHC were at the forefront of the drive for the model cities program, enacted by Congress in 1966, and that after its passage AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for "fullest participation" by federation affiliates.

Since then, Keenan observes, labor organizations have responded "promptly and fully to this call" by taking an active role "in the planning of specific model neighborhoods on which the program is to focus."

He describes how local unions throughout the country are giving assistance to model cities planning, how they have strengthened housing committees to aid projects and how union members are serving as volunteers in training, education and community services efforts.

He points to local labor housing committees, reinforced by guidance from the AFL-CIO, that help communities attack and solve their housing problems.

The article emphasizes that labor is going beyond the physical aspect of slum clearance by assisting with the "human redevelopment" that is needed in ghetto areas.

As an example of this, Keenan describes the participation of building trades unions in Apprenticeship Outreach programs to recruit and train unemployed youths from minority groups to become skilled craftsmen.

Among projects singled out are those being carried out by unions in Buffalo, Washington, D.C. and Newark, N.J. Keenan also tells how IBEW, his union, and the National Electrical Contractors Association are aiding an electrical training program in junior high schools.

The Senate's Separate Way

THE "TYRANNY OF THE MINORITY" will continue as a way of life in the U.S. Senate for at least another two years with the defeat of the latest attempt to reform the filibuster rules.

The struggle to allow a simple majority to bring an issue to a vote in the Senate after full discussion and protection of the minority has been going on for decades. The conservative coalition has prevailed to the extent that even the matter of changing the Senate rules is subject to a filibuster, overcome only by a two-thirds vote.

With the opening of the 91st Congress the liberal forces who have done valiant battle for democratic principle proposed a limited change of the cloture rule that requires two-thirds of the senators present and voting to shut off debate. They proposed lowering the figure to three-fifths, or 60 of the 100 senators if all were present and voting. But this essentially small modification was too much for the conservatives and it went down to defeat.

Historically the Senate filibuster is linked with the civil rights issue. A Southern-led coalition succeeded for many years in blocking an obvious national sentiment for civil rights legislation. In the past few years however, the public demand for action has prevailed.

But the filibuster has become a major weapon for the conservatives in other areas. In the 90th Congress they used the unlimited debate procedures to block a floor vote on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act and on the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas to become chief justice. In both cases it was clear that a majority existed in the Senate for approval of the repeal measure and the nomination—but not two-thirds.

So the Senate continues on its separate way. A simple majority of the voters is enough to win a candidate a seat in the Senate. But a simple majority is not enough to bring a bill or a nomination to the Senate floor for a vote. Such is the tyranny of the minority.

A Look at the Poor

PROGRAMS to implement the national commitment to eliminate poverty in the United States are being reviewed by the Nixon Administration and its Urban Affairs Council. While the review is taking place some of the facets of poverty are worth taking a look at.

The incidence of poverty is highest in the rural areas with heaviest concentrations in the South and Appalachia. It is higher also in the small cities and towns outside the major metropolitan areas than in the central cities.

Most of the poor are white—71 percent of all poor families. The incidence of poverty among non-whites, however, is far higher: about one household in three compared to one in seven among whites.

Only recently has the reduction in poverty among non-whites matched the reduction among whites.

Overall the number of persons in poverty has declined about 20 million over the past 20 years, including a drop of 12 million since 1963 and an estimated 4 million in 1968 alone.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, February 1, 1969 No. 5

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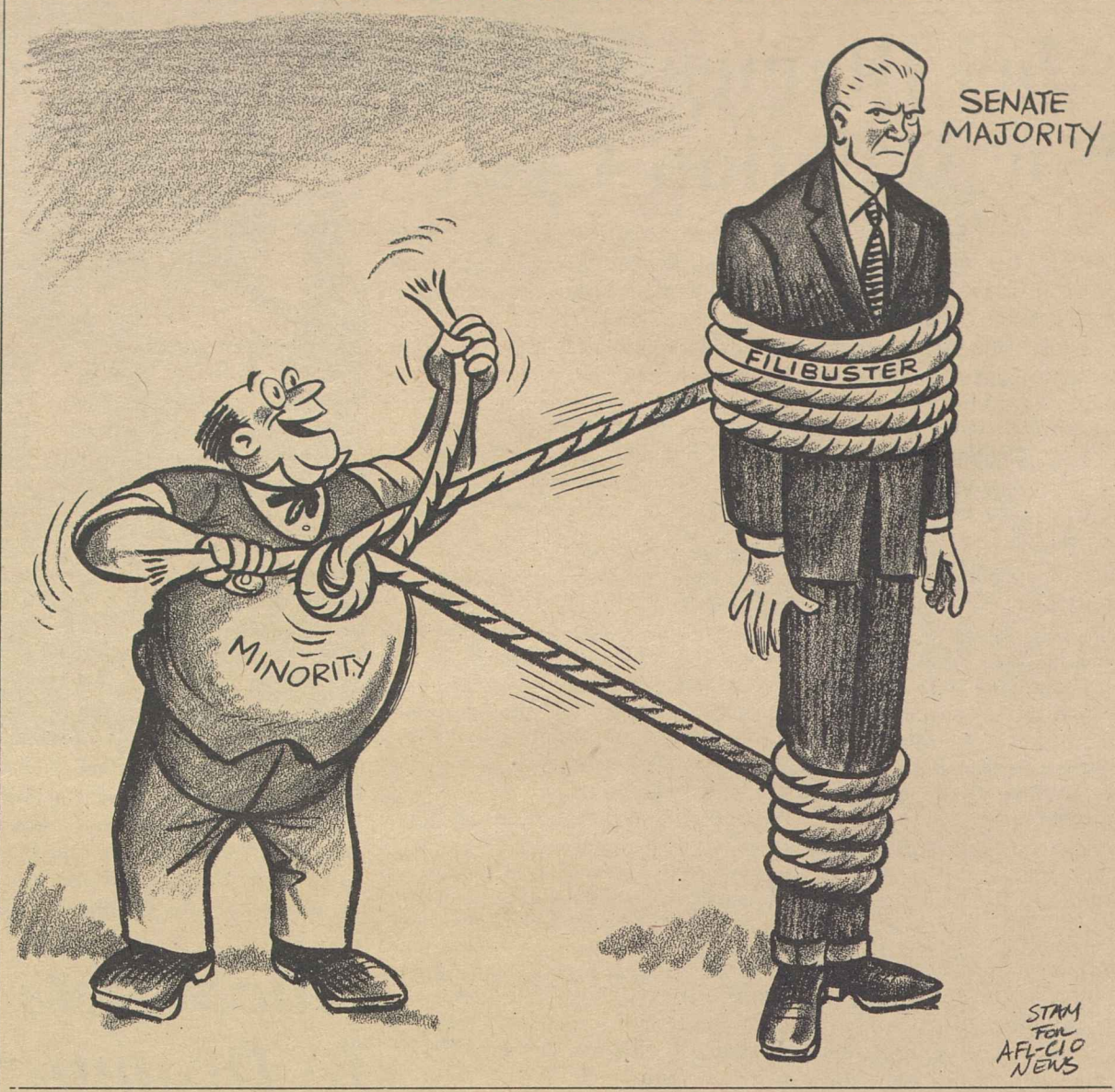
'That Should Hold You for a While'



Ignorance a Factor:

Hidden Hunger, Malnutrition Haunt Many in Nation of Plenty

The following is excerpted from a statement by Dr. Arnold E. Schaefer, chief of the National Nutrition Survey being conducted by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, before the Senate Committee on Nutrition and Related Human Needs.

OUR STUDIES TO DATE clearly indicate that there is malnutrition, and in our opinion it occurs in an unexpectedly large proportion of our sample population.

One of the major objectives of the National Nutrition Survey is to determine the prevalence of the various population groups that are in a serious health risk status as a result of their nutritional status. Inadequate food, caloric and nutrient intake, if prolonged, results in weakness, fatigue and inability to carry out the simplest tasks, and as you know, in its extreme form leads to starvation and death. Degrees of caloric and other nutrient deficiency manifests itself in retarded growth in the young child.

Of special concern to us is so-called "hidden hunger" in which the individual may not recognize any particular symptom; however, in essence he has such low nutrient tissue levels, that if he is subjected to a continued inadequate diet and/or additional stress such as hard physical labor, infectious or chronic disease, his physiological functional performance is reduced and eventually the physical manifestations of malnutrition will appear.

The preschool child from the time of weaning until approximately six years of age is the most vulnerable to problems of malnutrition. His well being is dependent upon the knowledge and capability of the mother to properly feed him and protect his health, supply clothing and shelter. The problems of malnutrition are definitely associated with other health, education, social and economic problems.

In general, the most widespread nutritional problem is one of multiple nutrient deficiency of a combination of one or more nutrients such as protein, vitamins, minerals and calories. It is important to bear in mind and perhaps shocking to realize that the problems in the poverty groups in the United States seem to be very similar to those we have encountered in the developing countries.

Overall health status is better probably due to the better environmental sanitation—pure water, safe food supply, and waste disposal system. Also medical care, though limited in many areas, is still more available in the United States than in the developing countries.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT measurements for age provide the simplest means we have for assessing early growth status. The data of this status report of the National Nutrition Survey seem to indicate that we do have growth retardation in the 1- to 6-year-old child. In addition to the growth curves figure, we have preliminary evidence of this retardation from our wrist bone x-ray analyses. Analyses of a very small number (120) of x-rays from children reveal retarded bone growth in 3.5 percent. Of even greater consequence and more concern are the usually undetected detrimental effects of early malnutrition on the learning ability, mental and neurological capacity and behavior of children who survive impaired physical growth.

I wish to re-emphasize that all essential nutrients must be provided to man as well as to lower animals at adequate levels to insure optimal growth and development. Our findings on the high prevalence of anemia, reduced serum albumin, vitamin A, and vitamin C levels and urinary riboflavin clearly indicate the seriousness and magnitude of the problem.

The farmer or the pet owner today in the United States need not worry about the nutritional adequacy of the formulated animal feed since these are produced to insure adequate levels of all nutrients. This is not the case for man. Our diets are based on our knowledge of what food selection will provide the required nutrients, customs, personal preference, and cost factors. Lack of knowledge of food needs or insufficient money to purchase food needs can result in the consumption of a poor diet and lead to malnutrition.

To date in our studies we have found seven cases which the physician diagnoses as severe malnutrition using such terms as kwashiorkor (severe protein and multiple nutrient deficiency) and marasmus, primarily a caloric deficiency. We did not expect to find such cases in the United States. In the majority of these cases a universal contributing factor was a lack of knowledge on the part of the mother. How to feed the child and lack of proper health care for these cases is often complicated in infectious disease or diarrhea. In many of the developing areas where we have worked, Africa, Latin America, and Asia these severe cases of malnutrition only rarely are found; they either are hospitalized or have died.

Rustin Says Integration Is Goal:

Black Separation Proposals Rejected as Counsel of Despair

The following is excerpted from an article by Bayard Rustin, "Towards Integration as a Goal," in the January 1969 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE PROPOSITION that separation may be the best solution of America's racial problems has been recurrent in American Negro history. Let us look at the syndrome that has given rise to it.

Separation, in one form or another, has been proposed and widely discussed among American Negroes in three different periods. Each time, it was put forward in response to an identical combination of economic and social factors that induced despair among Negroes. The syndrome consists of three elements: great expectations, followed by dashed hopes, followed by despair and discussion of separation.

The first serious suggestion that Negroes should separate came in the aftermath of the Civil War. During that war many Negroes had not only been strongly in favor of freedom but had fought for the Union. It was a period of tremendous expectations. Great numbers of Negroes left the farms and followed the Union Army as Gen. Sherman marched across Georgia to the sea; they believed that when he got to the sea they would be not only free but also given land—"forty acres and a mule." However, the compromise of 1876 and the withdrawal of the Union Army from the South dashed those expectations. Instead of 40 acres and a mule, all they got was a new form of slavery.

Out of the ruins of those hopes emerged Booker T. Washington, saying in essence to Negroes: "There is no hope in your attempting to vote, no hope in attempting to play any part in the political or social processes of the nation. Separate yourself from all that and give your attention to your innards: that you are men, that you maintain dignity, that you drop your buckets where they are, that you become excellent of character." Of course, it did not work. It could not work. Because human beings have stomachs, as well as minds and hearts, and equate dignity, first of all, not with caste but with class. I preached the dignity of black skin color and wore my hair Afro style long before it became popular; I taught Negro history in the old Benjamin Franklin High School, where I first got my teaching experience, long before it became popular.

But in spite of all that, it is my conviction that there are three fundamental ways in which a group of people can maintain their dignity: one, by gradual advancement in the economic order; two, by being a participating element of the democratic process; and three, through the sense of dignity that emerges from their struggle. For instance, Negroes never had more dignity than when Martin Luther King won the boycott in Montgomery or at the bridge in Selma.

The second period of frustration and the call for separation came after World War I. During that war, 300,000 Negro troops went to France—not for the reason Mr. Wilson thought he was sending them, but because they felt that if they fought for their country they would be able to say: "We have fought and fought well. Now give us at home what we fought for abroad."

Again, this great expectation collapsed in total despair as a result of postwar developments: Lynchings in the United States reached their height in the early twenties; the Palmer raids did not affect Negroes directly but had such a terrifying effect on civil liberties that no one paid any attention to what was happening to Negroes; Ku Klux Klan moved its headquarters from Georgia to Indianapolis, the heart of the so-called North; and unemployment among Negroes was higher than ever before.

Today, we are experiencing the familiar syndrome again. The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965 and the Supreme Court decisions all led people seriously to believe that progress was forthcoming, as they believed the day Martin Luther King said, "I have a dream." What made the March on Washington in 1963 great was the fact that it was the culmination of a period of great hope and anticipation.

But what has happened since? The ghettos are fuller than they have ever been, with 500,000 people moving into them each year and only some 40,000 moving out.

THERE ARE MORE Negro youngsters in segregated schoolrooms than there were in 1954—not all due to segregation or discrimination, perhaps, but a fact. The number of youngsters who have fallen back in their reading, writing, and arithmetic since 1954 has increased, not decreased, and unemployment for Negro young women is up to 35, 40 and 50 percent in the ghettos.

I maintain that, in all three periods, the turn to separation has been a frustration reaction to objective political, social and economic circumstances. I believe that it is fully justified, for it would be the most egregious wishful thinking to suppose that people can be subjected to deep frustration and yet not act in a frustrated manner.

But however justified and inevitable the frustration, it is totally unrealistic to divert the attention of young Negroes at this time either to the idea of a separate state in the United States, or to going back to Africa, or to setting up a black capitalism (as Mr. Nixon and CORE are now advocating), or to talk about any other possibility of economic separation, when those Negroes who are well off are the 2 million Negroes who are integrated into the trade union movement.

This is not to belittle in any way the desirability of fostering a sense of ethnic unity or racial pride among Negroes or relationships to other black people around the world. This is all to the good, but the ability to do this in a healthy rather than a frustrated way will depend upon the economic viability of the Negro community, the degree to which it can participate in the democratic process here rather than separate from it, and the degree to which it accepts methods of struggle that are productive.

The Urban Crisis:

Labor Financing Helps Drive To Combat Housing Shortage

THE AFL-CIO is seeking to channel union pension and welfare fund investments into low-cost housing as a first step in its coordinated drive to "confront the urban crisis," John Evans, director of the newly-established AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, reported.

Evans conceded that "ambitious" goals have been set, but noted that study of the funds confirms their potential to make a substantial impact on the need for decent low-cost housing in inner-city areas. The federation's drive stems from its long concern for urban problems and its determination to "directly focus" on steps to ease them, he said on Labor News Conference.

Evans, formerly a special assistant to the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, declined to map out long-range plans in all areas of the complex problem.

"It's quite a temptation when you undertake the organization of something like this to want to write a white paper that addresses itself to all the problems on the urban horizon" and programs to solve them, he said. "We are proceeding in another direction," he emphasized, concentrating first on job opportunities and manpower, and the financing of low-cost housing.

DESPITE A WIDE RANGE of public and private efforts directed at urban problems, he pointed out that the AFL-CIO's program is not an unnecessary duplication.

Evans said the pooled resources of the mortgage investment trust fund will finance housing and other projects guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. This, he said, will offer "union members not only the opportunity to engage in socially-worthwhile programs," but a safe investment that produces a reasonable return, as well.

By Press Associates, Inc.

NOW THAT ALASKA's former governor, Walter J. Hickel, has been confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Interior one fact emerges—the American people and their representatives have shown an encouraging concern about the world they live in.

Conservationists showed strong feelings about a man who had spoken lightly, if unguardingly, about national resources. Others were equally concerned about his off-hand attitude toward such problems as water and air pollution. Whether the new Secretary of the Interior will use his immense powers over the public domain wisely remains to be seen—the fact remains that the eyes of the country will be upon him.

The United States no longer can afford the luxury of a frontier mentality that sees its resources as a means of private enrichment without regard for future generations. There is real alarm, not merely that we are ruthlessly destroying irreplaceable natural wonders such as the giant redwoods but that we are actually endangering human life on the earth itself by thoughtless exploitation.

Our earth, of course, is vast as human eyes judge it, but the portion of it upon which human existence is dependent is frighteningly small. The current issue of "Population Bulletin" published by the Population Reference Bureau, sums up what scientists know only too well:

- That the biosphere—the real world in which we live—is a mere "thin slice of life."
- That the air, water and soil upon which we depend measure less than eight miles in depth and that most forms of life as we know them are dependent on the top half mile of the seas and the bottom two miles of the atmosphere.

Dr. LaMont C. Cole, Division of Biological Sciences at Cornell University, is deeply concerned with air pollution and the ravages of other types of land despoliation. Writing in "Population Bulletin" he is deeply disturbed that we may actually run out of the very oxygen that we breathe and need to sustain life itself.

Citing the relationship between the atmospheric elements, bacteria, plants and animals, Dr. Cole expresses deep concern over the pollutants that we are pouring out—synthetic pesticides, plastics, detergents, "weed" killers poisonous to plant life, the lead in ethyl gasoline, the sulphurs from fossil fuels, the radiation that increasingly fills the atmosphere. The list is endless—no less than 3,000 foreign chemicals have been identified in the air that surrounds us.

The United States, during the Johnson Administration, began to take heed of the dangers of air and water pollution. We now have legislation establishing a National Air Pollution Control Administration and in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare have placed power to control much water pollution in the Interior Dept., which Hickel now directs.

So far as water pollution is concerned, the picture is not too bright. The Dept. of the Interior, for example, reported on Jan. 17 that "an updated study on the cost of clean water indicates that the nation will fall behind in its efforts to provide and maintain adequate municipal waste treatment facilities unless the rate of capital investments is substantially increased."

One of the arguments that industrialists use—Hickel himself used it in talking with the press—is that mankind cannot permit natural resources to be kept in a "deep freeze" and that industry must not be scared away by the heavy cost of pollution abatement. This, of course, is true, but it is equally true that mankind cannot squander its resources at the peril of its own existence.

The new Secretary of the Interior, with his Alaskan background, undoubtedly has been accustomed to judging conservation matters in terms of Alaska's vast expanse. The view for the rest of the country—which already has squandered unmercifully its resources—is not the same. The American people have begun to understand the implications of what is happening to their environment. They will want Hickel to understand them, too.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES, manpower and financing low-cost housing are first steps in the AFL-CIO's coordinated drive to "confront the urban crisis," Dir. John Evans, center, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Stanley Levey, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and George Riveire of the Bureau of National Affairs. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Spurting Credit Rates Threaten To Crimp Family Income More

By Sidney Margolius

BETTER WATCH your borrowing and installment buying this winter if you want to avoid paying out a bigger slice of family income on finance charges. Lenders again have raised rates on personal and car loans as the result of the tight money, high interest situation that is squeezing working families in many ways this year.

This is the second time in only eight months that leading banks have raised finance rates. The rates are now the highest since the end of World War II. In that period the cost of buying a car or other goods on time has increased about 50 percent.

Credit unions and commercial banks are still the lowest cost lenders. Fred Gardner, installment department manager of the American Bankers Association, estimates that bank car loans nationally now are about $6 per $100, and personal loans, closer to $7. (These are the equivalent of true annual interest rates of close to 12 to 14 percent.)

For a used car loan, you generally have to pay more than for a new car. On very late models, banks may charge close to the new car rate of $6. But for older used cars, the rate is usually close to the personal loan rate of $7, Gardner reports.

Credit unions are limited to 1 percent a month (12 percent a year). This means their maximum dollar charge is $6.50 per $100 on any kind of loan. A number of credit unions charge less, especially for new car loans, and most also include life insurance to cover the loan at no extra cost.

Note that rates on used cars financed through dealers are especially higher than credit union or bank rates. Used car dealers may charge you $10 to as much as $17 per $100 for financing a used car, depending on state law and the age of the car. These are the equivalent of true annual interest rates of 20 to 34 percent.

The new high finance charges can increase the cost of installment purchases tremendously if you are not careful. Even on one of the relatively lower-cost new car loans, a charge of $7 a year per $100 on a $2,500 balance to be repaid in 36 months costs you a total of $525 just in finance charges. A rate of $12 a year per $100 to finance a used car balance of $1,500 over 24 months, means you pay $360 extra.

It is especially unwise to buy on installment terms from the large mail order houses which have pre-calculated payment tables in their catalogs. While their cash prices often are reasonable, their installment plans are expensive because the payment tables are arranged for long terms like 36 months on a $500 installment purchase. That means your finance charge will be about $150.

If you borrow the money from a credit union or bank and pay for the purchase with cash in hand, you can cut your finance costs two ways—with a lower rate, and shorter repayment period tailored to your actual needs.

For example, if you borrow the $500 at a rate of $6.50 per $100 on an 18-month loan, you will pay only $48.75 in finance charges. Even on a 24-month loan you would pay only $65 for the credit fee instead of $150.

NOR WILL YOUR monthly payments really be more burdensome. On the lower-rate 24-month loan, from a credit union or bank, you would have to pay $23.50 a month as against about $18 a month for the higher-rate 36-month plan.

It is interesting to note that the Amalgamated Bank of New York, sponsored by the Clothing Workers, not only has the lowest bank rate in the nation but tells this reporter that it is going to hold the line as long as it can despite the consecutive increases by other lenders. This bank charges only $4.75 per $100 for personal and car loans, including life insurance.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Male Apparel Peril—The Game Husbands Play at Coat Racks

By Jane Goodsell

IF I GET my way—and I won't—my husband's next overcoat will be bright red with gold buttons. Gaudy? Sure. But at least he'd know his own coat when he sees it.

The coat he's wearing now is gabardine in that dull greenish-brownish-blackish shade. You know. Overcoat color. I'd say it's just a bit more on the greenish side than his last overcoat, which had raglan sleeves and fit him better. As I remember it, that coat was nicer quality, too. It was beautifully tailored with stitching around the collar and extra buttons sewed into the lining. I'll bet that coat cost a pretty penny although I can't say for sure. Jim got it the way he gets most of his coats—in a trade. That time he got the best of the bargain.

I was sure that whoever picked up his overcoat (a sleazy unlined one he'd grabbed off the rack at a Chinese restaurant a few months earlier) would telephone the next day to make arrangements to swap back. But, to my great relief, no one ever called. It was up to him, whoever he was, to make the first move. We couldn't, because the coat Jim brought home bore no identification except a label from a men's store in Tucson, Ariz. But Jim's coat (the old sleazy one, that is) had a name tape with his address and telephone number sewn onto the neckband.

I remember the evening we went to a testimonial dinner and, having met an old friend we hadn't seen for years, we were among the last to leave. Jim grabbed the only coat hanging on the rack, threw it over his arm and we went home. The next morning, when he was ready to leave for the office, he grabbed his coat and rushed out the door. Two minutes later he was back in the kitchen.

"EITHER I'VE SHRUNK or my overcoat has grown," he announced. With the coat flapping around his ankles and the sleeves dangling to his knees, he looked touchingly like Jackie Coogan in "The Kid." We stood there, blinking at each other. But in a matter of seconds, the telephone rang. A voice identified itself as Jerome Quincy and asked anxiously, "Say, did your husband happen to pick up the wrong overcoat at the banquet last night?"

Hat mixups almost never turn out so happily. A pity, because men are even more prone to pick up hats that don't belong to them. It's easy to see why. If a man can't remember (which he can't) whether or not he was wearing a hat when he came, he'll assume that any grey fedora he sees lying around must be his.

Say what you will about women's fashions. True, they are foolish and flighty, whimsical, giddy, capricious, often unwearable and sometimes just plain unbelievable. But at least, women don't get their wardrobes all mixed up, and absentmindedly wander off dressed in each other's clothes.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

To Spend or Not:

Consumer Attitudes Hinge on Prices, War

PROSPECTS FOR CONSUMER spending remain good, and would improve if inflation slows and progress is made toward peace in Viet Nam, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports.

The latest SRC quarterly survey of consumer attitudes and inclinations to buy, based on a national cross-section of more than 1,400 families interviewed between Nov. 11 and Dec. 13, reveals little change in consumer sentiment during the final quarter of 1968.

Expectations about business trends, both short-run and long-run, are somewhat improved, they report. Some people expect the new administration to take appropriate steps so that good times will continue. Unusually few people believe that a recession is likely in the near future.

On the other hand expectations about personal finances deteriorated during the last three months. In the fourth quarter, fewer families than earlier in 1968 expected to be better off a year hence. Less than two-thirds of those with income increases said that they were better off than a year earlier.

"Awareness of inflation represents the major cause for the adverse changes in attitudes," the report states. "Many people refer at present to price increases in explaining why they do not expect to be better off."

THE LATEST SURVEY confirms findings of three months earlier that only a small percentage of families (approximately one in 10) finds that the tax surcharge makes a considerable difference in either their spending or their saving. About 50 percent of respondents say that the surcharge makes practically no difference in how much they spend and how much they save. Income increases often compensate for the larger tax bite as well as for higher prices.

The SRC emphasizes that expenditures on durable goods, and discretionary expenditures in general, are a function both of ability to buy and willingness to buy. The Index of Consumer Sentiment indicates that willingness to buy has changed little in six months, and is lower than in some recent years. Ability to buy, however, has increased during the last few years, primarily because of income gains.

"What has not been mentioned in this evaluation of near-term prospects is the finding that late in 1968 relatively many people expressed uncertainty about forthcoming trends," the report continues. "The prolonged absence of substantial changes in the Index of Consumer Sentiment that prevailed in 1968 is quite unusual in the 20 years of experience with the measurement of consumer attitudes. Absence of change may give way to either an improvement or a deterioration depending, as indicated by survey data on respondents' expressed reasons for their attitudes, primarily on two considerations—namely, what happens to prices and what happens in Viet Nam.

"It appears that more pronounced inflation during the next few months would have an adverse effect and lesser inflation a favorable effect on willingness to spend. Furthermore, improved prospects for peace in Viet Nam would create more optimistic attitudes and enhance inclinations to buy durable goods."

Determined Drive Urged:

Soaring Costs Swell Support For National Health Plan

A national health insurance program is essential if all Americans are to have "the wonders of modern medicine" at a price they can afford, writes AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman in the Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

Interest in the program, Seidman points out, has mounted rapidly in recent years as people find it "increasingly difficult to pay their health bills" and secure adequate health care.

The time has come, he declared, for labor and other progressive groups to unite in a determined drive in Congress to secure passage of a "medically advanced and economically sound" national health insurance law.

The article traces the history of proposals for NHI and explains the AFL-CIO's position as to what it should do and how it should be constructed and financed.

A universal, compulsory system of medical care insurance was first advocated in the United States prior to World War I, Seidman recalls, and in the years since interest has waxed and waned but has never died.

Now, he adds, the combination of spiraling medical costs, the passage of Medicare and proposals for extending that program have convinced a growing number of people that the nation needs universal health insurance.

Such a program, the article states, should cover not only workers and their families but also the unemployed, students and those on public assistance.

Its benefits should provide for hospital costs; physicians' services in the office, home and hospital; nursing care; home health services; psychiatric services; eye examinations and prescription drugs.

By national health insurance, the AFL-CIO is not advocating a government-operated health system such as that of Great Britain, Seidman stresses, adding:

"Rather, it would be a financial mechanism to pay for the costs of medical care for all people much like the present Medicare program for the elderly. It would not interfere with the clinical practice of medicine."

Patients would have both a free choice of physicians and health delivery systems. The government would not "freeze-in" either the fee-for-service system or a capitation system, that is, periodic payments based on an individual or family covered by health care.

But no one should get the idea that the AFL-CIO favors "a completely laissez faire system under national health insurance," Seidman says. "We would not tolerate sky's-the-limit doctor fees and we would insist on controls and incentives for moderating hospital charges."

Tripartite Financing

Because NHI would cover those on public assistance and the unemployed, the article calls for a program financed on a tripartite basis under social security with the government, employer and employe each paying one-third of the cost.

Seidman estimates that the program the AFL-CIO envisions could provide more comprehensive and higher quality health services to Americans "for no more and perhaps less than we are now spending for personal health services."

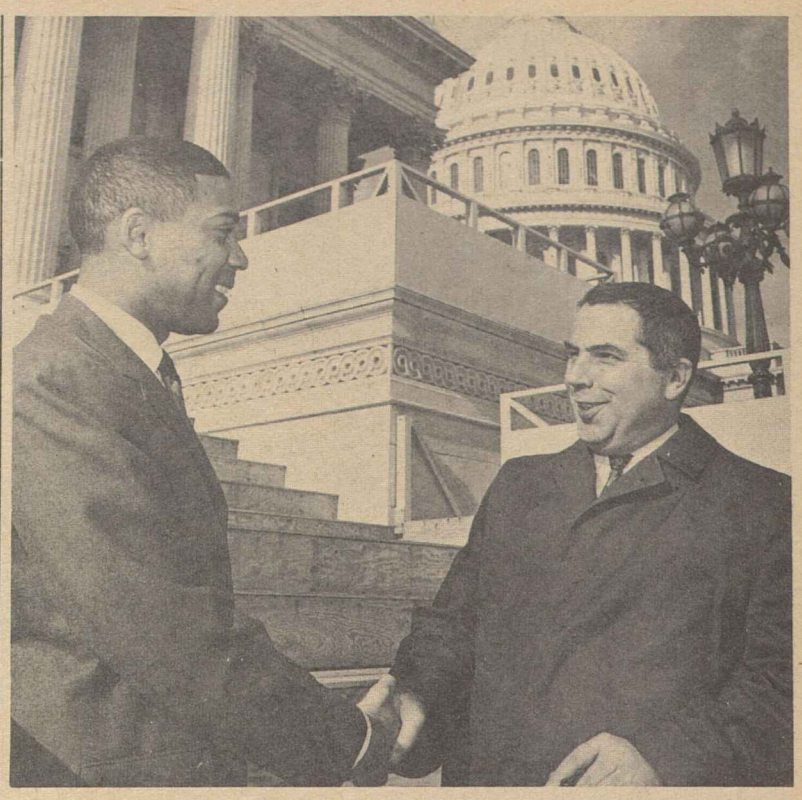
He notes that total U.S. health expenditures are now running at more than $50 billion annually and amount to 6.3 percent of the gross national product, the nation's total output of goods and services.

By comparison, he points out, all other nations spend less in this area both in total dollars and as a proportion of the total economy—yet most of them have national health programs covering substantially all of their citizens.

Labor does not expect the support of organized medicine in a campaign for national health insurance, Seidman concedes. However, he observes, "The American Medical Association was opposed to Medicare and it is now law."

Seidman cites a Harris poll taken in 1967 showing that union members "are not the only ones who want" NHI. The poll found that a majority of the public wants "Medicare for all," which is what the program would provide. Fifty-one percent answered "yes," 39 percent "no" and 10 percent were "undecided."

"It is time to bring the wonders of modern medicine to all the American people. It is time for national health insurance," Seidman concludes.



IT'S REUNION time, with the emphasis on union, for Rep. William L. Clay (D-Mo.), left, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames of the State, County & Municipal Employes. The newly-elected congressman, who will be a member of the House Labor Committee, once worked as an organizer for SCME Local 410 in St. Louis. Ames was the business agent of the local who hired him. Later Clay became apprenticeship training director of the St. Louis Steamfitters local.

High Court Backs NLRB In Fringe Benefit Issue

The Supreme Court, reversing the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, ruled that the National Labor Relations Board has the power to enforce a contract against an employer who refused to abide by its terms, including fringe benefits.

The court, with Justice William O. Douglas dissenting, upheld a 1965 labor board order against Joseph T. Strong, doing business as Strong Roofing & Insulating Co. The board directed Strong to sign a contract with Roofers Local 36, Los Angeles, stop refusing to bargain with the union, and pay his share of the pension and welfare funds agreed upon by the union and the Roofing Contractors Association of Southern California.

Justice Byron R. White, who wrote the majority opinion, said Strong sought to withdraw from the employers' association a few days after it completed negotiating a four-year agreement with Local 36 in 1963, and "refused repeated demands from the union that he sign the contract."

In 1965 the NLRB ordered Strong to abide by the contract. The 9th Circuit appeals court enforced the NLRB order except for the payment of fringe benefits, which it said was "beyond the powers of the board." The NLRB appealed.

"The board is not trespassing on forbidden territory," the high court ruled, "when it inquires whether negotiations have produced a bargain which the employer has refused to sign and honor, particularly when the employer has refused to recognize the very existence of the contract providing for the arbitration on which he now insists."

To this extent, the court said, the "contract is the board's affair, and an effective remedy for refusal to sign is its proper business." It added: "Arbitrators and courts are still the principal sources of contract interpretation" but the board may prohibit conduct which is an unfair labor practice "even though it is also a breach of contract remediable" by arbitration and in the courts.

Justice Hugo Black concurred in the reversal but would direct that the case be remanded to the NLRB for a decision on arbitration. Justice Black wrote in his dissent that "arbitration is not a process which the board is either equipped or qualified to follow."

'Campus' Job Training Enlists School Dropouts

Los Angeles—Poverty-stricken youths from the Watts area are going to receive education and job-training at their own residential "college" under a program operated by a union-backed community group.

But unlike institutions of higher learning which require high school degrees and academic achievements, the Saugus, Calif. Rehabilitation Center will recruit high school dropouts from one of the nation's worst ghettos.

The program, supported by a $2 million Labor Dept. grant, is the latest in a series of projects being carried out by a Watts committee, organized by area trade unionists in 1965. The committee has conducted job counseling, voter registration and remedial education classes for the poor.

The latest program, announced by the Labor Dept. and the committee, will provide 40 weeks of remedial education and occupational training for about 500 youths 16 years old and up over the next year.

They will live and train at the center, 30 miles north of here, five days a week and will be taken home on weekends. The 580-acre site is a former rehabilitation center for alcoholics, leased by the city of Los Angeles for $1 a year.

An integral part of the training program at Saugus will be conducted by instructors furnished by the Operating Engineers and the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union. They will train youths in their crafts.

The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations will provide advisers, training materials and equipment. Each has made initial grants of $25,000 for the program.

The Urban League and the U.S. Employment Service will help the committee recruit the youths, both young men and young women. About three-quarters of the group will be men.

The first six months will be devoted to improving the skills of trainees in basic arithmetic, reading and writing. They will also explore career possibilities and work in a number of jobs.

In the second half of the year the trainees will be geared toward specialized training in a variety of jobs— maintenance of plant equipment, construction, cooking, animal husbandry, nurses' aides, office and laboratory work.

Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO, praised the committee as a "constructive force" that has developed "real roots in the ghetto and gained the confidence of its people."

The county federation and a number of unions are making regular monthly cash contributions to the committee to help it with its varied activities, he pointed out.

'He Comes With the Neighborhood'

Denver to Host Union Label Product Show

Denver—The 1969 Union-Industries Show, the annual exhibition of union-made products and services, will open here May 16 for a six-day stay in this city's new exhibition hall.

The hall, now under construction, will be dedicated by city officials during the show at the multi-million dollar Denver Convention Center.

More exhibits than ever and the largest attendance ever are expected by show director Joseph Lewis on the basis of reservations to date and past performance in a series stretching back to 1938. Lewis is secretary-treasurer of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. of the AFL-CIO.

Show preparations enter their final stage with the arrival here next month of department staff members in charge of show arrangements.

Eligible to reserve exhibit space are local, national and international unions and the fair employers they recommend.

More than $10 million in union-labeled products will be on display at approximately 300 show exhibits. Souvenirs and gifts valued at some $100,000 will be given away during the show's stay here, according to department plans.

Handicapped Unit Renames Haggerty

C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., has been reappointed to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for another three-year term.

The President's Committee is composed of representatives of labor, industry, the professions and national civic, veterans and handicapped organizations. Founded in 1947, it has fostered a more enlightened attitude toward the employment of the handicapped, who number one in every 10 persons in the United States.

AIRLINE HOSTESSES and pursers of Trans World Airlines picket ticket offices at Park Ave. and 42nd St., New York City, to protest arbitrary layoffs of TWA cabin personnel Jan. 15. The employes, members of Transport Workers Local 550, also picketed six other ticket offices coast-to-coast to call public attention to the firings—the second instance in two years on domestic and overseas flights, the union said.

Strike Benefits Declared Taxable Unless Union Applies 'Need' Test

The Supreme Court let stand a lower court ruling that members of the Air Line Pilots must pay income taxes on certain strike benefits received during a walkout on Southern Airways.

Previously, the high court had held that strike benefits paid from strike funds, or by special assessments against union members not on strike aren't taxable if they are based on strikers' needs for food and housing.

In the ALPA case, involving a strike that lasted from 1960 to 1962, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that the benefits received were taxable because the union didn't require the strikers to demonstrate economic need or distress.

Further, IRS held that some of the Southern pilots took other temporary jobs and their benefits weren't reduced accordingly.

The U.S. Tax Court and the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati upheld the IRS, and the Supreme Court refused to review the appeals court decision.

In an earlier case, the Supreme Court left standing a lower court finding that there is no bar in the Railway Labor Act to a member suing his union and employer for an alleged unjust discharge.

The case involved Vincent P. Brady who brought suit against the Machinists and Trans World Airlines, Inc. after he was fired from his job in Philadelphia for failing to pay the full amount of his dues under an IAM union security contract.

Brady took a grievance over his firing to an IAM-TWA adjustment board, provided for under the Act. It ruled against him, so a part of the case centered on whether he then had the right to go to court.

By refusing to review the case, the Supreme Court let stand rulings of the U.S. District Court for Delaware and the 3rd Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia that adjustment boards only have jurisdiction over labor-management grievances, and this wasn't that kind of grievance.

Refusal to review also left in force the lower courts' rulings that Brady was fired illegally and must be reinstated with back pay. This part of the case hinged on Brady's contention that he hadn't been fully notified of a meeting to approve a dues increase.

In a third case, the Supreme Court refused to review lower court decisions in a suit brought by the Firemen & Enginemen against the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to enjoin an agreement that management had with the Locomotive Engineers to provide for training locomotive engineers.

The BLF&E, now part of the United Transportation Union, charged that the plan subverted the L&N's long-standing practice of promoting firemen, its members, to engineers. However, a U.S. District Court of Kentucky and the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Louisville both ruled that the issue was outside their authority.

In a fourth case, the Supreme Court affirmed a lower court decision holding as unconstitutional an Alaska law requiring national and international unions with at least 100 members in the state to charter Alaska locals.

The Operating Engineers, which has a local in Seattle representing construction workers in Alaska, refused to charter a local in the state under the law and went into federal court to enjoin state enforcement of the statute.

The U.S. District Court for Alaska found in favor of the union, holding that the state law was unconstitutional in that it invaded the jurisdiction of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Consumer Conference Focuses on New Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

In a keynote address opening the conference, Sen. Philip A. Hart charged that high prices are more often the result of lack of price competition in major industry than inflation caused by traditional "supply and demand" factors.

Hart, who is chairman of the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee, warned against the assumption that passage of a few needed laws has solved longstanding consumer complaints.

"Those laws then are turned over to regulatory agencies for the day-by-day enforcement," he stressed. "It is the action of the agencies, not Congress, which really determines whether they will fulfill expectations."

It is "unrealistic," Hart asserted, to depend on regulatory agencies to be "watchdogs for the consumer . . . both advocate and judge."

He urged establishment of an independent consumer council—a federally chartered corporation, which would pass on product information based on now-secret government tests, represent consumer interests before regulatory agencies and government bureaus, and serve as an "ombudsman" in handling consumer complaints. Arbitration of consumer grievances through the ombudsman approach, Hart said, could be achieved at the local as well as the federal level through community consumer councils.

Voices Not Heard

In recent years, Hart said, consumers "have found their voice." But, he stressed, "they still need an efficient way to make it heard."

Muskie, who is chairman of the Senate's Air & Water Pollution subcommittee, also warned against reliance on regulatory agencies to protect the consumer.

"Sometimes," he noted, "economic interests and government agency interests become so intertwined that the public cannot distinguish between the two."

It's a race, Muskie suggested, between the efforts to reclaim despoiled landscapes, purify polluted water and clean the air and the continuing activities which add to these corruptions.

The conference, attended by delegates from co-ops, unions, local and national consumer groups, was scheduled to consider a broad range of consumer problems in specialized workshops as well as general sessions.

A unique portion of the program was to bring together members of the principal regulatory agencies of government for questioning by a panel of newsmen who have specialized in consumer issues.

In 91st Congress:

Major Committees Of House, Senate

Listed below are the major congressional committees of the 91st Congress. The first name listed is that of the chairman, always a Democrat since Democrats have a majority in both the House and Senate. The second name is that of the senior-ranking Republican member. Asterisks (*) are after the names of those who did not hold the same position in the last Congress.

Also listed are two joint committees, where the chairmanship and vice chairmanship rotate every two years between the House and the Senate.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Agriculture—W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), Page Belcher (R-Okla.)

Appropriations—George H. Mahon (D-Tex.), Frank T. Bow (R-Ohio)

Armed Services—L. Mendel Rivers (D-S.C.), William H. Bates (R-Mass.)

Banking & Currency—Wright Patman (D-Tex.), William B. Widnall (R-N.J.)

District of Columbia—John L. McMillan (D-S.C.), Ancher Nelsen (R-Minn.)

Education & Labor—Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), William H. Ayres (R-Ohio)

Foreign Affairs—Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), E. Ross Adair (R-Ind.)*

Government Operations—William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), Florence P. Dwyer (R-N.J.)

House Administration—Samuel N. Friedel (D-Md.)*, Glenard P. Lipscomb (R-Calif.)

Interior & Insular Affairs—Wayne N. Aspinall (D-Colo.), John P. Saylor (R-Pa.)

Interstate & Foreign Commerce—Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.), William L. Springer (R-Ill.)

Judiciary—Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio)

Merchant Marine & Fisheries—Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), William S. Mailliard (R-Calif.)

Post Office & Civil Service—Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.), Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.)

Public Works—George H. Fallon (D-Md.), William C. Cramer (R-Fla.)

Rules—William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), H. Allen Smith (R-Calif.)

Science & Astronautics—George P. Miller (D-Calif.), James G. Fulton (R-Pa.)

Un-American Activities—Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.)*, John M. Ashbrook (R-Ohio)

Veterans' Affairs—Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.), E. Ross Adair (R-Ind.)

Ways & Means—Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), John W. Byrnes (R-Wis).

SENATE COMMITTEES

Aeronautical & Space Sciences—Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.), Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.)

Agriculture & Forestry—Allen J. Ellender (D-La.), George D. Aiken (R-Vt.)

Appropriations—Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.)*, Milton R. Young (R-N.D.)

Armed Services—John Stennis (D-Miss.)*, Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.)

Banking & Currency—John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah)

Commerce—Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Norris Cotton (R-N.H.)

District of Columbia—Joseph Tydings (D-Md.)*, Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.)

Finance—Russell B. Long (D-La.), John J. Williams (R-Del.)

Foreign Relations—J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.), George D. Aiken (R-Vt.)*

Government Operations—John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.)

Interior & Insular Affairs — Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Gordon Allott (R-Colo.)*

Judiciary—James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.)

Labor & Public Welfare — Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.)*, Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)

Post Office & Civil Service—Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.)*, Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii)*

Public Works—Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.)

JOINT COMMITTEES

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy — Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman; Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.), vice chairman.

Joint Economic Committee—Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman; Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), vice chairman.

Committee Enlarged:

Liberals Hold Reins Of House Labor Unit

The House Education & Labor Committee, like its Senate counterpart, will have a strong liberal majority in the 91st Congress.

The committee was slightly enlarged by changing the ratio of 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans in the 90th Congress to 20 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Democrats had four vacancies to fill and assigned Negro congressmen to three of the spots. Adam C. Powell of New York, the former chairman of the committee, returned from exile to take the low-seniority spot at the bottom.

Louis Stokes, brother of the mayor of Cleveland, won a committee assignment as did William Clay of St. Louis. Clay knows labor problems first hand as apprenticeship training director for a local of the Plumbers & Pipefitters and earlier as an organizer for the St. Louis local of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Also moving onto the committee is Joseph M. Gaydos, from a Pittsburgh area district with a heavy concentration of Steelworkers.

Incumbent Democrats who moved off the committee are Sam M. Gibbons, a Florida liberal who won a coveted seat on the Ways & Means Committee, and House Majority Leader Carl Albert of Oklahoma.

Republicans filled three vacancies with two conservatives and a moderate.

The moderate is Orval E. Hansen of Idaho, whose record in the state legislature includes a vote against a so-called "right-to-work" law.

More conservative is Earl B. Ruth of Salisbury, N.C., who was dean of students at Catawba College and won an upset victory in a new district last year after having switched his registration from Democratic to Republican.

Most conservative of the GOP newcomers is Earl F. Landgrebe, who won the seat of retired Charles A. Halleck, longtime GOP stalwart. As a state senator, Landgrebe voted against virtually all social legislation and he said during the campaign that he opposed government spending programs because most government planners "are bums who couldn't make a living as doctors or truck drivers."

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) remains as chairman of the committee, with Edith Green (D-Ore.) and Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) next on the seniority list.

Committee appointments were later than usual this year because the initial Democratic caucus insisted on enforcing a neglected rule—that appointments made by the Democratic members of the Ways & Means Committee, who choose members of other committees, must be acted on by the full Democratic caucus.

This rule resulted in an unprecedented and successful revolt by Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, who represents a black ghetto district of Brooklyn, N.Y.

She had been assigned to the Agriculture Committee. And she told the caucus that she didn't think she could do any good on the Agriculture Committee.

The somewhat startled caucus passed her amendment to delete her name from the Agriculture Committee list and Ways & Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) promised to try to find a spot for her on another committee.

There were changes but not significant shifts of liberal-conservative strength on other committees.

The one spot on the powerful Appropriations Committee went to a Colorado liberal serving his third term, Frank E. Evans.

Sam H. Scott, Stone Workers Leader, Dies

Winston-Salem, N.C.—Sam H. Scott, president of the Stone Workers from 1944 to 1968, died here at 67 after a brief illness from heart disease. At his death he was district director of his union and a vice president of the North Carolina AFL-CIO.

Scott stepped down as Stone Workers' president last Sept. 1 but remained active in his other posts. He served a union district including North and South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee. Formerly he was president of a Tobacco Workers' local union and a staff representative of that international.

Pres. Robert W. Kurtz and Sec.-Treas. John C. Lawson headed a Stone Workers' delegation at services Jan. 30 in Parkway United Church of Christ here.

Wallace Backer Stripped Of Seniority in Congress

House Democrats voted 101-73 to penalize a Louisiana congressman who supported the third party candidacy of George Wallace by stripping him of his committee seniority.

The action was taken against Rep. John R. Rarick (D-La.), an extreme segregationist who seldom voted with his party during his previous term in the House. It was the same punishment handed out four years ago to two southern Democrats who had endorsed Republican Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election.

An earlier Democratic caucus, held the day Congress convened, had voted 87-85 to table the motion to drop Rarick to the bottom of the seniority list on the Agriculture Committee.

The liberal Democratic Study Group, which had proposed the action against Rarick, redoubled its efforts and succeeded in turning the vote around at the next party caucus, on Jan. 29. The AFL-CIO strongly supported the move.

$50.6 Billion Spent On Health Care in '67

Public and private spending in the United States for health reached $50.6 billion in 1967—an increase of more than $5.6 billion or 12 percent above the previous year, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. reported.

The total outlay covers all types of health services, supplies, health research and medical facilities construction.

Most of the rise in total expenditures was attributed to an increase in federal government health spending.

An article in the January issue of the Social Security Bulletin, "National Health Expenditures, 1950-1967," reported that the federal expenditure reached $11.8 billion in 1967, up about $4.8 billion over the previous year.

Spending for health purposes in the private sector and by state and local governments totaled $32.8 billion and $6 billion, respectively in 1967, up more than $400 million in each case.

The first full-year coverage of health care benefits for the aged under Medicare and expansion of the Medicaid program of aid to the "medically indigent" were "largely responsible for the growth of public expenditures," the article said.

Operations of the two programs, it added, led to the following developments:

- Health spending per person—$251 in 1967—was more than 11 percent greater than in the previous year.
- Intensified public spending for health brought the private share of the total outlay down from 75 percent in 1965 to 65 percent in 1967.
- The consumer paid out less for care in non-government hospitals in 1967 than he did in 1966, with his share of these expenditures dropping from 79 to 62 percent.
- Medicare took over a large part of the personal health care expenditures previously financed out of the aged person's pocketbook.

$12.6 Billion Lost in Wages To Sick Time

Total value of time lost by workers through sickness was $12.6 billion in 1967, with about 29 percent of it replaced by sick leave and insurance plans, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. reported.

The loss in income was about $600 million more than reported in 1966, according to an article in the January issue of the Social Security Bulletin.

But this 3 percent increase in lost income, the article said, was less than the percentage increase in other recent years, due mainly to a "particularly low incidence of influenza in the winter of 1966-67."

Small Variance

The article, "Income-Loss Protection Against Illness, 1948-67," showed that the 29 percent of lost income replaced in 1967 varied little from the percentage replaced in most of the other years.

About two of every three workers in government and private employment had some type of formal protection against loss of income due to illness in 1967.

However, the article noted that this ratio was increased by the fact that four states—California, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island—have compulsory temporary disability laws that require some form of protection against lost income due to sickness.

Under voluntary programs in the other 46 states, only a little more than half of the workers were protected against lost income.

Schools Urged to Train Youth for Building Jobs

Palm Beach, Fla.—The construction industry was called upon by Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to join with labor in "advertising" to youth the advantages of entering construction careers.

He told a convention of the Building Industry Employers of New York State that building trades unions are having difficulties in many areas in finding youths interested in apprenticeships.

"Much of the blame for this lies in our laps," Haggerty said. "We just haven't advertised the advantages of a career in construction. We haven't gone into the junior and senior high schools to talk to these young men."

"Instead of putting pressure on the school boards to revitalize craft training in these schools," he pointed out, "we've ignored them and allowed them to become centers for teaching skills outmoded more than 20 or 30 years ago."

To solve the problem, Haggerty proposed that employers and building trades unions in various cities set up joint committees to acquaint guidance counselors, teachers and students "with opportunities offered by our industry."

The committees would explain the satisfaction and economic advantages of becoming building trades' craftsmen, as well as opportunities to move up to higher positions as superintendents and contractors.

Haggerty pointed out that the program should accompany efforts to establish and up-date courses in industrial arts beginning at the junior high school level.

He described one such course, which the building trades unions have aided, now in its third year of development at Ohio State University. Unions have furnished the program with instructional material, including films.

The course, designed to expose youths to all segments of the construction industry including its crafts, is now being tested in school systems in Long Beach, Calif., Chicago, Austin, Tex., Cincinnati, Trenton, N.J., and Miami, Fla.

Once the "bugs are removed and the course is perfected," Haggerty said, it will become an excellent replacement to "the outmoded industrial arts courses where boys sand book ends for a semester and are told they know carpentry."

He urged members of the New York employers group to alert school boards in their communities to the new course and encourage them to use it in their schools.

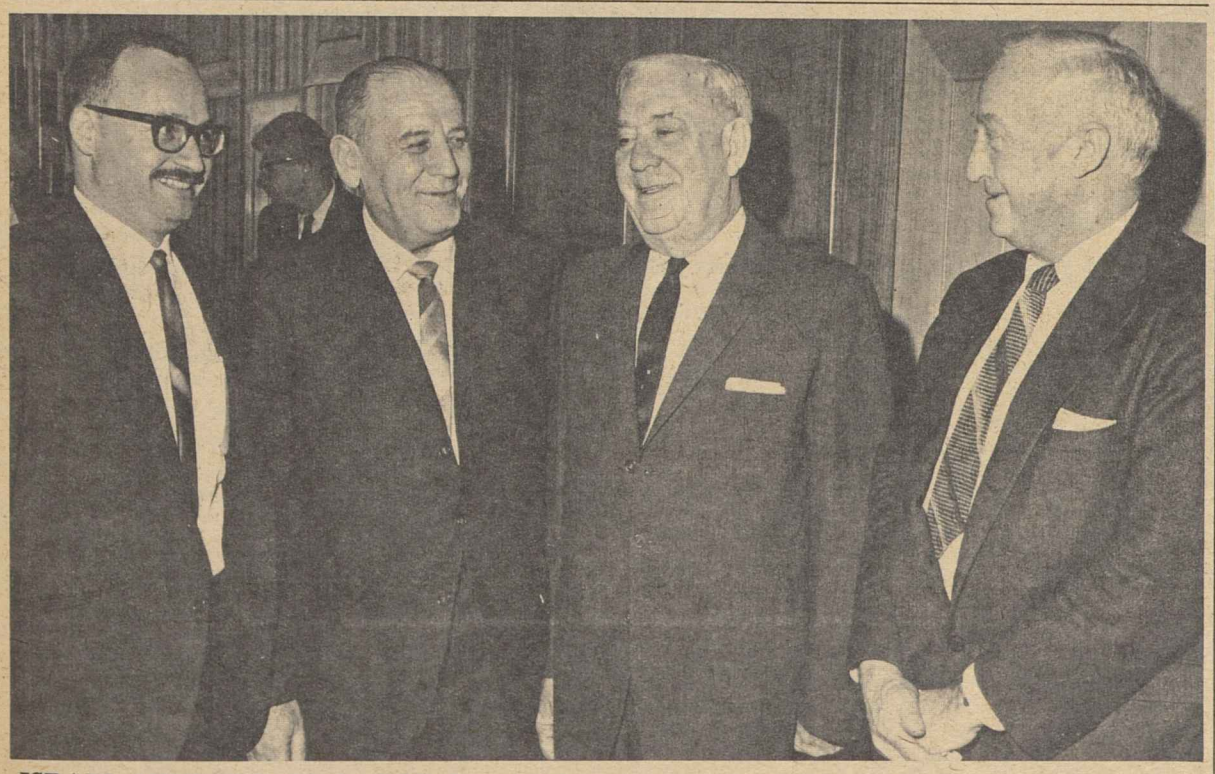
Dystrophy Board Names Unionists

New York—Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters and Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes, were elected to the board of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America at its meeting here.

McClennan succeeds William D. Buck, retired president of the Fire Fighters, on the board. Donahue, former assistant secretary of labor, moves up from a vice presidency in MDAA.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers were among MDAA directors re-elected to new terms.

Newly elected as an MDAA vice president was Pres. James T. Housewright of the Retail Clerks, succeeding James A. Suffridge, retired Clerks president. Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians was re-elected a vice president.



ISRAEL MINISTER OF LABOR Joseph Almogi, second from left, visiting in the United States, stops by the AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington. He was introduced by Amos Eiran, left, labor attache to the Israeli embassy, to AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, second from right, and AFL-CIO Dir. of Intl. Affairs Jay Lovestone.

'Tuned' Economy Sought:

Wage-Price Guides Ruled Out by Nixon

Wage-price guidelines don't work and won't help curb inflation, Pres. Nixon said in the first news conference of his Administration.

The President said his Administration is concerned about the "escalation of prices." But he saw no point in "exhorting" unions to negotiate smaller wage increases or companies to put a ceiling on profits.

Nixon said he is "aware" that leaders of both labor and management "have to be guided by the interests of the organizations that they represent."

Instead of guidelines, the President said, his Administration will rely on "fine tuning of our fiscal and monetary affairs in order to control inflation." Fiscal policies cover both taxes and government spending; monetary affairs deal with money supply and credit.

Both Nixon and a key economic aide stressed that the Administration will seek to avoid anti-inflation measures so drastic that they would bring about an "unacceptable rise in unemployment."

The President and the chairman of his Council of Economic Advisers, Paul W. McCracken, said a "substantial" rise in joblessness would be unacceptable.

McCracken testified before the Senate Banking Committee, which later voted to recommend his confirmation. He rejected a "sledgehammer" approach to curbing inflation, declaring that "it will have to be done gradually."

McCracken said he couldn't assure Congress that prices can be stabilized without any effect on employment. But he said he thinks it can be done without a "substantial increase" in the number of jobless.

Nixon told his news conference that the Administration will have "some new approaches" that will enable it to "control inflation without an increase in unemployment."

The specific policies, he said, are being considered by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Policy—a special group the President established by Executive Order. Its initial membership includes the Vice President, the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, the Budget Director, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and the Counsellor to the President. The last-named post, a new position, is held by Arthur Burns, who served as head of the Council of Economic Advisers in the Eisenhower Administration.

The President said he will send Congress this year "a major legislative program" but hadn't decided yet whether to outline it at one time in a State of the Union Address or piecemeal in a series of messages.

He said he has asked his Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, to prepare "on an urgent basis" measures to deal with the serious crime problem in the nation's capital.

He reiterated his support for the world treaty intended to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons but said he has not yet decided "whether this is the proper time to ask the Senate to move forward and ratify the treaty."

On a number of other matters, the President's reply reflected the cautious approach of his Administration—study, consideration and reconsideration of major issues rather than a fast-paced program designed to take advantage of the honeymoon period of congressional goodwill usually extended to an incoming President.

SPANISH-SPEAKING members of Clothing Workers Local 169 attend a weekly night class in New York City to study the English language. The course is expected to run about seven weeks. Similar classes were conducted by the ACWA local three years ago.

Cohen Takes Post As Michigan Dean

It's Dean Wilbur J. Cohen. The former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare got a promotion when he returned to the University of Michigan, where he had been a professor.

He was designated dean of the university's School of Education.

Filibuster Foes Lose New Bid To Ease Rules

(Continued from Page 1)

the start of a new Congress to act on its rules.

But a majority of the Senate wasn't willing to make a sharp break with precedent and accept Humphrey's reasoning. His ruling was overturned, 53-45, on an appeal.

The second cloture try was made Jan. 28 because several senators said they would support cloture once the Humphrey ruling had been disposed of. There were some switches—but not enough.

Vice Pres. Agnew was not called upon for a ruling since the vote overturning Humphrey's ruling decided the issue for this Congress. But his opportunity will probably come early in 1971—at the start of the 92nd Congress.

A hard core of Southerners and the Republican conservative wing headed by GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen provided the votes to stave off the rules change. The filibuster was the South's weapon to delay for years action on civil rights legislation; it was the weapon Dirksen used to block repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b).

Civil Rights Leaders Cite Humphrey's Role

(Continued from Page 1)

suggested. As for his own future, "I ain't done yet."

The Leadership Conference served notice that it wasn't done yet either.

Representatives of its affiliated organizations had earlier adopted a program statement reaffirming its goal of "an integrated society of equals" and its commitment to "democratic process" to bring this about.

It spelled out the actions needed from Congress and the Administration—to finance and enforce programs already on the statute books and to take new steps to provide jobs, feed the hungry, raise the minimum wage, give bargaining rights to farm workers and translate the "freedom budget" of the A. Philip Randolph Institute "into legislative terms."

Too ambitious a goal? The conference didn't think so. "We refuse to believe that the nation lacks the resources or the will to do what must be done," it declared.

The dinner for Humphrey also honored Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP and chairman of the Leadership Conference throughout its existence.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller presented the award to Wilkins on behalf of the conference's affiliates. The "courageous, dedicated" efforts of Wilkins "brings us closer to our goal of full equality in a plural society," the citation said.

Clarence Mitchell, the conference's legislative chairman, made the moving presentation to Humphrey. The reason Negroes voted overwhelmingly for Humphrey in the presidential election is easy to understand, Mitchell said. It was because "he made us a part of America."

It was an evening that had almost an embarassment of eloquent speakers, a pageant complete with the District of Columbia Youth Chorale and a memorial tribute to Martin Luther King and Robert F. Kennedy.

To those who were there, it was an evening rich with sentiment and human warmth. It was an evening for reaffirmation, for rededication to great ideals.

The program was supposed to have ended with the benediction. But people were reluctant to leave. So Bayard Rustin, the program chairman, stepped back to the microphone to sing out in a rich voice the anthem of the civil rights movement, "We Shall Overcome."

"Black and white together," the audience joined him, "we shall overcome some day."

And you believed that the day would not be far off.

2-1-69

Arthur F. Burns Gets Key White House Post

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, who served as chairman of Pres. Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisers, has been named by Pres. Nixon as his counsellor with major duties in the area of domestic affairs.

Currently a professor of economics at Columbia University, Burns also is chairman of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

He headed a task force for Nixon which recently submitted a report to the President calling for legislative or executive action in a number of domestic areas. Details on the report have not yet been released.

The appointment carries Cabinet rank and therefore makes Dr. Burns the ranking member of the White House staff.

Nixon also announced the appointment of Russell E. Train, president of the Conservation Foundation, as under-secretary of the interior.

Reports of the possible nomination of Train, who has long interests in conservation and wildlife, became public during the debate over the nomination of Interior Sec. Walter J. Hickel.

In another development, five key appointments were announced to the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, including two prominent Negroes, Samuel C. Jackson and Samuel J. Simmons.

Jackson, who was named to be general assistant secretary, formerly served on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. He is a former director of the NAACP.

Simmons, who was chosen as assistant secretary for equal opportunity, has served as director of the field services division of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. He also has been prominent in the NAACP.

The three other appointments announced by HEW Sec. George Romney were Richard C. Van Dusen of Detroit to be under secretary of the department; Sherman Unger of Cincinnati as general counsel; and Mayor Floyd H. Hyde of Fresno, Calif., to be assistant secretary for model cities and governmental relations.

Meanwhile, the Senate confirmed James E. Johnson as a member of Civil Service Commission, the highest appointment given to a Negro so far by Pres. Nixon.

Johnson, who formerly headed California's division of veteran affairs, had been the center of controversy in hearings because of a memo he sent to state employes plugging Gov. Ronald Reagan's "creative society."

CONVENTIONS

Two more unions have announced convention dates and locations for 1969.

The Communications Workers will meet in Kansas City, Mo., June 16-20. The Lithographers & Photoengravers will convene in Philadelphia Oct. 20-24.

Wharton Joins United Fund Board

New York—Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers was elected to a three-year term on the board of the United Community Funds & Councils of America at the organization's annual meeting here. He succeeds Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who retired from the board.

Other labor representatives on the board are AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis; Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, Communication Workers; James A. Suffridge, president-emeritus, Retail Clerks, and Sec.-Treas. Barney Hopkins of the Michigan AFL-CIO.

St. Louis AFL-CIO Adds Three Counties to Area

St. Louis—The local AFL-CIO central body, acting with the approval of the national federation, changed its name to the Greater St. Louis Labor Council and expanded its geographical scope to encompass neighboring Franklin, Jefferson and St. Charles counties. About 40 AFL-CIO unions in the area will be invited to affiliate, Pres. Oscar A. Ehrhardt said.

The council now represents about 143,000 members.

7 Rail Unions Negotiate New Canadian Pact

Montreal — Seven shopcraft unions and Canada's two major railways—Canadian Pacific and Canadian National—have negotiated a new two-year contract providing major gains in wages and benefits.

The pact, similar to one negotiated previously with eight non-operating unions, calls for a 6.5 percent across-the-board wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969, and another 6.5 percent boost Jan. 1, 1970.

The settlement, covering 22,000 workers, also includes a 10-cent an hour increase in skill differentials, in two steps; improvements in apprentice rates; increased indemnity benefits and an extended duration of their payment.

The agreement was negotiated by the Machinists, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Railway Carmen, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers & Pipefitters and Molders.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 8, 1969 | No. 6

Meany Opens Labor Drive To Cover Teachers' Fine

Tax Reform Hearings Set In Congress

The 91st Congress will get down to business Feb. 18 after a 10-day Lincoln's Birthday recess—whether or not the Nixon Administration is ready with its legislative proposals.

The House Ways & Means Committee will begin exhaustive hearings on one of the big issues before this Congress—reform of the nation's loophole-ridden tax laws.

Pres. Nixon hasn't asked for any legislation on the subject. But at congressional direction, the Treasury Dept. staff last year drew up a detailed proposal for tax reform. Pres. Johnson chose to leave it for consideration of the new Administration rather than submit it to Congress shortly before he left office. But the Ways & Means Committee, which initiates all tax legislation, asked for and obtained publication of the staff study.

Its effect would be to boost taxes for the very wealthy who have used loopholes in the present law to escape taxation on the bulk of their income. It would also lower and simplify the tax on lower-income families.

Nixon told newsmen he has discussed tax issues with Ways & Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and the committee's ranking Republican, John W. Byrnes (Wis.).

He said Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy will make a preliminary statement on tax policy but the Ad-

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HEAD START YOUNGSTERS are fitted for new shoes so they may attend winter classes in the Morgantown, W. Va., area. Shoes, clothing and vitamin pills are distributed to needy children through the "We Care" project, run by Monongalia-Preston AFL-CIO. **(Story, Page 3.)**

$220,000 Levy Hit As 'Unjust'

The AFL-CIO has enlisted the support of all its affiliated unions to help pay a $220,000 fine imposed on the New York teachers' union "under the unjust provisions" of a law forbidding public employe strikes.

Federation Pres. George Meany said the AFL-CIO fully supported the teachers during work stoppages last year and "that support will continue."

Under the state's Taylor Law, the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO—was fined by a state court "for the actions it deemed necessary to defend the interests of its members," Meany related.

"The UFT will not bear this burden alone. In conjunction with the AFT, the AFL-CIO will work out a program for raising these funds from its affiliated unions. The AFL-CIO Executive Council, which begins its next meeting Feb. 17, will announce a detailed fund-raising program," Meany said.

In imposing the fine, State Supreme Court Justice Francis J. Bloustein said he had found "extreme provocation" by School Board representatives and others "in official office" in the withdrawal of union teachers from the city schools last fall. The teachers stopped work in protest against layoffs and harassment of teachers in Brooklyn's experimental Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district.

(Continued on Page 3)

New R-T-W Approach:

Foes of Union Shop Exploit Under-Paid

The National Right to Work Committee apparently intends to exploit the nation's poorer-paid workers—Negroes, farm workers and public employes—in its effort to destroy the union shop.

The committee, which is supported by money from anti-union employers, paraded spokesmen for its latest strategy at a press conference in Washington.

Notably absent from the conference's declarations was any boast of putting over new state right-to-work laws. The committee has been completely unsuccessful in this area in recent years.

Committee spokesmen were:

- Ben Howard of Los Angeles, a former UAW member, who spoke out for black separatism and dual unionism as a leader of a California group called Black Workers Alliance.
- Jose Mendoza, self-styled farm worker, who has been touring

(Continued on Page 8)

Air Line Pilots Put Up Bounty On Hijackers

The Air Line Pilots and the Air Transport Association are hopefully awaiting the effects of $25,000 rewards they have jointly offered for information leading to the conviction of hijackers of U.S. airliners.

ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby said the union joined in cosponsoring the rewards in the hope that they will become a strong deterrent to the hijacking of

(Continued on Page 7)

Pay Raise Assured Top Federal Officials

Top government officials were assured of a pay raise that a blue ribbon citizens' commission termed long overdue when resolutions disapproving the increases were beaten in the Senate and blocked in the House.

The biggest pay raises will go to Cabinet members and Supreme Court justices, but other government executives and federal judges will also get substantial raises.

Congressmen and senators will have their salaries increased from $30,000 to $42,500 a year. The special commission, on which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany served, had recommended a boost to $50,000. But congressional leaders thought an increase that large would pose too great a political risk and convinced former Pres. Johnson to submit a smaller amount in his budget.

Under a 1967 law, a salary review is held every four years and the pay rates submitted by the President take effect automatically unless rejected by either the House or Senate.

The idea was to avoid putting members of Congress in the position of having to decide their own pay scale.

A Senate vote, nevertheless, was forced by a hard-core economy bloc which complained the big pay hikes would set a poor example for the private sector of the economy, would pave the way for increases for lower-ranking federal workers,

(Continued on Page 6)

Nixon Seeks New T-H Strike Options

The Taft-Hartley Act's provision for dealing with "national emergency" strikes is "outmoded," Pres. Nixon told newsmen.

Nixon said he helped write the provision when he was in Congress but has concluded that it doesn't provide "enough options" for the President.

He has asked the Labor Dept. to "develop some new approaches in this field and we will submit them . . . to this Congress."

10 Unions to Map Talks With GE, Westinghouse

The AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE-Westinghouse Unions will meet in Washington, Mar. 6, to discuss upcoming negotiations with the two big electrical companies.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called the meeting in a letter to the presidents of the 10 unions involved. He said the group will discuss plans to gain contract improvements in wages, including parity for those working at depressed wage rates in some parts of the country, employment security and arbitration, in addition to other gains.

Meany noted that the soaring cost of living has virtually wiped out the 1966 wage gains of General Electric and Westinghouse employes.

He noted that the 1966 sessions successfully established coordination as a key principle in bargaining with the two leaders in the electrical industry. The legality of that principle, he recalled, was upheld by the National Labor Relations Board in a 1968 decision.

The unions involved are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Steelworkers, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Technical Engineers, Carpenters, Machinists, and Sheet Metal Workers.

The meeting will be held at the Mayflower Hotel, starting at 1:30 p.m. on Mar. 6.

J. Curtis Counts Named to Head Mediation Unit

A California aerospace executive, J. Curtis Counts, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon to head the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

The appointment of Counts was announced by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz at an outdoor news conference on the grounds of the White House.

Shultz indicated that the unusual setting for the announcement was "to build up the importance of the service." Shultz said he hopes most major disputes will be settled by the government's professional mediation staff—and that fewer will end up on the desk of the Secretary of Labor.

Counts, 53, has been with the Douglas Aircraft Corp. and its successor McDonnell Douglas Corp. since 1941. He became the company's industrial relations director in 1960 and its vice president for employe relations in 1964.

Counts served from 1962-68 on the national labor-management advisory panel to the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and his work there was praised by the retiring FMCS director, William E. Simkin.

Simkin, who is leaving to join the arbitration panel in the steel industry, wired Counts: "Your years of experience in collective bargaining and your personal attributes known to many of us eminently qualify you for this post."

J. CURTIS COUNTS

ALL-GIRL PICKET LINE, shown with a male visitor, has been maintained by five radiological technicians for more than a year at two New Castle, Pa., hospitals. The women, highly trained technicians who read x-ray plates at St. Francis and Jameson Memorial Hospital, are picketing for recognition of their union, Technical Engineers Local 25. The male is AFL-CIO Rep. Victor Mills.

5 X-Ray Technicians United in Long Strike

New Castle, Pa.—Five spunky union women have been on the picket line for more than a year to win union recognition, and a signed contract, from two hospitals here.

Summer and winter, through fair weather and foul, x-ray technicians at the privately operated St. Francis Hospital and the municipal Jameson Memorial Hospital have picketed for their union, Local 25 of the Technical Engineers.

When hospital administrators refused to recognize the union or deal with it, the pickets refused to down their signs and steal away. They can be just as "stubborn" as the hospitals, they declared.

AFTE locals have been sending financial assistance to Local 25 since the walkout started Jan. 2, 1968. The local labor movement has helped, too, particularly the Lawrence County Building & Construction Trades Council, whose affiliated local unions have respected the picket lines.

The power of the pickets is more than just vocal power, says AFL-CIO Staff Rep. Victor Mills. United with that of other unions, it has brought a $1 million building project to a halt at St. Francis Hospital, and stymied building plans at Jameson Memorial.

Last fall, pickets broke ranks at St. Francis to let building tradesmen put a winter covering over the footings for a nurses' home and hospital extension. Since then, not a brick has been laid nor a foot of concrete poured while the dispute continues.

Not long ago the picket lines were extended when the x-ray technicians marched in front of the First National Bank and the Peoples Bank of Lawrence County, both in downtown New Castle. The president of one bank is chairman of the Jameson Hospital board of directors, and the other bank president is chairman at St. Francis.

Pennsylvania has a state law, recently upheld by the state Supreme Court, excusing hospitals from bargaining with unions of their employes. That's one reason for the long tieup. Another factor is that neither hospital wants to be first to break ranks from the area hospital association, union members say.

The association's dogged stance was weakened recently when the same union, AFTE Local 25, won recognition and bargaining rights at two hospitals in Youngstown, O. 20 miles away. Mrs. Esther Macri, Local 25 president, is one of the determined pickets—the only one from Jameson Hospital.

Appeals Court Upholds Cardcheck Certification

The right of the National Labor Relations Board to order a "flagrantly unfair" employer to recognize a union on the basis of of cards signed by employes was upheld by the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati.

A three-judge appeals court panel enforced a 1966 NLRB order compelling Priced-Less Discount Foods, Inc., doing business in Springfield, O., as Pay Less, to bargain on contract terms with Retail Clerks Local 1552.

The issue before the court was whether an NLRB bargaining order is the "proper remedy . . . for law violations which had the effect of dissipating the union's card majority and which destroyed the conditions for a fair election."

"In this case the usual cease and desist order could hardly be true remedial," the judges said. They noted that the employer solicited his workers to withdraw their authorizations, helped them to prepare the letters, got their signatures in company offices and mailed the letters to the union after claiming to have a good faith doubt that local 1552 had a majority.

The judges declared that "when an employer resorts to such flagrant unfair practices," the board acts within its authority in ordering him to recognize the union even though no election has been held.

The decision related that on Jan. 20, 1965, RCIA had 23 valid cards signed by employes and offered to prove its majority status by a cardcheck through an impartial third party.

The company refused, claiming it had a sincere doubt that the union had a majority. Then it prevailed on 12 workers to repudiate their signatures, the record showed. The judges said:

"Although the letters contained language that the request . . . was made of the employes' own free will and with no outside pressure, the evidence to the contrary is substantial. Solicitation, pressures and coercion are proved by convincing evidence."

Swedes Refuse To Unload Grapes

Stockholm—At the urging of the Intl. Transport Workers' Federation, 5,000 union longshoremen have decided not to unload cargoes of California grapes arriving at Swedish ports.

The ITU asked the Swedish Transport Workers' Federation to call upon its members to refuse to unload the grapes in support of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's boycott and strike against the California grape growers.

The union complied with the request and its instruction to members was expected to have an immediate effect since several ships carrying the grapes were reportedly enroute to Sweden.

In 21-Year History:

Mediation Service Logs Peak Activity

The 1968 fiscal year was the busiest in the 21-year history of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, which anticipates another active year in 1969, the service said in its annual report to Congress.

Time lost because of work stoppages increased to twenty-nine one-hundredths of 1 percent but, the service noted, 99.71 percent of available time was worked without any interruptions.

Another measure of the workload was this: contract settlements during the year averaged 360 a week, of which 145 per week involved direct participation by mediators in joint negotiations.

The report said "the persistent upward spiral of the cost of living, with its eroding effect on real wages, continued to be the largest single motive" for contract disputes.

It cited another reason for membership pressures on unions: "The affluence of American industry as a whole with an ever-increasing number of corporations posting some of the highest profit margins in their history was reflected in union demands for a larger share of the economic pie."

The report was the final one for Dir. William E. Simkin, who left the federal service to become chairman of an incentive pay panel for the Steelworkers and the steel industry. His successor is J. Curtis Counts of the McDonnell Douglas Corp., big aerospace contractor.

For the year ended last June 30, the service cited such problems as frequent union membership votes rejecting tentative contract agreements, more use of coordinated bargaining with increased management resistance, intensified service to defense industries, and a stepping-up of the service's "preventive mediation" efforts to avoid "crisis" bargaining.

Internal problems included the cancellation of mediator training programs because the service received only 12 percent of the $186,000 additional funds it requested to meet the higher pay rates voted by Congress for all government employes. The annual mediator seminars are being rescheduled for 1969, Simkin reported.

He answered the question "is collective bargaining adequate?" by saying "there is every reason to believe the system will prove itself capable of meeting the problems of the future."

Simkin reported that during the year, the service:

- Took part in more than 700 labor relations conferences a week.
- Participated in a record 1,322 cases involving "preventive" mediation.
- Submitted 8,630 panels of arbitrators at the request of labor and management.
- Took part in 991 public information and educational assignments on request.

The mediation service, one of the smallest government agencies, had 446 employes in 1968 and a budget of $7.45 million.

Bargaining Stepped Up In Longshore Dispute

New York—Striking dockworkers and holdout employers in a dozen ports intensified their efforts to reach contract agreement as the Nixon Administration reassigned veteran mediator David L. Cole to the dispute.

The Longshoremen came to terms Jan. 14 with port employers in New York City but "outport" shipping associations have been refusing to agree to contracts the ILA can recommend to the 60,000 strikers.

Still unsettled as the AFL-CIO News went to press were contracts with employers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Hampton Roads, Va., and Gulf ports from Brownsville, Tex., to Tampa, Fla.

Cole helped mediate the New York settlement on terms of a "master" contract but has been inactive since that time. In Washington, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz announced that he has appointed Cole to head federal mediation efforts in cooperation with commissioners from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service who have been close to the talks.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason said the dispute would have been settled long ago if employers had a single bargaining team, as the union does.

He blamed continuation of the strike on "a few holdout operators" who are trying to force White House intervention.

Pres. Nixon indicated at his news conference this week that he is looking to collective bargaining and mediation to bring a settlement of the dock strike.

If the White House steps directly into the dispute, it won't tip its hand in advance. The President told newsmen that "for the White House to indicate publicly that we are going to do this and that" in effect would be "telling the parties to do nothing."

Nixon said he supports Shultz in his renewed mediation efforts in the dispute.

The New York agreement gives ILA members $1.60 an hour over a three-year period in money benefits. It continues the guaranteed 52-week work year for experienced dockworkers. Also it gives longshoremen the right to load and unload shipments, in containers consolidated from more than one shipper, within a radius of 50 miles from the port.

The ILA is insisting on similar container clauses in all 20 Atlantic and Gulf ports to preserve members' jobs. It has announced that no local union will return to work until all locals have settled —a position that brought threats of congressional action to end the six-week strike.

The New York Shipping Association called a news conference to announce that it was canceling its new three-year agreement, but called it off when both government and labor sources said that would throw a monkey wrench into settlement chances at all other ports. The association has been demanding government action to get its dockers back to work.

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Council to Map Fund-Raising:

Meany Pledges Drive to Pay 'Unjust' Fine Against Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

Bloustein fined the UFT $220,000 and the Council of Supervisory Associations $43,500 on complaints that members of the two organizations committed contempt of court when they struck. The justice also levied a $250 fine and a 15-day jail sentence on UFT Pres. Albert Shanker, and imposed a $125 fine and three days in jail on CSA Pres. Walter J. Degnan.

No Appeal

Shanker and Degnan met with their lawyers and decided not to appeal for a stay of sentence. Shanker spent 15 days in jail last year and the UFT was fined $150,000 for a previous strike. Degnan heads an unaffiliated group of 3,300 supervisors who stayed out when the teachers did.

AFT Pres. David Selden called the sentencing of Shanker "outrageous and a tragic miscarriage of justice."

Selden reiterated the AFT's support of Shanker and the New York local, declaring:

"New York City teachers were involved in a defensive strike. . . . They were aiming to hold the Board of Education and the Ocean Hill governing board to agreements" previously negotiated by the city and the union.

The teacher-supervisor walkouts occurred when the Ocean Hill local board ousted 19 teachers on charges of which they were later cleared by an arbitrator, and refused to reinstate them.

Meanwhile, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller announced that he would ask the state legislature to make the punitive sections of the Taylor Act harsher, as recommended by a special advisory committee headed by Prof. George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania.

Labor mediator Theodore W. Kheel said the state should try to make bargaining work better, instead of imposing tougher penalties. Also it should have a protective device like a cooling-off period for public employe strikes, he advised.

Opposition to harsh no-strike penalties also was voiced by Assistant Dir. Raymond D. Westcott of the Xavier Institute of Labor Relations in New York. When penalties are imposed on strikers, they also should be directed against department heads who refuse to bargain with their employes until faced with a strike problem, Westcott said.

In a 27-page opinion, Justice Bloustein noted that he was limited to ruling on the Taylor Act and could not explore the issue of "extreme provocation" raised by the UFT except in mitigation of sentence.

Contributors to Violence

There is "uncontroverted evidence that known militants and extremists, strangers to the communities involved, contributed to the unrest and violence," the opinion said, and the result was that "feelings of hatred surfaced."

"There were daily confrontations of a destructive character," the justice continued. "Whites against blacks, blacks against whites. Hatemongering was current and anti-Semitism was practiced by many."

In criticizing the "appropriate governmental agencies" for failure to forestall the crisis, Bloustein observed that the courts are no place to solve "one facet of a much more fundamental" problem, that of giving school communities more voice in school affairs without violating the rights of teachers, supervisors and the city government.

The teachers stayed out of school last year from Sept. 9-11, and returned when the city agreed to keep its contract agreement with the union. They walked out again Sept. 13-27 when the Ocean Hill board refused to comply, and groups of "militants" invaded the schools and harassed union teachers. The third stayout was from Oct. 14-Nov. 18, when the city finally agreed to enforce its authority to run the district schools.

SAILING AT 7,500 FEET, skydiver Don Boyles of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers local in Tulsa, Okla., sports an OCAW sticker during a free-fall parachute jump. Boyles, who has been parachuting for eight years, has made 336 jumps. His parachute also has OCAW letters sewn on each side.

2 Major Food Chains Ban California Grapes

Baltimore—Two major food chains have agreed to remove all California table grapes from their stores in the Washington-Baltimore-Harrisburg region, the Citizens Boycott Committee announced here.

The decision to remove grapes after present stocks run out was made by the A&P Food Stores, eastern division, and Food Fair in response to consumer demand, the committee said. More than 100 stores are involved.

The announcement climaxed a long campaign by the Committee to win public support for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, and its boycott of non-union California grapes.

The farm workers have negotiated 12 contracts with producers of wine grapes but table grape growers headed by the Giumarra Co. have fought all union attempts to win recognition or a contract. Field workers are not covered by the National Labor Relations Act and have no right to a representation election under any law, federal or California state.

The A&P agreement came as UFWOC and cooperating citizens committees of clergymen and others were preparing to stage demonstration picketing at major points in the area, according to UFWOC Vice Pres. Andrew Imutan.

In other developments, the national board of the Consumer Federation of America voted at a Washington, D.C., meeting to "fully support" the grape boycott and called on member organizations to do likewise.

Noting that the boycott has "captured the imagination of the nation," the board said "millions of consumers have joined in this effort for social justice" by refusing to buy grapes while the primitive labor conditions "and the refusal of employers to bargain continues".

Grape workers led by Cesar Chavez have been trying to improve their economic lot, the federation said, but have been "met with a vicious campaign of propaganda, intimidation and violence." The federation, the largest organization of consumer groups in the United States, is headed by the Rev. Robert J. McEwen, S. J., an educator.

At the same time Dir. William L. Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization denied a statement by an American Farm Bureau Federation official that the issue in the grape boycott is a union contract demand "which would require all workers to join the union whether they wanted to or not."

The only demand facing the growers, Kircher said in a letter to the Washington Post, is "that they recognize the union for purposes of bargaining on matters affecting hours, wages and the working conditions of table grape workers." The growers have for three years refused to meet with any UFWOC representative under any conditions, Kircher said.

AFL-CIO Quits Panel Over Retreat on Safety

An association of state workmen's compensation boards has forfeited labor's support by opposing needed occupational health and safety laws and standards, the AFL-CIO said.

Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman said the AFL-CIO has cancelled its long-held associate membership in the Intl. Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions. A number of affiliates and AFL-CIO central bodies have done likewise.

The reason was spelled out by Seidman in a letter to the association.

Labor's initial affiliation, Seidman noted, was based on the assumption that the association's goals on workmen's compensation and occupational health and safety "were essentially similar to our own."

Developments in the past year, Seidman indicated, demonstrated that this is not so.

The AFL-CIO, he wrote, was "greatly distressed" when the association opposed the Occupational Health & Safety Act when it was before Congress.

"We were dismayed when your organization opposed legislation . . . to extend workmen's compensation protection to uranium miners."

Last Straw

The last straw, Seidman said, was a resolution adopted at the association's convention which "seems to have repudiated the standards which had long guided all supporters of effective workmen's compensation, including organized labor, in their efforts to obtain enactment of strong viable laws fully geared to the protection of injured workers and their families."

Seidman said the AFL-CIO "reluctantly concluded" that it could no longer support or participate in "an organization whose actions and policies on workmen's compensation and occupational health and safety issues have become so completely opposite to its own tradition as well as the views of the trade union movement."

Official state agencies are the only voting members of the IAIABC. But other groups interested in workmen's compensation, including insurance carriers and business associations as well as unions, have participated in the organization's programs and paid dues as associate members.

West Virginia 'We Care' Project Fills the Gaps on Welfare Needs

Morgantown, W.Va.—A new pair of shoes. A warm winter jacket. A bottle of vitamin pills.

These are things many disadvantaged youngsters need even before they can take part in various government-funded projects such as Head Start and the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

But in certain situations, these basic necessities are not made available by welfare agencies.

The Monongalia-Preston Labor Council discovered this problem after establishing a Head Start Center in 1966. During severe weather conditions many children were missing the classes because they lacked shoes or adequate clothing.

Even some adult volunteers who were recruited from the area's poverty districts couldn't report for work because they were inadequately dressed for the cold winter days.

The two-county AFL-CIO council's Economic Opportunity Committee sought to solve the crisis with the development of another project, called "We Care."

Its plan was to solicit cash donations and clothing from people and merchants of Monongalia and Preston counties so clothing or other necessities could be distributed to the needy who were enrolled in the poverty programs.

A collection and distribution center for the "We Care" project was set up in the Steelworkers Local 6214 union hall. Committees were formed to raise funds, collect clothing donations and to handle the sorting and repair of used clothes.

The project was a success from the start, reports Homer Kincaid, now director of the area Neighborhood Youth Corps. Kincaid and two other USWA Local 6214 members—David Chappell and Don G. Clingerman—were the nucleus in organizing the council's Economic Opportunity Committee. The committee was set up after the three completed a leadership training program for community action at the West Virginia University Institute for Labor Studies.

Chappell is now president of the Monongalia County Community Action Program and Clingerman is an officer of the Preston County CAP.

Since the start of "We Care" in November 1966, the project aided 1,374 children and adults. Cash contributions amounted to more than $1,780—much of it from the faculty and students of West Virginia University.

Morgantown merchants also have pitched in. One businessman, Milton Cohen, donated 477 pairs of shoes in 1968 alone. And much of the clothing was sold to the council with large discounts by the businessmen.

Clothing donations also came from out-of-state points, including Columbus, Ohio, and Montgomery County, Md. "We Care" reciprocated by sending a truckload of clothes to the riot-torn areas in Pittsburgh last year.

As the "We Care" project grew, its operations were moved from the Steelworkers' hall to the office of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, which is sponsored by the West Virginia AFL-CIO. NYC enrollees are employed in the "We Care" operations staff.

The project also has assisted needy families by referring them to established community organizations for help.

Staff volunteers also have gone out into isolated rural areas to find families in desperate need who had been overlooked by the welfare agencies.

Another phase of the project is its vitamin program. The pills, which are obtained from the Council of Southern Mountains, are distributed to volunteers, social workers, Head Start teachers, CAP aides and county health nurses for use by needy children and adults.

The "We Care" project is supervised by Lewis Albright, president of the Monongalia-Preston AFL-CIO, Clingerman, Willis B. Cottril, and Dr. Frederick Zeller.

R. I. Unionist Gets Majority Leader Post

Providence, R.I.—A veteran trade unionist has been elected majority leader of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

House Democrats, who hold 76 of the 100 seats, chose John J. Skiffington, Jr., a field representative of the Rubber Workers. He has been a legislator since 1951.

Prices, Profits and Jobs

THE ECONOMIC POLICYMAKERS of the Nixon Administration—and the President himself—apparently are planning a new attack on rising prices and inflation in terms of how much of an increase in unemployment the public will tolerate.

Various statements issued to date all deal with the concept that rising prices can be contained without a "substantial" increase in joblessness, or with little increase in unemployment.

Underlying this approach is the idea of the "trade-off;" that in order to check rising prices there must be some increase in unemployment and that if unemployment is to be cut further there has to be an accompanying rise in prices.

Now along comes a little-noticed economic study by the Johnson Cabinet Committee on Price Stability, issued in the waning hours of the Johnson Administration, which says that the accepted "trade-off" theory is more than a two-way street—that there is an alternative that will contain inflation without a rise in unemployment: a cutback in the booming rate of profits.

Booming profits have long been suspected of being a major contributor to inflation, especially in industries dominated by a few companies where prices are set arbitrarily to bring a pre-determined profit rate regardless of market conditions.

The cabinet committee staff study makes the point that current pricing policies in many industries assure a high rate of profit despite a low utilization of plant capacity. A period of sustained economic growth—such as the past eight years—intensifies this profit rate to the point where more and more income is shifted to profits.

In light of all this the staff study declares:

"If the primary policy goal is a reduction of the rate of inflation, this can be done by increasing the unemployment rate, decreasing the profit rate or both. Similarly, a low unemployment rate could be maintained with a smaller rate of inflation if profits were to fall."

It adds that any reduction of profits "could be expected to improve the trade-off between unemployment and inflation."

The study cites figures worked up by University of Minnesota economist George L. Perry showing that if the profit rate were reduced from 11.7 to 7.2 percent, the unemployment rate could be held steady at 3 percent and inflation cut from 3 percent to 1 percent.

The same reduction in the rate of inflation—from 3 to 1 percent—could be obtained, according to Perry's figures, by dropping the rate of profit to 10.1 percent and allowing unemployment to rise to 4 percent.

Or if the rate of inflation is cut back to 2 percent and unemployment held at 3 percent, the profit rate would drop from 11.7 to 8.7.

Other economists and publications, including the Wall Street Journal, have cited the role of booming profits during a period of economic expansion as contributing to an inflationary price trend. Organized labor, too, has made the point repeatedly that profit-fed inflation is a major factor in the current economic situation.

The new Administration's policymakers ought to ponder well, therefore, the choice before them: swelling the ranks of the jobless or trimming back on a profit rate that is running well above normal levels.

Do Not Feed the Animal

Apprentice Preparation:

Workers Defense League Sets Patterns for Negro Job Gains

THE SUCCESS of the Workers Defense League in recruiting and preparing Negroes for New York City apprenticeship programs may show the way to employment opportunities elsewhere.

Researchers F. Ray Marshall and Vernon M. Briggs, Jr., who voice this optimism, analyze the New York experience in a 64-page study titled "Equal Apprenticeship Opportunities," published as a policy paper by the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations of the University of Michigan and Wayne State University.

Marshall, a member of the University of Kentucky faculty, and Briggs, from the University of Texas, first take up historical reasons for the infrequency of Negro or nonwhite apprentices in the various trades.

As is well known, the researchers note, after emancipation, Negroes were restricted mainly to agriculture and certain menial jobs, except for a few building trades like the trowel crafts in which a large number of slaves had been trained.

Whites monopolized the more highly skilled operations of the newer occupations which grew up after slavery and kept control by monopolizing the more advanced training programs.

"Once these segregated job patterns became institutionalized, they tended to perpetuate themselves and to change very slowly," the report suggests. "In considerable measure this was because little pressure came from Negroes to change the system. The aspirations of Negro youngsters were conditioned by the realities of the situation they faced, and the occasional Negro who attempted to crack the system faced such overwhelming odds that few of them tried it, and few of their parents or counselors encouraged them to do so.

"Moreover, the skilled trades institutionalized their recruitment patterns in such a way as to exclude most Negro youngsters from any opportunity to enter the system . . . (hence) the paucity of applicants."

The Workers Defense League, founded before World War II as a human rights organization, moved into the apprenticeship area in 1963, the researchers point out. WDL discovered that it could not fill the vacancies in apprenticeship programs that it was trying to open up.

CONSEQUENTLY the organization began to determine the relevant admission standards for the various trades, subsequently published them for potential apprenticeship candidates. WDL avoided confrontations with the unions and concentrated instead on recruitment and placement of people who were qualified. To make sure that promising candidates could be admitted, WDL helped them to prepare for examinations and other entrance hurdles. Tutoring sessions and remedial classes were made available, temporary jobs were found for successful applicants who might otherwise become tired of waiting to be admitted to apprenticeship programs.

Marshall and Briggs conclude that fundamental solutions to Negro employment patterns will require "policies which cause basic changes in those attitudes and procedures which have caused minorities to be barred from many employment opportunities.

"New policies will have to cause fundamental changes in the schools attended by most Negro youngsters. Information about job opportunities will have to reach Negro youngsters. The desirability of the skilled trades as an occupational choice for minority youngsters who have graduated from high school with good grades will have to be made clear.

"These changes can help Negroes and other minorities to move regularly and permanently into areas from which they have been excluded. Active manpower and employment policies, effective antidiscrimination programs, an effective welfare system, and massive improvements in education for residents of rural and urban ghettos are among the most significant measures that can be taken to create changes in racial employment patterns."

While it may sound superficial to train applicants to pass entrance examinations, the researchers write that "the WDL-type operation is designed to do whatever is required to get Negroes into apprenticeship programs and set in motion the forces which will expose the fundamental defects in existing procedures and clear the way for fundamental remedies."

Some evidence that progress is being made in this type of program is contained in the report by former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz that as of last June 30, there were an estimated 8,100 Negroes in registered apprenticeship programs, nearly double the 4,200 estimated at the end of 1966. The 1968 figure is roughly four times the figure of 2,191 nonwhite apprentices recorded in the 1960 census.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV **Saturday, February 8, 1969** **No. 6**

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

Checks and Balances:

Revitalized State Governments Key to Strong Federal System

The following is excerpted from "Revitalizing State Governments," by Terry Sanford, which appeared in the January issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THERE ARE A NUMBER of things that must be done by the national government and by the state governments, and particularly by the people looking to both of these governments, if the federal system in America is to endure.

The national government has much to offer. It has money, position to see the nation as a whole, opportunity for overcoming special and regional interests which retard the will of the people and a capacity for supporting new and inventive programs. We cannot do without an effective national government and all the talk of cutting out its programs or greatly diminishing its position simply will not work. What can work is an effort to balance the dual system of government, with the states positioned to carry their fair share of the dual responsibilities.

First of all, we need to have a national government which is determined that the federal system should be strengthened. This is not purely a matter of letting the states jockey for proper position, but the national government and the leaders of the national government have a responsibility for saving the federal system. There are some things that can be done, but basically we must begin with a determination that the federal system is worth saving.

Second, I think we need presidential understanding that the federal system is now being shaped by the winds of hazard, that the national bureaucracy is inclined to random procedures that weaken the capacity of state government and that only the White House can be effective in bringing order and balance to the federal system.

The White House cannot do it alone. Only the President, however, has the authority to insist on the necessary changes.

Part of this determination should be an insistence that Congress establish a mechanism of government to function at the highest level of the executive branch, with sufficient presidential authority to work daily to reduce conflicts, duplications and confusion, and to exercise continuing initiative to reach the goals defined in intergovernmental relations.

One of the greatest obstacles to workable state government is that state executive leadership is fragmented. Part of this is due to constitutional provisions, conditions written in when there was considerable distrust for the executive branch of government.

It is not possible for the governor to lead unless he has the position of leadership, and it is not possible for him to be an efficient executive if the executive authority is scattered in a number of places. The election of numerous executive positions in state government, or the constitutional provisions that the governor shall not do a number of things unless boards and commissions have so provided, all tend to weaken state government in its relative position with national government.

Another hinderance to good state government is the lack of continuity. There is so much starting and stopping in state government. Once something gets going, then it is time to start over again. There are several factors, some of them constitutional. A number of states still have two-year terms and still another group of states limits their governors to a single four-year term. The people should at least reserve to themselves the decision as to whether or not a governor will be called to serve an additional four years, and certainly while there may be grounds for limiting the total term of office to eight years, it is a demonstrated fact that it is extremely difficult to get programs under full steam and productive within a span of four years.

Another way to get at the lack of continuity is to establish a planning structure within state government. No sizable industry moves on a day-to-day basis, reacting to whatever happens and not planning for the future. Government, especially state and local government, makes few plans for the future.

We started a two-year project called the Institute of State Programming and at the last governors' conference they brought industrial leaders together to help demonstrate how states could plan for their futures and use the planning device in making decisions and could gain continuity and direction for state government. This is merely one kind of reorganization in direction which will help make state government effective.

OVER-ORGANIZATION and centralization are threats that can be combatted with an approach typical of American life—competition. Government competition may come into its own in the age of technology, as our problems become more and more complex. It is the concept of countervailing among governments. We must have competition among governmental levels for many reasons. Stimulation for creative improvement is one, but the urgent reason is to defend ourselves against the possible abuses of centralized power. Abuses will not come because of technology but abuses can come because of the misuse of technology.

Our forebearers built our system of government on the theory that we must have checks and balances at the seat of power. Many of them had fled the persecutions of central governments in other countries. Traditionally, most Americans have felt that a single center of power is potentially dangerous. They have always asked who will hear the individual complaints. Where will the political muscle come from to support the private citizen and groups of citizens who may have valid objections to the actions of governments, or those with grievances that might not seem valid to the majority?

The practical answer is not to attempt futile efforts to weaken the national government; it is to strengthen the state governments and make them work.

To make the federal system work, our task is to find and develop the strengths for productive and sensitive state governments. This means a thousand things in 50 different places, with each of us charged to seek the same goal in our own state, starting from where we are. The future of American government depends on what kind of future we shape for the states.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS public attention has been focused on the problem of conflict of interest. The many ways in which conflict of interest was handled by the several Senate committees which conducted the confirmation hearings on presidential nominees well illustrate the absence of any set standards for handling it.

Only a handful of presidential nominations, out of thousands made, are normally controversial.

A conflict of interest charge is only one of a number of ways in which objection might be raised to a presidential appointment.

Usually, such allegations are directed at businessmen, industralists or bankers who are more likely to hold stock, draw pensions or who otherwise are connected with a company which deals with a federal agency to which he is appointed.

Throughout the years other challenges to confirmation have been made, some successfully and some unsuccessfully, for such allegations as lack of experience, conflicting political views, questionable patriotism, past policy decisions, patronage reasons, etc.

Then, senators sometimes object to a nominee as "personally obnoxious." Other senators, as a matter of courtesy, usually support such an allegation.

The one basis for opposing confirmation of a nominee on which there could be definite standards and guidelines, however, is conflict of interest.

MORE RECENTLY, this charge was raised, rightly or wrongly, against such nominees of Pres. Nixon as Interior Sec. Walter J. Hickel, Treasury Sec. David Kennedy, Deputy Sec. of Defense David Packard, Under Sec. of Agriculture Phil J. Campbell, Jr., and Under Sec. of the Treasury Charles Walker.

In the case of Kennedy, he sold the securities in question and the objections were dropped. Packard, however, was permitted to keep $300 million of stock in his company dealing with defense contracts in a short term trust. Whereas the dividends from such holdings will go to charity, Packard still has a vested interest in his company and defense contracts.

Hobart Rowan, financial writer for the Washington Post questions whether Packard can avoid a "conflict of attitude."

"That part of the U.S. industrial machine closely tied to defense spending has an enormous stake in seeing a continuance of big military budgets," writes Rowan. "So the question must be raised as to Packard's ability to view impartially not only questions that may relate to his own company, but to the whole philosophy of defense spending."

Rowan suggests that Packard, as a capable executive, might have far more to offer other departments of the government in which his attitude would not come in conflict.

This was a major objection raised to Hickel, too. His own financial involvement and association with the oil industry is part of his "attitude."

Another part of the conflict of interest problem is the fact that there is no requirement for public disclosure of outside income and holdings by members of Congress.

Some members, such as former Senators Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and Joseph Clark (D-Pa.), strongly urged such disclosures and voluntarily opened their own books. So did the presidential candidates last year.

Some members of Congress contend that they have to answer to their own constituents and that should be sufficient. Members of Congress do set broad policy though, which directly affects their financial status.

Administrators, though, have direct control over awarding of contracts. They have wide latitude in interpreting policy which can have a pronounced effect not only on individual pocketbooks but on the directions this nation shall take.

Conflict of interest among congressmen may be debatable, but both conflict of interest and conflict of attitude cannot be ignored in the case of administrators.

To Raise Benefits:

Labor Presses for Overhaul Of Unemployment Insurance

WORKERS AND THEIR families have less real protection against "temporary" unemployment today than when the nation's unemployment insurance system began more than 30 years ago, an AFL-CIO spokesman reported.

The federation's call for nationwide standards for unemployment compensation benefit levels, duration and eligibility, was renewed by James O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, on Labor News Conference. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays, at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

O'Brien emphasized that the lack of federal standards for unemployment insurance has led to "serious deterioration" of the system.

The social security specialist pointed out that:

- Maximum benefits have fallen from 65 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment in 1938, to about 30 percent today.
- Some 18 million workers, many of them public employes, farm workers and domestics, are still denied protection of the insurance that "stands out like Pikes Peak in our present system of income maintenance."
- Harsh disqualifications rule out protection for many who would otherwise be eligible for temporary help while looking for work.

He also pointed out that of 11 million people out of work at some time during 1966, only three in 10 drew even the "benefits that allow less than poverty level subsistence."

"SERIOUS DETERIORATION" of the unemployment insurance system leaves workers and their families with less real protection against temporary joblessness today than when the system started 30 years ago. AFL-CIO Assistant Social Security Dir. James O'Brien, center, pointed this out to Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

Federal Pay Hike Assured Top Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

and would look bad to constituents who couldn't understand why a senator needed or should get more than $30,000.

Actually, it is a rare senator or congressman whose special expenses in connection with his office don't eat up the bulk of his pay. And one of the Senate's wealthier members, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), argued strongly that service in Congress shouldn't be limited to the rich. Kennedy noted also that more than 2,100 state and local officials are paid more than members of Congress.

On the showdown, 26 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted to go along with the pay increases; 18 Democrats and 16 Republicans voted to disapprove the raises.

A resolution of disapproval never got to the floor of the House. The Post Office & Civil Service Committee took no action to send it to the floor. And the House Rules Committee rejected, by a reported 12-3 vote, a motion by its chairman, Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), to bring the issue to the floor anyway.

Heads of Cabinet departments will have their salaries increased from $35,000 to $60,000 and, at the lower end of the executive pay scale, most bureau chiefs will get a raise from $28,000 to $36,000.

The increases for appointed and elected officials will also pave the way for raises for the highest grades of the career civil service. Their pay, supposed to be based on comparability with private industry, has been held down for some years because it couldn't go above the amount paid to presidential appointees.

Earlier this year, Congress voted to double the salary of the President to $200,000 a year.

Handbook on Tax Dodges Lists 10 Types of 'Shelter'

Multiply your wealth by "sheltering" it from taxes—that's the pitch being given to business executives and corporations by the Research Institute of America, Inc., and it's ready to tell them how.

The institute offers a report that shows "10 ways to draw tax-sheltered money from the company." It includes revelations on stock options, "private arrangements" that will lower tax rates, insurance deals and vacations that can be charged off as "expenses."

One of the devices listed, for example proposes to show "how to determine your best tax-wise salary and when the company can supplement with business meals, lodging, club membership, recreation, and other expenses that add up to a tidy sum."

The report is being offered to businessmen to encourage subscriptions to the institute's $2-a-month, weekly Recommendations service, which provides further "tax-saving help."

The brochure on the report is bordered in red, white and blue.

House Liberals Learn To Use Their Strength

Liberal Democrats showed they had learned the lesson of effective organization when they turned out the votes in the House Democratic Caucus to strip a turncoat congressman of his committee seniority.

The 101-73 vote in the caucus dropped Rep. John R. Rarick (D-La.) to the bottom of the seniority roster as punishment for his open support of George C. Wallace, the third party candidate, during the presidential campaign.

It also restored the prestige of the Democratic Study Group, a liberal organization of House Democrats.

The DSG took on and beat the party establishment — the House leadership and many senior committee chairmen whose "don't rock the boat" strategy had aligned them on this issue with the party's conservative Dixie bloc.

Democratic liberals had lost the first round in the fight at the initial party caucus on the opening day of Congress.

They moved at that time to strip Rarick of his seniority—the same action that was taken after the 1964 election against two Goldwater supporters.

But they didn't have the votes, at least not on a secret ballot. The motion was tabled, 87-85.

Another DSG proposal was adopted, however. It mandated regular caucus meetings—not just at the start of Congress. And it spelled out a requirement for a vote by the full caucus on committee assignments.

That gave the DSG a second chance.

This time the liberal leaders didn't take anything for granted. With the help of their own "whip" system, they checked and doublechecked their potential supporters. Legislative representatives from the AFL-CIO and affiliated unions joined in the effort. And a key decision was made—to press for an open rollcall vote, where each congressman would go publicly on record.

Rarick, himself, put the rollcall in the Congressional Record.

Speaker John W. McCormack, Majority Leader Carl Albert and Caucus Chairman Dan Rostenkowski—despite their liberal records on legislative issues—voted not to discipline Rarick. But the leadership was able to carry only a small handful of northern Democrats along on the issue.

A solid majority of the congressmen at the caucus had been lined up in advance behind the DSG position. When the time came to stand up and be counted on a rollcall, they did so. And the party leadership was on notice that the liberal wing, when aroused and organized, is neither a tame tabby nor a paper tiger.

James E. Allen Named U.S. Education Chief

An educator and state official who says he strongly believes in enforcing federal guidelines on desegregation of schools has been chosen by Pres. Nixon to be the nation's top education official.

He is Dr. James E. Allen Jr., New York State commissioner of education for 13 years, a member of the state's education department for 22 years, and prior to that a professor of educational administration at Syracuse University.

Subject to Senate confirmation, he will take over two previously separate jobs—that of U.S. commissioner of education and that of assistant secretary for education in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Pres. Nixon also announced that he has offered the post of administrator of the Agency for International Development to Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

Hannah, currently chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, was chairman of Pres. Truman's advisory committee that first proposed a program of technical assistance to other nations.

He said he would accept the new post under a "shared time" arrangement that would allow him to retain the university's presidency until June 1, while also serving in Washington.

Among other appointments made by Nixon was that of Roger T. Kelley, a vice president of Caterpillar Tractor Co., to be secretary of defense for manpower and reserve affairs.

In announcing the appointment, Sec. of Defense Melvin R. Laird said Kelley will be instructed "to initiate an imaginative new look at our total use of manpower resources, military and civilian."

Noting that there are 3.4 million servicemen and 1.3 million civilian employes in the defense establishment, Laird said the idea of the "new look" is to eliminate waste and achieve efficiency "in the use of our most precious resource, people."

Staff Assistants Appointed at CWA

LaRoy H. Purdy, director of civic affairs for the Communications Workers since 1955, has been appointed assistant to the President of the CWA. Purdy also had directed the AFL-CIO voter registration program in the 1968 presidential campaign.

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne simultaneously announced that two Washington legislative specialists have joined the CWA as administrative assistants. They are Ivan (Red) Swift, formerly legislative and political reporter for Congressional Quarterly, and John T. Morgan, who has been a special assistant at the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Two Cities Enact Strikebreaker Ban

Laws banning employers from hiring professional strikebreakers in labor disputes and prohibiting agencies from supplying them have been enacted by city councils in Columbus, Ohio, and Oswego, N. Y.

The actions, the Typographical Union said, brings to 103 the number of U.S. municipalities that have passed such ordinances in the last eight years.

Local unions and federations lobbied for passage of the ordinances in both cities.

Senate Record:

Key Rollcall Votes On Filibuster Rule

There were three key votes in the labor-supported effort to change the Senate rules to make it easier to stop a filibuster. The effort was unsuccessful because a minority of the Senate filibustered to block action on a rules change.

Vote No. 1, on Jan. 16, was the first attempt to limit debate on the rules reform proposal. A 51-47 majority of the Senate supported this move. Voting for cloture were 34 Democrats and 17 Republicans; opposed were 21 Democrats and 26 Republicans.

Vote No. 2, immediately following, came on an appeal from the ruling of Hubert Humphrey, then the Senate's presiding officer. Humphrey ruled that the cloture vote had carried because a majority of the Senate has a constitutional right to act on its rules at the start of a Congress. The two-thirds cloture requirement of the old rules didn't apply, he said. But only 45 senators—32 Democrats and 13 Republicans—supported Humphrey. Voting to overrule him were 30 Republicans and 23 Democrats.

Vote No. 3, on Jan. 28, was a final attempt to muster a two-thirds majority to close debate, but the margin was only 50-42. On this test, 29 Democrats and 21 Republicans voted for cloture; 21 from each party opposed it.

On labor's scoreboard, votes for cloture and in support of Humphrey's ruling were Right votes (R); votes against were Wrong (W). Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

DEMOCRATS

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Allen (Ala.)	W	W	W	McClellan (Ark.)	W	W	W
Anderson (N.M.)	R	R	R	McGee (Wyo.)	W	W	W
Bayh (Ind.)	R	R	PR	McGovern (S.D.)	R	R	R
Bible (Nev.)	W	W	W	McIntyre (N.H.)	R	R	PR
Burdick (N.D.)	R	R	R	Magnuson (Wash.)	A	PR	A
Byrd, Harry (Va.)	W	W	W	Mansfield (Mont.)	R	W	PR
Byrd, Robert (W.Va.)	W	W	W	Metcalf (Mont.)	R	R	R
Cannon (Nev.)	A	PW	W	Mondale (Minn.)	R	R	R
Church (Idaho)	R	R	R	Montoya (N.M.)	R	R	R
Cranston (Calif.)	R	R	R	Moss (Utah)	R	R	R
Dodd (Conn.)	R	R	R	Muskie (Maine)	R	R	PR
Eagleton (Mo.)	R	R	R	Nelson (Wis.)	R	R	R
Eastland (Miss.)	W	W	W	Pastore (R.I.)	R	R	R
Ellender (La.)	W	W	W	Pell (R.I.)	R	R	R
Ervin (N.C.)	W	W	W	Proxmire (Wis.)	R	R	R
Fulbright (Ark.)	W	W	W	Randolph (W.Va.)	R	R	R
Gore (Tenn.)	R	W	A	Ribicoff (Conn.)	R	R	R
Gravel (Alaska)	W	W	PW	Russell (Ga.)	W	W	W
Harris (Okla.)	R	R	R	Sparkman (Ala.)	W	W	W
Hart (Mich.)	R	R	R	Spong (Va.)	W	W	W
Hartke (Ind.)	R	R	R	Stennis (Miss.)	W	W	W
Holland (Fla.)	W	W	W	Symington (Mo.)	R	R	R
Hollings (S.C.)	W	W	W	Talmadge (Ga.)	W	W	W
Hughes (Iowa)	R	R	R	Tydings (Md.)	R	R	R
Inouye (Hawaii)	W	W	W	Williams (N.J.)	R	R	R
Jackson (Wash.)	R	R	R	Yarborough (Tex.)	R	R	R
Jordan (N.C.)	W	W	W	Young (Ohio)	R	R	R
Kennedy (Mass.)	R	R	R				
Long (La.)	W	W	W				
McCarthy (Minn.)	R	R	R				

REPUBLICANS

	1	2	3		1	2	3
Aiken (Vt.)	R	W	R	Hansen (Wyo.)	W	W	W
Allott (Colo.)	W	W	R	Hatfield (Ore.)	R	R	R
Baker (Tenn.)	W	W	PW	Hruska (Nebr.)	W	W	W
Bellmon (Okla.)	W	W	W	Javits (N.Y.)	R	R	R
Bennett (Utah)	W	W	W	Jordan (Idaho)	W	W	W
Boggs (Del.)	R	W	R	Mathias (Md.)	R	R	R
Brooke (Mass.)	R	R	R	Miller (Iowa)	W	W	W
Case (N.J.)	R	R	R	Mundt (S.D.)	W	W	W
Cook (Ky.)	W	W	R	Murphy (Calif.)	W	W	W
Cooper (Ky.)	W	W	R	Packwood (Ore.)	R	R	R
Cotton (N.H.)	W	W	W	Pearson (Kans.)	R	R	R
Curtis (Nebr.)	W	W	W	Percy (Ill.)	R	R	R
Dirksen (Ill.)	W	W	W	Prouty (Vt.)	W	W	W
Dole (Kans.)	W	W	W	Saxbe (Ohio)	R	R	R
Dominick (Colo.)	W	W	R	Schweiker (Pa.)	R	R	R
Fannin (Ariz.)	W	W	W	Scott (Pa.)	R	R	R
Fong (Hawaii)	R	R	R	Smith (Maine)	R	W	R
Goldwater (Ariz.)	W	W	W	Stevens (Alaska)	W	W	W
Goodell (N.Y.)	R	R	R	Thurmond (S.C.)	W	W	W
Griffin (Mich.)	R	W	R	Tower (Tex.)	W	W	W
Gurney (Fla.)	W	W	W	Williams (Del.)	W	W	W
				Young (N.D.)	W	W	W

Group Health Unit Appoints Unionists

Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO central bodies, and Richard E. Shoemaker, AFL-CIO Social Security assistant director, have been named to a 15-member committee to promote prepaid group practice health plans.

The committee, established by the Group Health Association of America, also includes representatives of group practice programs, community groups and the following union representatives:

Vice Pres. Walter Bierwagen, Transit Union; Sec.-Treas. Edwin C. Brown, Rhode Island AFL-CIO; Albert Epstein, Machinists; James Compton, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Charles St. Croix, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Curtis Treen, Rubber Workers; and John Tomayko, Steelworkers.

Assembly Agrees:

Consumer 'Agents' Needed for Public

America's consumers need business agents to protect their interests before the agencies and regulatory commissions of both federal and state governments, speakers at the 1969 Consumer Assembly agreed.

They stressed the need for knowledgeable experts to intervene as hard in the public interest as the representatives of industry and business do for their clients.

Esther Peterson, who was the first White House special assistant for consumer affairs, suggested that the Consumer Federation of America, sponsors of the assembly, build up a staff of experts to do this.

"Much more can be done under existing laws and regulations if the appropriate agencies, boards and departments will only act as they are empowered to do, and if we push them to do so," she said.

Mrs. Peterson, currently legislative representative of the Clothing Workers, noted that Congress has not yet provided funds to enforce many of the consumer protection laws now on the statute books.

The executive board of the federation, which serves as an information clearing house for some 150 affiliated groups including unions and co-ops, wired Pres. Nixon urging him to continue the post of presidential assistant for consumer affairs in the White House.

Nicholas Johnson, a member of the Federal Communications Commission, said he thought a consumer agency should be set up by legislation. But he said that in any event consumers should have their own direct representation, "responsible to you, not to Congress or the White House."

Consumer oriented groups could easily raise the money, Johnson suggested, and apply pressures of their own to the regulatory agencies.

Johnson, Federal Power Commission Chairman Lee White, Securities & Exchange Commission Chairman Manuel F. Cohen and James Nicholson of the Federal Trade Commission were questioned by a panel of four newsmen, including Sidney Margolius, consumer columnist for the labor press.

The Consumer Federation board voted its strong opposition to the so-called Uniform Credit Code being pushed by money lenders and retailers in state legislatures.

Its defects were spelled out in a speech to the Consumer Assembly by a California Municipal Court judge, George Brunn.

He charged that it would decrease the protection given borrowers in many states and permit "incredible" increases in interest rates. He said it fails to meet even "minimum standards of fairness."

In addition, Judge Brunn said, the code "is one of the most technical and difficult to understand pieces of legislation I have ever seen. . . . Retailers and finance companies have lawyers who will put this into English for them, but consumers usually do not and cannot be expected to."

The more than 400 delegates were assured by Patricia Hitt, newly-named assistant secretary in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare that the Nixon Administration would not "downgrade" consumer protection. She said its programs would be designed to "strengthen the response to consumer needs."

Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) reported to the delegates on the Senate's investigation of hunger in America and termed "inconceivable" the fact that starvation exists in a nation that can send men to the moon. He sharply attacked price differentials for products such as Vitamin D milk which have added nutrients or vitamins which cost producers only a small fraction of a penny to include.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) outlined a bill he has sponsored to provide federal matching grants to states to strengthen consumer protection programs. Protective legislation, he urged, should be accompanied by expanded consumer education programs.

CONSUMER ASSEMBLY delegates were urged by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) to be watchdogs over the watchdog regulatory agencies of government which, he warned, sometimes confuse the public interest with the interest of the industries they regulate. The two-day conference was sponsored by the Consumer Federation of America.

Strict Radiation Safety Standards Pressed at Atomic Energy Parley

Los Angeles—The growing use of atomic energy and radiation in science and industry promises many benefits to the American people but must be accompanied by strict safety regulations to protect the public and workers.

That was the consensus of participants and speakers at a day-long conference here on "Atomic Radiation—Benefits With Safety," sponsored by the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO.

Nearly 200 leaders of unions and specialists on the subject of radiation attended the meeting, and took part in eight separate workshop sessions.

While centering on developments and problems in industry, the conference also explored a wide range of topics in the atomic field, ranging from dental x-rays to atomic power plants.

The conference was keynoted by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in Congress. Other speakers included Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO and Dr. Simon Kinsman, chief of the bureau of radiological health, California Dept. of Public Health.

Holifield spoke on "the use and abuse of radiation," cited examples of radiation hazards that have become the concern of Congress, and described the work of his committee.

Radiation Defined

The use of radiation, he said, "implies the application of a nuclear or other radiation producing process to achieve some benefit." By contrast, he added, "abuse implies inadequate recognition of the radiation hazards, inadequate control either in engineering or general procedure, or both."

As an example of congressional concern over the hazards of radiation, the California lawmaker pointed to hearings that have "indicated" abuses in x-rays —faulty machines, overuse and inadequately trained operators of equipment.

At the same time, Holifield pointed to the many beneficial uses of radiation in medicine and industry, particularly the use of radioactive isotopes in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Arywitz deplored the need of a "permanent struggle in industrial safety" to get employers to install job safeguards and educate workers in safety, but he stressed the struggle must go on.

"There are," he said, "two great enemies of safety—greed and ignorance—employers' greed, workers' ignorance."

When workers fail to use protective clothing and available safety equipment in a non-atomic industry, Arywitz pointed out, it can lead to a broken bone, a mashed foot or a lost limb.

But similar "carelessness" in a nuclear industry, he noted, carries even greater consequences, such as "leukemia, other forms of cancer, disfigurement, lifelong pain and shorter life."

Dr. Kinsman told a luncheon session that the public's chief danger of exposure to radiation comes from the x-ray machine, and more importantly from its operator.

"A good x-ray technician can properly and safely operate lousy equipment but a lousy technician can't use good equipment," he stated.

He strongly supported proposed legislation in California to require the licensing of x-ray technicians, noting that they are "the only allied health workers not presently licensed or certified in the state."

Closing the conference, Arywitz said, "we learned long ago that we can't stop new ways of doing things when the results are socially beneficial even if side effects are harmful."

However, he concluded, unions "must insist that employers install effective safeguards and that workers respect them." Where employers won't cooperate, he emphasized, unions must fight for and win enactment of protective legislation.

Human Rights Crusader Ralph McGill Dies at 70

Atlanta—Ralph McGill, Pulitzer prize-winning editor-publisher-columnist and voice of moderation in the South, died here after a heart seizure and was buried on his 71st birthday.

Praise for his long crusade for human rights came from Pres. Nixon, former Pres. Johnson, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox, and other friends and foes of his anti-segregationist stance.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired his family "we in the labor movement knew him as our friend —and so did all who cherish freedom, believe in democracy and consider our fellow man our brother."

Recalling that "it was my rare privilege to have served" with McGill on public commissions, Meany said "at the conference table as in all his work and life he was a man of rare compassion and true idealism."

Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights said of him: "Ralph McGill spoke out in a forward-looking way whether it was on problems of education, poverty, race, union organization or politics. He was the supreme target of hatred by the radical right. He has left his mark on his region as no other writer in recent memory."

McGill wrote a column seven days a week for the Atlanta Constitution, of which he was editor for 30 years. The paper printed his final column Feb. 4 inside a black border. Addressed to Health. Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch, it said in part:

"It will be the greatest tragedy with the most foreboding consequences if public school officials are allowed to perpetuate dual choice systems. The freedom of choice plan is, in fact, neither real freedom nor a choice. It is discrimination."

McGill accompanied Nixon, then vice president, on a 1959 trip to Russia. The year before, he won a Pulitzer prize for a series of editorials denouncing Ku Klux Klan violence in opposition to racial equality.

Illinois Church Body Backs Grape Boycott

Carbondale, Ill.—By majority vote, delegates to the Illinois Council of Churches general assembly meeting here gave their backing to the California grape boycott.

Air Line Pilots Offer Reward for Hijackers

(Continued from Page 1)

planes. At the same time, he called for other anti-hijacking actions.

The offer of rewards by ALPA and ATA, which represents major airlines managements, followed the 12th hijack attempt of an airliner so far in 1969—ten of them successful.

Meanwhile, the House Commerce Committee opened hearings on airline hijackings with a view to finding ways of ending them.

Piracy Law

A federal anti-piracy law provides penalties ranging from 20 years in prison to death for anyone convicted of seizing an airline in flight "by violence and with wrongful intent."

In announcing the rewards, covering hijackings that have occurred since Jan. 15, 1969, the donors emphasized no reward would be paid to any person for action taken to halt a hijacking while on board an airliner.

The union has instructed pilots not to attempt resistance to hijackers because such resistance poses a threat to the safety of all passengers aboard.

ALPA's participation in the rewards, Ruby said has been under consideration for some time "as one effective measure which could be immediately implemented as a deterrent" to hijacking.

"One way we feel the reward will be effective," Ruby added, "is by lessening potential hijackers' confidence that they can escape the consequences of their actions and thereby possibly dissuade them beforehand from committing a hijacking."

ALPA's share of the rewards is being raised by voluntary contributions from pilots. Ruby observed that this "is evidence of the deep personal concern they feel about this problem and the need for positive action" to resolve it.

In urging long-range solutions to the hijacking problem, the ALPA president called for "speeded up" research and development on deterrent and protective devices against hijacking.

He also appealed for "vigorous" action by the U.S. government to secure international agreements—ultimately a world-wide agreement —providing for extradition of hijackers from the countries in which they seek haven to the countries in which their crimes were committed.

Nixon Proposals Due:

House Hearings Set On Tax Law Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration's full-scale tax program would not be presented until a later date.

Subcommittees of the House Appropriations Committee will begin work after the recess on the budget submitted by the Johnson Administration—without waiting on revisions from the Nixon Administration.

House Majority Leader Carl Albert set the tone for independent congressional action when he urged the committees to "move right ahead" on legislation.

Start Moving

"I've told the chairmen to start moving on anything they've got," Albert said. "I'm hoping we can roll up a respectable legislative record by Easter."

Congress, particularly the House, has been slow in getting its committees organized — the first requirement for congressional action.

The chief lag, however, has been the paucity of legislative proposals from the new Administration.

Pres. Nixon has moved at a careful, cautious pace in setting up his Administration — and even now many key subcabinet positions have not been filled. An elaborate system of White House councils with broad responsibilities crossing department lines has been set up to evaluate existing programs and recommend revisions.

Some reorganization plans—including a spinning off of anti-poverty programs from the Office of Economic Opportunity—are reported in the works. But there is nothing approaching the flood of new, often-controversial legislative programs which marked the advent of past Democratic administrations.

Despite the early start on tax hearings, legislation may not reach the voting stage until late in this session or even the second session in 1970.

Weeks of public hearings have been scheduled on various facets of tax reform, starting with hearings on tax-exempt status of foundations.

By past precedent, additional weeks will be devoted to closed door sessions of the committee where the details of legislation are hammered out and voted on. Other issues will intervene, including the question of extension of the emergency tax surcharge which otherwise would expire in June.

One possibility is that the committee may seek to move through a bill containing the less controversial tax change proposals this year and follow it up with a fuller rewriting in the second session.

Floor and Ceiling

The Treasury Dept. staff proposals would set both a minimum and a maximum tax for high-income families.

A new tax, scaled from 7 to 35 percent, would be imposed on persons whose income from tax-free sources exceeds their taxable incomes—including some millionaires who under present law have avoided paying any tax at all.

Few people, no matter how high their income, presently pay the maximum 70 percent tax rate. But any who do would get a break from another section of the proposed revisions which would set the maximum federal tax at 50 percent of income.

To simplify tax returns and give a break to those with low incomes, taxpayers would be allowed to take a flat deduction of 14 percent of adjusted gross income if they do not itemize deductions, up to a ceiling of $1,800. Another proposal would raise the minimum standard deduction in a way that would lower the tax bite on families with incomes under $5,000.

New Training Role Promised To Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept. will take over job training programs now administered by other agencies, Pres. Nixon indicated in a meeting with key Labor Dept. staff employes.

The "primary responsibility" for manpower training "belongs here," Nixon said. "We have some reorganization plans under consideration and we're going to give the department more responsibilities."

He said the result would be a "strengthened" department.

Nixon's remarks reinforced speculation that manpower programs now operated by the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare will be shifted to the Labor Dept.

The OEO currently runs the Job Corps program and HEW has jurisdiction over work-experience programs for welfare recipients. The Commerce Dept. also has training programs under its Economic Development Administration.

Nixon's visit to the Labor Dept. was one of a series he has been making to major government departments and agencies, meeting the career civil service employes who will be carrying out the Administration's program.

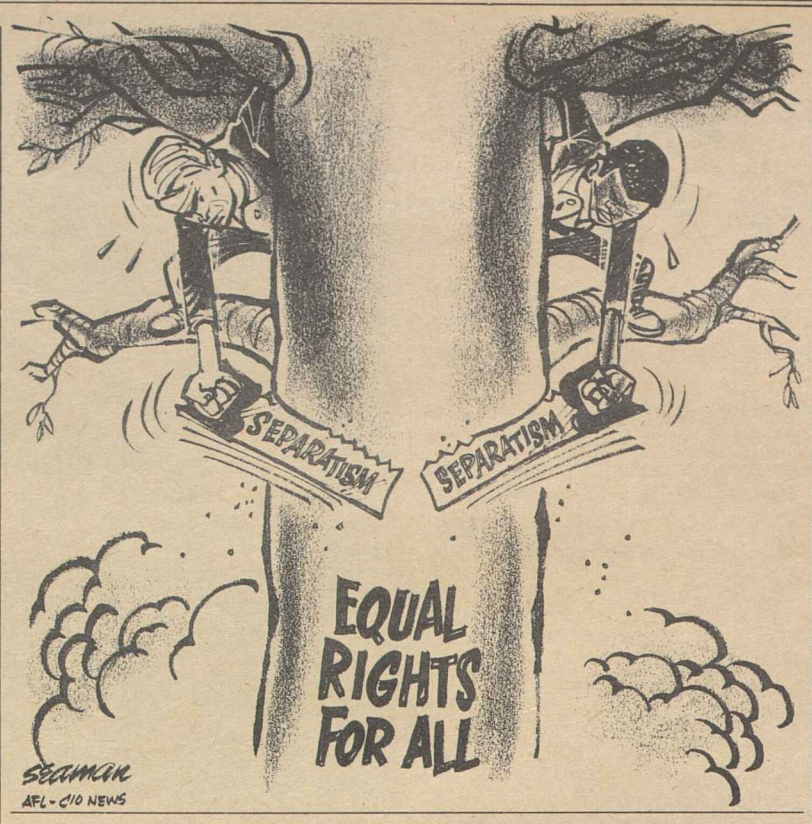
North Dakota Feels Sting Of Right-to-Work Myth

Bismarck, N.D.—"Nothing could be further from the truth" than the "myth" that industry will locate in a state where wages are low and unions are discouraged—and North Dakota proves it.

That was emphasized by four-term Democratic Gov. William L. Guy as he called on the state's Republican controlled legislature to repeal North Dakota's "right-to-work" law.

Pointing out that the state has tried the low-wage "philosophy" for nearly 80 years and is still "the least industrialized state in the union," Guy added: "If low wages and weak labor laws . . . could attract industry, then we should be one of the most industrial of all states."

Guy charged that the "work" law "has protected no one" and that the low wages it fosters are driving youths out of the state. He also called for improvements in the state's "unrealistic" minimum wage law and full organizing rights for public employes.



Attack on Union Shop Exploits Under-Paid

(Continued from Page 1)

the country with financial help from the committee in an effort to undermine the grape workers' strike in California.

● James Nixon, a Negro, who has brought suit in an attempt to knock out an agency shop contract negotiated between the City of Detroit and State, County & Municipal Employes Council 77.

Howard said that his alliance hopes to raid established unions in California to form "separate" black unions. Under questioning he conceded this was "dual unionism" and he might run into trouble securing elections under the Taft-Hartley law.

Howard, who said he is vice chairman of the western region of the Congress on Racial Equality, distributed copies of a resolution passed by Los Angeles CORE supporting the open shop.

Asked whether his CORE chapter was typical of others, he admitted he knew of no other CORE group that had come out against the union shop.

He claimed that "there have been moves" within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference "to combat" the union shop. He couldn't specifically identify any. When a reporter reminded him that the late Dr. Martin Luther King, who formerly headed SCLC, was a strong supporter of the union shop, Howard nodded assent.

Asked why he was no longer a member of UAW Local 887 at North American-Rockwell, an aircraft manufacturer, he said he was promoted out of the bargaining unit into a supervisory post at the plant.

It was brought out that North American-Rockwell has a union shop contract, which was overwhelmingly approved in a 1968 referendum conducted among the firm's 21,000 workers.

Financed Tour

Mendoza told how the committee "has sponsored me on tours" through the United States in opposition to the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's boycott of grape growers who refuse to recognize or bargain with the union or to permit an election among the grape pickers.

He identified himself as general secretary of Farm Workers —Freedom to Work, which he said was formed "after a series of workers' rallies last fall" to oppose UFWOC.

A spokesman for UFWOC in Delano, Calif., said the organization was formed with financial backing from Giumarra Vineyards of Bakersfield and several other grape growers who have opposed union rights for their workers.

Jerry Cohen, UFWOC attorney, said the union now has a suit pending in a state court against Mendoza's organization, originally known as "Farm Workers — Freedom to Work Association," charging it with illegally taking money from an employer. "It's a company union, no doubt about it," Cohen said.

Mendoza attacked legislation in Congress, backed by UFWOC, which would give farm workers the right to join unions and bargain collectively, as other workers do.

He said he opposed the bill because it would permit the union shop and hiring hall. But Charles W. Bailey, chairman of the "work" committee's board, said the committee itself would neither support nor oppose the measure.

In introducing Nixon, Bailey praised him for leading a fight to "nullify" a contract forcing workers "to join and pay dues" to a union. Actually, an agency shop contract, such as the one in question, does not require workers to join a union. But those who do not are required to pay the equivalent of dues as a service fee, since federal law requires a union to represent and bargain for all workers in its jurisdictional unit whether they are union members or not.

In a separate development, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller scoffed at a claim that repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b), which allows state right-to-work laws, was the main goal of the recent attempt to change Senate rules.

Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.) said changed alignments of senators showed that this was the objective of those seeking to curb filibusters, where in the past the move centered on passing civil rights bills.

"The senator, as usual, doesn't know what he's talking about," Biemiller said. "There was no realignment. . . . The civil rights advocates —and labor is proud to count itself as one—were just as determined this time as they were in the past."

Labor has fought the "undemocratic" filibuster "that Sen. Holland loves so much, every time we've had a chance," Biemiller pointed out.

CONVENTIONS

Two more state federations have announced dates and locations for 1969 conventions.

The Pennsylvania AFL-CIO will meet in Philadelphia, June 3-6, and the Wyoming AFL-CIO will convene in Rawlings, Sept. 18-20.

Labor Warns Congress on Racket Papers

Members of Congress have been warned by the AFL-CIO against shady promoters who solicit advertising for bogus labor publications.

These promoters, the federation observed, seek a quick profit by setting up a publication with "labor" or "union" in its title and then selling worthless advertising to unwary public officials or businessmen.

The warning came in a letter sent to all members of the 91st Congress by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Sec.-Treas. Kenneth Fiester of the Intl. Labor Press Association, AFL-CIO.

The letter noted that every new Congress is considered fertile ground by these racketeers and that a number of senators, House members and their staffs have inquired about phony solicitations.

The letter noted: "These racketeers not only inflict financial loss upon their victims but do even greater damage to the good name of the labor movement. We wage constant war against them, in close collaboration with the postal authorities, the Federal Trade Commission, the National Better Business Bureau and various business associations. But for every successful prosecution, another racket seems to crop up."

Congressmen were also reminded of the AFL-CIO rule which prohibits the federation and all of its affiliates from publishing souvenir books, journals or programs containing advertising.

Biemiller and Fiester advised legislators solicited either for editorial articles or advertising to contact the ILPA before responding.

2-8-69

Sex Bias Ban Now in Force For Want Ads

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's guideline banning sex discrimination in help-wanted advertising as a violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act is now in effect, the commission announced.

The guideline states that the placement of job advertisements under separate male and female column headings in classified ads violates Title VII of the law "unless sex is a bona fide qualification for the position advertised.

Title VII of the act, which is administered by EEOC, bans discrimination in employment based on race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

The EEOC issued the guideline last August to become effective Dec. 1, 1968. But it was challenged by newspapers, and the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia stayed its effective date.

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia issued an order vacating the stay.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 15, 1969 | No. 7

Jobless Rate Holds Steady At 15-Year Low of 3.3%

House Unit Asks 'Teeth' For NLRB

The National Labor Relations Act needs strengthening—not weakening—the House Special Labor Subcommittee said in a report charging "recalcitrant employers" with "a willful flouting" of the nation's labor policy.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), specifically rejected employer-sponsored proposals for a so-called "labor court" to take over most of the functions of the National Labor Relations Board.

It said the labor court proposal is being pushed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and suggested that the intent "is not to make the nation's labor policies more effective and meaningful, but perhaps to achieve the opposite result."

The report, based on hearings held by the subcommittee during the 90th Congress, was signed by all seven Democratic members and by Republican Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.).

One of its recommendations was to empower the Secretary of Labor to deny government contracts to "repeated and knowing violaters of the National Labor Relations Act."

The subcommittee also proposed:

- Authority to the NLRB to crack down on persons who do the employer's dirty work but are not actually on his payroll. An example, the report said, would be a banker who threatens to call in a loan if a worker at a plant exercises his right to join a union.
- Giving union organizers access to plants where local ordinances and traffic conditions make effective leaflet distribution impossible and where convenient facilities for union meetings are not available.
- Disqualifying attorneys from further NLRB proceedings if they are found to have advised clients to engage in violations of federal labor law.
- Making a trial examiner's recommendations final, subject only to appellate court review, unless at least two members of the NLRB think the case is important enough to warrant review.
- Requiring immediate reinstatement of a discharged employe upon a trial examiner's finding that the discharge was unlawful, unless the employer presents "good cause" to a reviewing body for not doing so.
- Giving discharged workers in unfair labor practice cases the right to sue in civil court for triple damages and costs, just as employers can now sue unions for damages from unlawful secondary boycotts.

These recommendations, the subcommittee said, are based on findings that employers and their allies in many communities are

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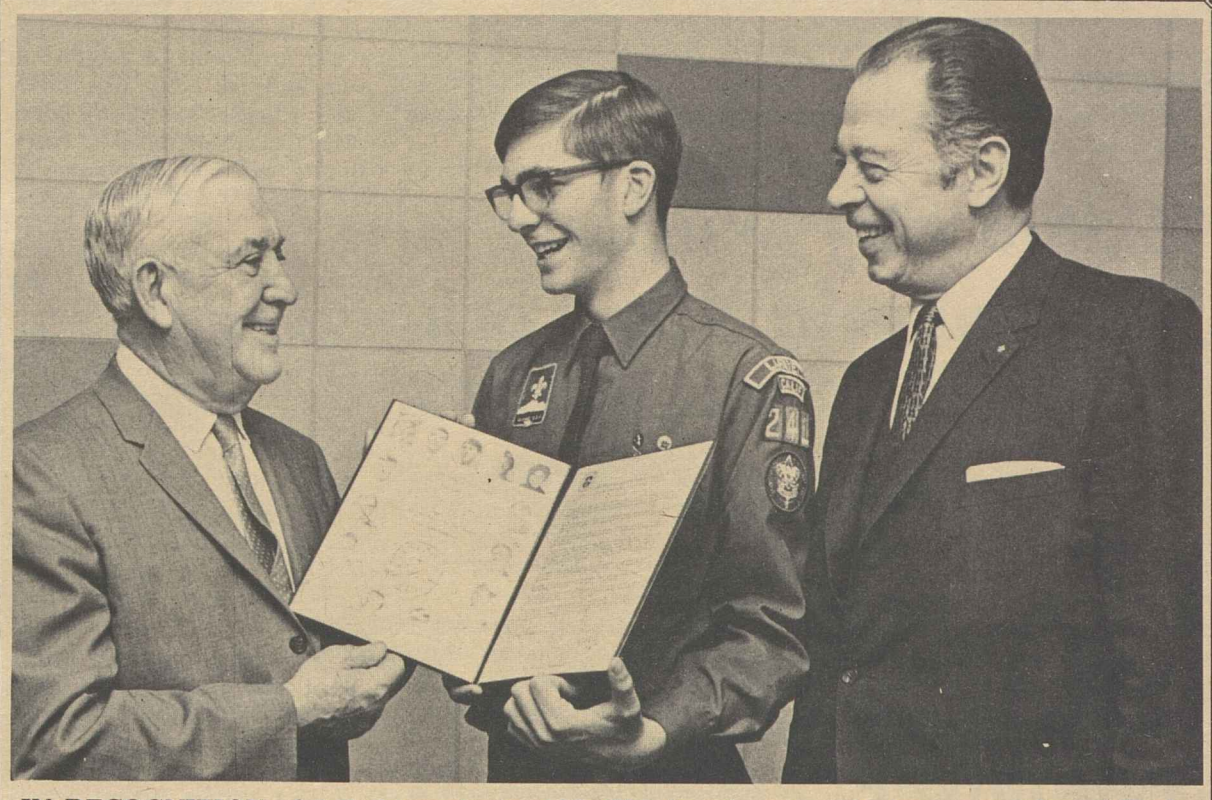

IN RECOGNITION of "all the work the AFL-CIO has done to help boys everywhere," Eagle Scout Randolph Roth presents the Scouts' 1968 Report to the Nation to the federation. Accepting for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany is Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan. At right is Arch Monson, Jr., director of the board of the Boy Scouts of America. **(Story, Page 4.)**

Employment Grows For 4th Month

By Duane Emme

Unemployment in the United States held at a 15-year low of 3.3 percent in January, matching the December rate, the Labor Dept. reported.

The department's Bureau of Labor Statistics also announced that non-farm employment rose by 250,000, seasonally adjusted, to 69.5 million, the fourth consecutive month of sizable gains.

The picture was one of a much less than usual decline in total jobs and the size of the labor force before allowances for seasonal factors, while the number of unemployed rose in line with seasonal expectations.

Total unemployment in January was 2.9 million, up about 450,000 from December but down 200,000 from a year ago. The 3.3 percent jobless rate was down three-tenths of 1 percent below that of last January.

The jobless rate for adult men rose two-tenths of 1 percent to 2 percent in January. The 3.5 percent rate for adult women was unchanged over the month. The teenage rate fell 1 point to 11.7 percent.

Unemployment rates for white and non-white workers were unchanged at 3 and 6 percent, respectively.

Harold Goldstein, BLS deputy commissioner, noted that this 2-to-1 ratio between non-white and white rates of joblessness has "remained virtually unchanged" over the past 19 years.

The unemployment rate for married men held at 1.4 percent in January, the lowest point since 1955. The rate for full-time workers was 2.9 percent, up two-tenths from December.

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer totaled 316,000 for the

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For Huge Florida Project:

Crafts, Disney Sign Landmark Accord

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A labor-management agreement assuring "orderly and uninterrupted construction" at the largest private project ever put together in the United States was signed here by 18 building and construction trades unions and Walt Disney Productions and its contractors.

The project agreement covers Walt Disney World, a Florida vacation-recreation complex expected to open in 1971 that will be five times larger than California's famed Disneyland.

The agreement was signed by C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., the presidents of the 18 unions making up the department, and Harry Hall, president of Allen Contracting Co., Disney's general contractor.

The joint statement issued at the signing termed the working arrangements "fair, strong and satisfying the needs of the employes, the unions, the contractors and Walt Disney World."

The agreement, the statement added, "makes possible the orderly and uninterrupted construction" of the project and puts into practice "effective and binding methods for the settlement of all misunderstandings and disputes."

Bonar Dyer, vice president for industrial relations for Disney, praised the "spirit of cooperation and good faith" of the unions during the nearly 12 months of negotiations on the agreement.

The first phase of the project will include an amusement park, several resort hotels, a large recreation complex and a transportation system. Later phases will feature a jet airport, industrial parks and a prototype "community of tomorrow." The project is located on a 43-square mile site 15 miles southwest of Orlando, Fla.

The agreement came during a meeting of the BCTD executive council here which discussed a number of problems in the con-

(Continued on Page 3)

Government Issues Credit 'Truth' Rules

Merchants and money-lenders have been told by the government exactly what information must be disclosed to credit customers and borrowers after July 1, when the federal truth-in-lending law takes effect.

The law, strongly supported by the AFL-CIO during an eight-year campaign for passage, allowed more than a year of preparation to reform the nation's consumer credit structure.

It assigned to the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System the task of translating the legislative language into specific regulations on credit and interest charge disclosure.

The board has completed its reg-

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Defense Dept. Yields On Textile Contracts

The Defense Dept. decided not to cancel multi-million dollar contracts with three big southern textile firms despite findings by a government agency that the companies had discriminated against Negroes and refused to take "affirmative action" to remedy the discrimination.

South Carolina's Sen. Strom Thurmond, the former Dixiecrat turned Republican, had strongly protested the proposed cancellations in a telegram to Pres. Nixon. Thurmond was a key supporter of Nixon at the GOP national convention and during the presidential campaign.

One of the firms involved was J. P. Stevens & Co., notorious for its union-busting policy involving wholesale firings of union supporters and repeated violations of federal labor law.

Also involved were South Carolina plants operated by Burlington Industries and Dan River Mills.

The Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which is charged with enforcing the executive order barring companies which discriminate from receiving

(Continued on Page 10)

Nixon Seeks Guidance On Farm Union Rights

Pres. Nixon has asked two members of his Cabinet to get together and come up with a recommendation on whether farm workers should be covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

He handed the joint assignment to Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin. It was the latest in a series of policy questions the President has assigned to his department heads for study and recommendations.

Extension of collective bargaining rights to farm workers has been a high priority legislative goal of the AFL-CIO and its United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

It had strong support from former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz and a farm worker bill was approved by the House Education & Labor Committee last year. But further action was blocked by strong conservative opposition.

The Farm Bureau, representing most of the biggest agricultural employers, strongly opposed bargaining rights for farm workers, and the House Agriculture Commit-

(Continued on Page 12)

Randolph Hits Flare-Up of Anti-Semitism

New York—When a worker engages in anti-Semitism he is a "disgrace to the working class," AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph told a luncheon meeting of the Atlantic Labor Press Conference here.

Anti-Semitism became an ugly issue in the recent strike of New York teachers and Randolph's was among the first major Negro voices raised in condemnation of anti-Semitism.

The former president of the Sleeping Car Porters gave strong support to the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers—for its efforts on behalf of classroom teachers in the city.

He praised UFT Pres. Albert Shanker for his leadership in the strike. "Shanker," Randolph said, "is fighting for the larger decency in life and in fighting for the teachers, he is fighting for all of us."

At the luncheon, ALPC presented its first "man of the year" award to William H. Bowe for contributions on behalf of equal rights and social justice. Bowe is secretary-treasurer of the Sleeping Car Porters and treasurer of the New York City AFL-CIO.

Luncheon speakers included Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., president of the central labor body; Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity; Kenneth Fiester, Intl. Labor Press Association secretary-treasurer, and Lou Levine, New York State's deputy commissioner of labor.

"MAN OF THE YEAR" award of the Atlantic Labor Press Conference went to William H. Bowe, left, Sleeping Car Porters' secretary-treasurer and New York City AFL-CIO treasurer. ALPC Pres. Albert K. Herling, center, made the presentation at a New York luncheon. ALPC Sec.-Treas. Richard Strunsky, right, was the toastmaster.

72,000 City Workers Win Gains in New York

New York—New labor agreements covering 72,000 city employes were announced here by the city and District Council 37 of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The pacts, if ratified by members of SCME locals, will give raises of $1,100 to $1,500 by July 1, 1970, to 28,000 city clerical workers and 19,000 hospital aides and technicians.

In addition, some 25,000 employes of the Dept. of Social Services will get raises of 8 percent this year and next for caseworkers and welfare supervisors, 9 percent for homemakers now and another 9 percent next Jan. 1.

City and union negotiators agreed that since the city plans not to replace social service workers who retire, resign or die in the next 18 months, those who remain will be given raises of $340 to $400 a year to compensate for the decrease in promotional opportunities and an expected increase in workload.

Caseworkers have been earning $7,200 a year. Supervisors average about $9,500, and homemakers $4,700. Children's counselors, dental assistants and home economists will be given comparable wage increases, the parties announced.

Hospital employes scheduled a membership vote on the proposed contracts Feb. 13 and clerical workers Feb. 17. Social service employes will vote when final details of their contract have been worked out, according to SCME.

Contract negotiations for the first two groups began last November and were recessed Feb. 7 for membership votes. A major feature is a guarantee of a $6,000 minimum yearly salary by the last contract year, District 37 Executive Dir. Victor Gotbaum said.

Job Bias by Employer Held Labor Law Breach

An employer who practices discrimination against employes because of their race or national origin may be held guilty on an unfair labor practice, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled in a precedent-setting decision.

A panel of three judges upheld a National Labor Relations Board order against Farmers' Cooperative Compress of Lubbock, Tex., directing the firm to bargain with the Packinghouse Workers—now merged with the Meat Cutters—on wages and working conditions, "including the condition of race discrimination" against Negroes and Latin Americans.

The court went further, however, and said the NLRB should have decided whether the company's discriminatory policies were in themselves violations of the labor law. It sent the case back to the NLRB for hearings and a decision on the question. The court itself made it clear that it viewed the company's discrimination as a violation which should be stopped.

The decision was the first court ruling that the NLRB has jurisdiction over civil rights violations by employers under the National Laber Relations Act.

The judges said that "although we have found no cases in which an employer's policy of discrimination . . . was alleged to be a violation" of the labor act, there is no reason "why employer discrimination is exempt from Board scrutiny" since charges against unions are not exempt.

The Packinghouse Workers won an election in 1965 at the company's West Texas cotton processing mill and was certified as the legal bargaining agent for production and maintenance employes.

After more than eight months of attempted bargaining, the union called a strike in September 1966 after filing unfair labor practice charges against the employer.

The strike was still in effect when the NLRB on Jan. 23, 1968, ordered the corporation to stop its unlawful practices, to bargain in good faith with the union over economic matters and its discriminatory hiring and promotion policies, and to reinstate the strikers with backpay.

The union appealed the board's order, arguing that the NLRB should also have found that the company's policies toward minority group employes were themselves violations of the labor act. The company claimed the NLRB order was not supported by the evidence, and the board asked the appeals court to uphold its order without change.

The court ruling upholding the union's position was written by Judge J. Skelly Wright. It cited such company practices as giving a few white employes guaranteed weekly salaries, filling the highest-rated jobs "largely with whites" at $1.80 an hour, paying white weighers more money than Negroes or Latins for the same work, giving overtime work to whites and refusing it to others.

Illinois U. Honors State Labor Chief

Champaign, Ill.—The University of Illinois honored State AFL-CIO Pres. Reuben G. Soderstrom at a public ceremony here for his decades of service to labor education and the university.

Soderstrom, state federation head for 38 years, was given a certificate of appreciation by UI Pres. David Dodds Henry and Dir. Melvin Rothbaum of the university's Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations to highlight the 20th annual Central Labor Union conference.

Under Court Order:

Dock Strikers Vote On Contract Terms

New York—Nearly 22,000 striking dockworkers in this port were scheduled to vote Feb. 14 in a court-ordered referendum on whether to accept or reject contract terms offered by their employers.

Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen announced that members would ballot during a seven-hour period at 15 polling places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey union halls.

Gleason said the union's wage scale committee "stands by its earlier recommendation to accept the offer" of companies represented by the New York Shipping Association.

The ILA reached agreement with New York employers Jan. 14 but declined to submit the contract to a vote until all other ILA locals on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts have settled. More than a dozen "outports" still are negotiating to obtain terms keyed to the New York offer.

The New York employers' association charged that the ILA was conducting a secondary boycott in its refusal to allow a vote by members here, and the National Labor Relations Board asked for an injunction to end the strike under provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

U.S. District Court Judge John F. X. McGohey ordered a poll of all local members by Feb. 14 but deferred action on the NLRB's request for a restraining order against the strike until a Feb. 20 hearing.

The strike started Dec. 20 at more than 20 ports from Searsport, Me., to Miami and Brownsville, Tex., after union members voted by a 13-1 margin against accepting "final" management proposals. All the strikers have stayed out while negotiators sought to wrap up settlements at every port.

The strike was the second in 1968-1969 negotiations. The dockers originally struck after their contracts expired Sept. 30 without any acceptable employer offers. Pres. Johnson halted the strike with a Taft-Hartley injunction but the walkout resumed after the 80-day order expired.

Negotiations in such key ports as Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and Galveston were reported stymied while employers waited to see what the NLRB and the courts would do. Major issues include guaranteed work time, protection against job losses due to container-packed freight, and a money package valued at $1.60 an hour over three years.

Employers have repeatedly urged Pres. Nixon to intervene, but Nixon told a press conference he hoped collective bargaining and mediation would achieve a settlement.

Abel Victory Forecast By Wide Margin

Pittsburgh—Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel and Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke will win their campaign for re-election by "substantial margins," their campaign committee predicted on the basis of unofficial returns to date. Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony won a new term without opposition.

Nearly 400,000 union members cast their ballots Feb. 11 for 50 offices in the international union and its districts in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Local union election committees have until Feb. 21 to mail official tally sheets to USWA election tellers. The tellers, aided by the Honest Ballot Association as official observers, have until May 1 to announce the result.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the latest unofficial returns from three-fourths of the union's 3,700 locals gave Abel some 182,000 votes to about 107,000 for his opponent, Emil J. Narick, union staff member.

Burke was opposed by Morros Brummitt, former president of Aliquippa, Pa., Local 1211.

The election will settle contests for the post of district director in 10 regions. Fourteen incumbent directors and William Mahoney, national director for Canada, won without opposition.

All contests are for two-year terms beginning June 1 except for 19 AFL-CIO convention delegates.

Candidates for district director are competing with incumbent directors in these areas: District 4, New York State; 5, Quebec and Maritime Provinces; 8, Baltimore; 15, Homestead and Charleroi-Monessen, Pa.; 20, Ambridge, South Side Pittsburgh and Sharon, Pa.; 23, Steubenville, O.-Wheeling, W.Va.; 26, Youngstown, O.; 28, Cleveland, O.; 33, Minnesota and Iron Range; 36, West Coast.

BARGAINING STRATEGY for the Firemen & Oilers' current wage movement on the nation's railroads is discussed by Pres. William E. Fredenberger before the union's general chairmen in Chicago. The union, which has bargained jointly with other railroad unions in the past, is for the first time negotiating separately.

Assails Labor Court Plan:

House Unit Calls For New NLRB Penalties

(Continued from Page 1)

deliberately violating the law and the penalties the NLRB now may impose are inadequate to deter them.

It cited examples such as these:

"The calculated discharge of key union adherents . . . very often frightens the other employes from exercising the rights guaranteed by Congress.

"Recalcitrant employers are aided and abetted in their defiance of federal law by political, economic and social leaders who are anxious to recruit and maintain new industries . . . by promises of a 'cooperative' work force.

"In many situations, the employes are warned that the employer will move his plant elsewhere if they join a union. . . . Employes are visited by the merchants and the bankers, and reminded that they will be unable to obtain credit if they vote for a union. The local newspaper runs stories and editorials prophesying doom to the community and to the individual employes if they persist in unionization attempts.

"Union organizers are warned to get out of town. They are denied motel facilities within the area; they are followed wherever they go by policemen; they are threatened with violence, and sometimes physically assaulted.

"The city councils enact ordinances which severely limit the right to distribute leaflets or to solicit membership in a union.

"In many situations, the location of a plant adjacent to a busy highway makes it impossible to distribute literature . . . and under existing Labor Board doctrine the employer can post his property against union 'trespassers.'

"Often the employes are denied public and private facilities for union meetings. . . . When they meet in a park, there is surveillance by the police or by influential businessmen. In the meantime, the anti-union forces have free use of all these facilities and the employer uses his plant as a forum for anti-union information."

Against this arsenal of employer unfair labor practices, the subcommittee report found NLRB remedies to be "without teeth."

"Legalistic" notices on "a little read company bulletin board," back pay remedies that do not adequately compensate workers, "meaningless" preferential rehiring lists were among the deficiencies cited.

The subcommittee said its findings were backed up by "the cumulative testmiony of witness upon witness" at its hearings.

BUILDING TRADES leaders listen intently to a legislative report during a meeting of the executive council of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. at Bal Harbour, Fla.

Iowa Labor Conference Accents Role of Youth

Des Moines—Today's young workers will be running the unions—and perhaps the nation—a few years from now, Iowa AFL-CIO members were reminded at their annual state-wide conference here on organizing.

Responding to "accent on youth" as the conference theme, 100 delegates from more than two dozen unions braved icy roads to hear reports on organizing wins and losses, spiced with comments from two youth panels.

Four young union members told one panel meeting that while older union officers don't go out of their way to involve young members in union affairs as they should, basically it's the average youth's "own fault" if he isn't active.

"Problems of the younger workers will be paid attention to if they make themselves heard—if they bring their gripes and questions to the attention of the officers and stewards," said one panelist.

Three university students and a high school senior on another panel said they believe the average student's reaction toward unions is based on ignorance, apathy, indifference or parents' opinions. Only one had had any direct knowledge of unions—from a brother-in-law.

"If you can solve the problem of apathy, let the rest of the country know how you did it," one girl panelist advised the delegates.

Another observed that many university students are training for professional careers, and feel no need for unions.

A third said many students are from well-to-do management-type families with strong anti-labor attitudes. Their opinions in many cases are "silly," the result of "closed minds," he said.

One student panelist said he was impressed by the union members represented on the morning panel.

On the question of union democracy, a student expressed a viewpoint popular with the average unionist: "If democracy is an imperfect system, then labor is not a lot different from other groups—it has its leaders and its followers."

Panel moderators were Paul M. Larsen, regional AFL-CIO staff representative, and Edward Haines, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. Speakers included Regional Dir. Daniel J. Healy, Chicago; state AFL-CIO Pres. Hugh D. Clark and others.

The student panel comprised Jerry Rolwes and Mrs. Connie Staples of Drake University; Jim Sweet, University of Iowa, and Judy Lester, North High School, Des Moines. The trade union panel consisted of Twyla McConnell, Ladies' Garment Workers Local 491; Marvin Hrubes, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and James J. Fitzgerald, IBEW Local 499; and Mary Ann McClimon, Machinists Local Lodge 388.

Delegates reported that last year Iowa unions won 61 percent of all the elections they engaged in. Multi-union elections were reduced from 12 to 5 by agreement, and all five were won by affiliated unions, the conference was told.

New Job Safety Standards Delayed

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz announced a 90-day delay in the effective date of strengthened safety and job health standards under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The new standards, covering fire, safety, noise and air pollution, had been proposed by former Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz under the law governing firms which have federal contracts amounting to more than $10,000. They were to have gone into effect Feb. 16.

Shultz said the delay is to allow him more time to study the regulations and does not reflect an evaluation of the merits of the proposed changes.

Craft Unions, Disney Reach Landmark Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

struction industry and the trade union movement.

The council received a report from its legislative representative, Walter Mason, on the makeup of the 91st Congress and its committees and the general prospects for legislation sought by the building trades. Mason noted it was too early to forecast actions by the Congress or the Administration but said he was encouraged and very hopeful that the long-stalled common site picketing legislation would win approval this year.

The department's legislation program stresses the need for construction safety, occupational health and safety measures as well as extension of various programs in the fields of health, education and housing.

In the housing area the council heard two AFL-CIO representatives outline the federation's programs for cleaning up the slums and ghettos with low-cost housing aided by financial support from the trade union movement.

John Evans, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, discussed the federation's program to spur the investment of union funds and pension and health and welfare funds in the AFL-CIO mortgage trust fund to provide financing for ghetto housing projects. His presentation and discussion also involved Robert McGlotten of the Dept. of Civil Rights.

A number of building trades union presidents indicated their interest in spurring action in this area and in examining the possibility of investing union funds.

NEW SKIPPER of the USS Samuel Gompers is Capt. Claiborne S. Bradley. He relieved Capt. Harry Risch, Jr., as commander of the destroyer tender in ceremonies at Subic Bay in the Philippines. Risch had been commander of the Gompers, named for the founder of the AFL, since its commissioning in 1967.

IUE Presses Campaign For Strict Import Labels

The American consumer is entitled to know if a product is imported and where it comes from, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers emphasized in announcing a drive for passage of a bill to assure "truth-in-import-labeling."

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said enactment of the measure would help make the public aware of the extent to which imports are "drastically affecting" the lives of U.S. workers. He said it would put a stop to the "blatant deception" practiced by some manufacturers in concealing the origin of a product through the use of a familiar U.S. label. Main sponsors of the bill are Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) and Rep. Joseph G. Minish (D-N.J.).

It would require that all office, industrial or household appliances and equipment prominently show in what foreign country they were made or assembled. The label, attached at a place "conspicuous at all times," would be at least half the size of the product brand name.

Violation of the labeling requirement would constitute an "unfair or deceptive practice" under the Federal Trade Commission Act and be subject to the law's enforcement provisions.

An IUE "fact sheet" emphasized that this would be in sharp contrast to present FTC rules which allow a U.S. company to import the entire mechanism of an appliance, place it in a cabinet, and market it without showing where the mechanism came from.

This is allowed, IUE said, because the FTC defines the company as the ultimate consumer. An appliance imported without final assembly, the union said, must be labeled as to country of origin, but the label may appear on back, or even underneath the appliance, in small, inconspicuous letters.

Jennings said in a statement that there may be instances in which consumers might prefer to buy an appliance made overseas but, he added, "certainly the consumer is entitled to know where the product was made."

"And with the achievement of fair product labeling," he said "we hope the American public will realize the extent of the imports problem, which is so drastically affecting the lives of thousands of workers in this country."

He said a "shift to foreign production" cost the jobs of 2,000 Westinghouse employes, represented by IUE at Edison, N.J. and hundreds of employes recently lost jobs at Philco-Ford in Philadelphia when it shifted TV manufacturing to Japan.

He also said that nearly 8,000 employes represented by the union have lost their jobs over recent years at a Singer Sewing Machine Co., plant in Elizabethport, N.J., because Singer now imports machines from foreign subsidiaries.

CWA Leader Bill Smallwood To Step Down

Bal Harbour, Fla.—William A. Smallwood, who has served as secretary-treasurer of the Communications Workers since 1955, announced his resignation at a meeting of the CWA executive board here.

Smallwood, 60, said he is stepping down Mar. 31 for "compelling personal reasons."

CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne expressed "profound regret" at the news and praised Smallwood's long service to the union. Smallwood played a leading role in building the CWA in the South, serving as district director for nine southern states from 1943 to 1955.

He served as secretary of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers Conference and as a member of the COPE Operating Committee. Smallwood was a leader in developing automatic bookkeeping systems and computer operations for unions.

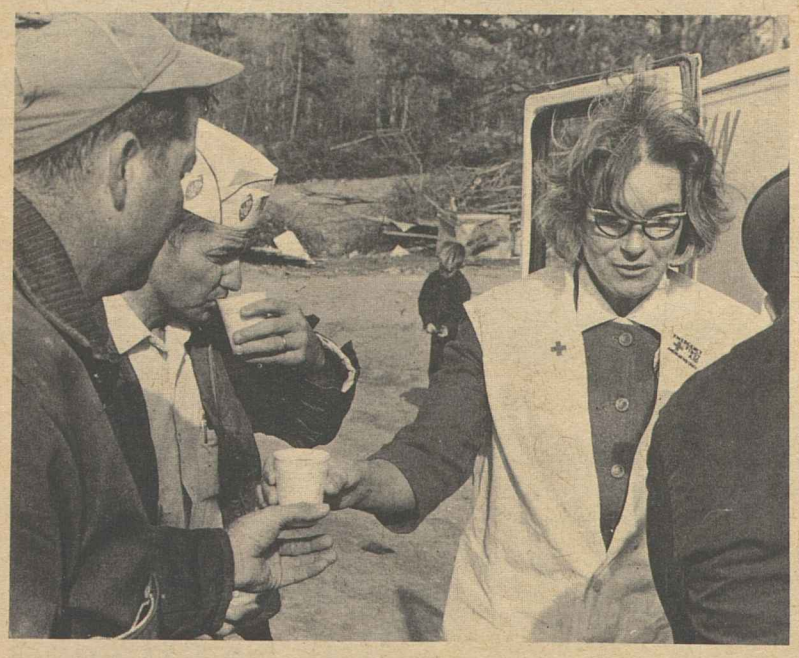
Beirne said the CWA board will elect a successor before Mar. 31.

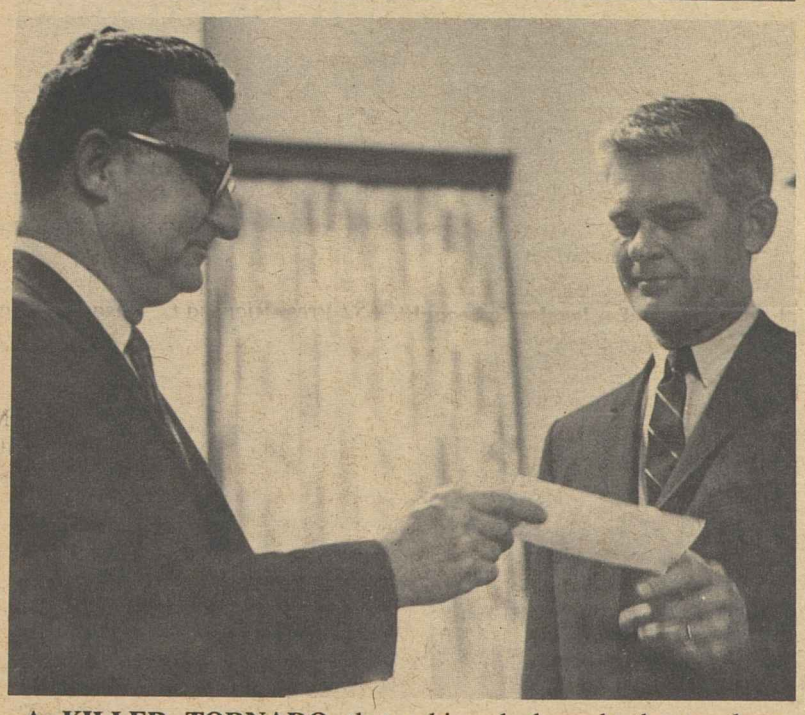
Steel Union Forms Fabrication Group

The Steelworkers' executive board has established a planning committee to consider establishment of a conference in the Fabrication industry for 500,000 USWA members not now involved in existing industry conferences within the union.

At its 1966 convention, the USWA established four industry conferences—in Basic Steel, Nonferrous, Aluminum and Can—"to bring about greater involvement and participation by the membership in the union's collective bargaining procedure." The union also has conferences in Valves and Fittings, Pumps and Compressors, Steel Foundries, Grey Iron and Malleable Foundries, Railway Car Building, and Construction Machinery and Equipment.

"This is another significant development in the union's policy of making our union as responsive to the needs of the members as possible," said Pres. I. W. Abel.





A KILLER TORNADO that whipped through the southern Mississippi hill country Jan. 23, leaving 31 dead in Hazelhurst and surrounding communities, picked up the home of young Bobbie Gilmore and dropped it into a nearby pond. Bobbie is checked for minor injuries by a Red Cross worker, top photo. Rescue workers pause for a quick snack during the cleanup operations, center photo. Claude Ramsay, left, president of the Mississippi AFL-CIO, presents a check to Thomas L. Wright, an emergency disaster fund official, bottom photo. In addition to the contribution of $500 authorized by the executive council, the state AFL-CIO has issued an appeal for individual contributions. A number of union families were affected by the twister.

Tentative Pact Reached At McDonnell Douglas

St. Louis—The Machinists reached tentative agreement with McDonnell Douglas Corp. on terms of a proposed new contract, and scheduled a meeting for Feb. 16 to vote on the offer.

IAM District 837 said details of the offer will not be published until the meeting and that meanwhile the month-old strike of nearly 18,000 bargaining unit members will continue.

Picket lines will be maintained at all locations in suburban Hazlewood and St. Charles, Mo., the union announced. It has been paying strike benefits of $25 a week to those who picket, and those payments will be continued.

The nation's first major aerospace strike in more than a year started Jan. 13 when members voted to reject a company offer they called too little. That offer included wage increases of 6 percent the first year, and an additional 3 percent in each of two following years.

Before the strike started, McDonnell Douglas employes continued to work under an extension of the contract that had a Nov. 3 expiration date.

Negotiations were delayed by a dispute over representation rights. District 837 won the right to retain legal bargaining rights after three separate elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. The IAM beat back raids on its membership by the unaffiliated Auto Workers and Teamsters and was certified in November.

Cites Distortions:

NLRB Member Condemns Business Propaganda Drive

Tucson—Slanted and biased reports of National Labor Relations Board decisions can have only a harmful effect on the nation's collective bargaining system, NLRB member Gerald A. Brown told the University of Arizona's fifth annual conference on collective bargaining and labor law.

"Distorted accounts of the board's activities have appeared recently in the Readers Digest and other publications," Brown said.

He noted a report last year that the nation's major corporations had joined with the Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups in a $1 million campaign to help change public opinion about the labor laws.

"The labor board welcomes honest and informed criticism," Brown said. "But I have a different reaction to an organized campaign which represents a disservice to employers, employes and the general public."

The board does not seek immunity from fair comment but is concerned "about the harmful effects of the existing well-financed propaganda campaign" against the present labor law, he told the conference.

Since Big Business launched its propaganda campaign, Brown said, he has noted these propaganda techniques in critical news stories and editorials—"the use of slanted or biased news, ridicule and belittlement, color words, fear technique, guilt by association, false conclusions from fallacious reasoning, and name calling."

He cited as "distorted accounts" those in the Readers Digest and other publications which "carefully select a few cases, gloss over or misrepresent the facts, accuse the NLRB of bias and prejudice, and conclude with emotional words predicting dire consequences for our system of free enterprise, consumers and the civil rights of all citizens."

Such accounts, Brown noted, "do not mention that almost all the cases cited have been approved by the courts" after judicial review. The "quoted authorities usually represented the losing side in the cases discussed, but this fact is nowhere mentioned."

"If a case is to be reargued before the public, both sides should be heard. It is true that the board has sometimes been reversed by the courts, but our critics ignore the fact that the reversals have been at the expense of unions as well as employers, and blame the board whatever the results."

Editorial Hit

Brown quoted a Wall Street Journal editorial of Dec. 2, 1968, asserting that in requiring employers to furnish unions with employe name-and-address lists, the board was forcing employers to help unions organize their employes. The editorial said in part:

"In this instance the board didn't even find out what employers thought. The regulation was adopted without benefit of the sort of formal rule-making procedure where companies and unions could argue for or against it. The summary nature of this action led an appeals court to declare the (Excelsior) rule invalid."

The fact is, said Brown, that the board not only heard oral arguments by unions and management but invited, and received, written briefs from the CofC and the NAM more than eight months before the Excelsior rule was adopted.

Another fact, he said, is that the rule has been approved by more than a dozen other courts besides the one cited by the business paper. The Supreme Court recently agreed to hear arguments on the one adverse ruling.

Brown produced copies of three newspaper editorials in the Macomb, Mich., Daily, the Richmond, Calif., Independent and the Northern Virginia Sun, Arlington, Va. Each editorial "appeared to represent the independent view of the paper" in which it appeared but two were identical, the board member noted. All three repeated employer charges that the board has "disregarded fraud and gross misrepresentations" by unions and "rewarded strikers for flagrant misconduct by forcing employers to reinstate them with back pay."

Board Hits Newspaper For Stalling Bargaining

A Gannett Chain newspaper that agreed to "talk forever" about pensions, insurance, sick leave, severance pay and other matters but refused to put them into contract language was not bargaining in good faith, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

The board ordered Westchester Rockland Newspapers, Inc., doing business as the Herald Statesman in Yonkers, N.Y., to bargain in good faith with the New York Newspaper Guild and to embody any understanding reached in a signed contract.

The board overruled Trial Examiner Thomas A. Ricci who recommended last Aug. 23 that the Guild's complaint of refusal to bargain be dismissed.

"It is clear from the evidence," the NLRB said, that a management official "asserted unequivocally" on several occasions that he would not include in a contract any agreement that might be reached on several mandatory subjects of bargaining.

The examiner had concluded that the Guild, Local 3 of the ANG, made little if any protest against management's refusals. The board said, however, "any protests by the union would have been an exercise in futility" under the circumstances.

The board decision said "the announcement, in advance of a determination not to comply with the statutory requirement to reduce any understanding reached to a signed and binding agreement, displays the absence of a good-faith intention to conclude an agreement."

Such avoidance of the law is a violation and in addition, by stating that it would not include even existing company policies in a contract, the paper "foreclosed bargaining with respect to these mandatory areas," the board said.

This, it ruled, is "tantamount to a refusal to negotiate about such subjects . . . and each instance is an independent violation."

The union was certified as bargaining agent for circulation department employes June 6, 1967, and from that date until Dec. 27, 1967, held 22 bargaining meetings without any effective result. It filed charges against the paper more than a year ago.

Democrat Backed In Wisconsin Race

Wisconsin Rapids — A liberal young member of the Wisconsin legislature won labor's unanimous endorsement as a candidate for Congress in a special election to be held Apr. 1.

Dave Obey, 29-year-old assistant Democratic leader in the state Assembly, was backed by delegates to the 7th Congressional District COPE meeting covering 14 counties in north-central Wisconsin.

The special election is to fill the House seat vacated when Republican Melvin Laird was named Secretary of Defense. Obey faces only token opposition in the Mar. 4 primary when Republicans will also pick their candidate.

Top Boy Scouts Say Thanks for AFL-CIO Aid

Outstanding representatives of Boy Scouting in America met around one table as guests of the AFL-CIO when 15 "Report to the Nation" Scouts and Explorers wound up a week-long tour of Washington with a lively dinner-discussion led by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph Keenan.

Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was on hand to accept, on behalf of Pres. George Meany and the AFL-CIO, the Scouts' presentation "report" and commemorative paperweight.

In making the presentation, Eagle Scout Randolph A. Roth of Lafayette, Calif., cited "all the work the AFL-CIO has done to help boys everywhere."

William Moody, administrator of the Maritime Trades Dept., and Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, helped Keenan field informed questions by the Scouts on many phases of national economic life — from guaranteed jobs to Medicare and a reduction of the voting age to 18.

"We're the people's lobby," said Keenan, speaking of the AFL-CIO role in the community. "Our only purpose is to help our fellow men; our special interest is the people who are unfortunate."

Keenan summed up by urging the Scouts to "give us a chance as you go through life. Check the record—don't let others influence you. You'll see that the AFL-CIO has been in the vanguard of the fight to get social security, widow's pensions, good schools and, most recently, legislation providing 10 million low-cost housing units for the inner city—a bill passed with labor's backing, but which must now be funded by the Appropriations Committee."

Labor's forces must now be trained on the same target as the Boy Scouts' Boypower '76 Project —the ghetto, Keenan observed.

Decent housing and jobs are labor's aim, he noted, while the Scouts are directing their energies toward reaching a "representative" third of all U.S. boys by 1976—which means a much increased membership coming from the urban inner cities.

Bargaining Brings Solution:

L&N Pact Resolves Rail Crew Dispute

Settlement of a dispute over train-crew sizes on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has been cited by the United Transportation Union as "proof that good faith bargaining" can resolve labor-management differences in the industry.

The settlement, reached in long negotiating sessions in Louisville, provides that L&N will employ a conductor and two trainmen on half of its freight train crews, while the other half remain subject to negotiation.

If no agreement can be reached on the makeup of the remaining 50 percent of the crews in six months, the matter will be referred to UTU Pres. Charles Luna and L&N Pres. W. U. Kendall for disposition.

If they can't reach an agreement, the parties may revert to self-help after 30 days. This means the management could arbitrarily set sizes on unresolved crews or the union could strike over the issue.

The agreement on the 1-and-2 makeup covers 250 crews, many of which previously operated with only a single trainman.

The procedure is similar to that set in accords reached previously on the crew-size issue between UTU and 52 other railroads. It has led to complete agreements without walkouts.

However, UTU has stressed that the L&N settlement is "particularly important" because the dispute there and similar disputes on the Illinois Central and the Belt Railway of Chicago were handled by a presidential emergency board in December.

The brunt of the union's case before the board was that the three carriers had "refused to bargain realistically" ever since 1966 when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the legality of notices served by the Railroad Trainmen, now part of UTU.

In a report to Pres. Johnson, the board made no recommendations except that the parties continue to bargain. It said it saw no reason why the issue couldn't be settled that way, "as has been done in the greater part of the industry."

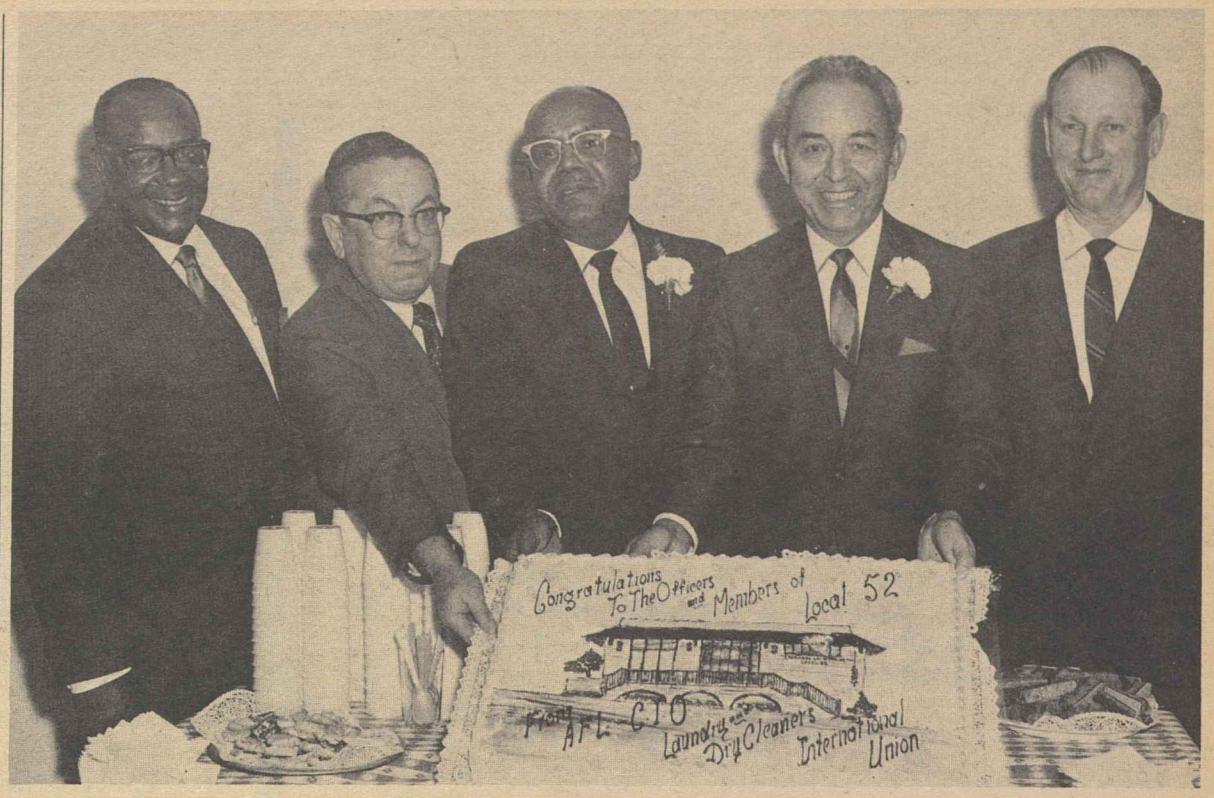
Recalling the history of the dispute, UTU noted that its members were forced to strike L&N before the board was appointed, and again briefly in January when negotiations again reached a stalemate.

The second strike was halted by a court injunction, but the walkout also produced a new round of negotiations which led to the settlement.

"In the final analysis," Luna said. "an agreement can be reached if both sides will sit down across the table from each other and iron out their differences."

UTU expressed hope that the L&N settlement will pave the way for settlement of other disputes over crew sizes still pending on more than 30 railroads, including the IC, the Belt and several other major carriers.

Active in negotiating the agreement on the L&N were UTU's general chairmen on the line, J. M. Hicks (L&N proper) and J. G. Daughtery (North Carolina & St. Louis division) and UTU Vice Pres. J. P. Saunders.



LAUNDRY WORKERS' Local 52 in Los Angeles celebrates its affiliation with the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union after disaffiliating from a union previously expelled by the AFL-CIO. From left, William E. Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler of the AFL-CIO Laundry Workers, Local Sec.-Treas. Harold E. Chandler, Local Pres. Richard C. Vasquez, and AFL-CIO Laundry Workers Pres. Russell R. Crowell.

Dues Boosted By Connecticut State AFL-CIO

Hartford, Conn.—The Connecticut AFL-CIO voted to raise monthly per capita payments by affiliates from 8 cents to 11 cents at a one-day convention here.

Pres. John J. Driscoll of the state labor council said 9 cents of the dues will be used for current operating expenses and 2 cents would go into the Committee on Political Education fund.

In a convention resolution, the delegates pledged to oppose any attempt in the legislature to increase the state sales tax from the current 3.5 percent to 5 percent.

Any increase in the tax, the resolution stated, would cause an undue burden on those who could least afford it—the low-wage earners and retired workers living on fixed incomes.

As an alternative, the council proposed a tax on excessive income from securities dividends and a tax on insurance company operations. It also suggested a payroll tax to be paid solely by employers without any contribution from workers.

The council proposed a campaign to amend the state unemployment compensation law so that workers involved in labor-management disputes would be eligible for benefits after seven weeks out of work. Currently, workers on strike are not eligible for benefits no matter how long they are out of work.

The fall session of the state AFL-CIO convention has been set tentatively for Sept. 11-12 in New Haven, Driscoll reported.

Big Laundry Local Returns to AFL-CIO

Los Angeles—A 6,000-member laundry workers local here has joined the AFL-CIO Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union after disaffiliating from a union expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957.

Local 52 was granted a charter of affiliation in ceremonies at its headquarters attended by Pres. Russell R. Crowell of the Laundry Union, representatives of the Los Angeles AFL-CIO, and officers, members and friends of the local.

The local also celebrated by holding an "open house." It recently moved into a new building at 920 South Alvarado Street.

The affiliation closely followed settlement of a legal suit brought by the Laundry Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO for failure to clean out corrupt elements.

The suit had sought to block Local 52's disaffiliation. A counter suit by the local would have prevented the international from interfering. However, both parties agreed to drop their court actions.

Local 52 Sec.-Treas. Harold E. Chandler said affiliation with the AFL-CIO Laundry Union carried out the wishes of a vast majority of members who had signed a petition demanding return to the federation.

He pointed out that the strength of the 13.6-million-member AFL-CIO and the 500,000-member Los Angeles AFL-CIO would be of immeasurable benefit to the local's members and their families.

"It is only through a unified labor movement that laundry and dry cleaning workers can attain real industrial democracy," Chandler declared, adding:

"United strength in organizing spells economic progress for laundry workers and united strength in politics means political representation and protection of these gains."

Among those taking part in the affiliation ceremony, in addition to Crowell and Chandler, were Local 52 Pres. Richard C. Vasquez; Local Vice Pres. Jack Begler; Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler of the AFL-CIO Laundry Union; Abe Solomon, Clayton James and Henry M. Romiguierre, vice presidents of the union; and William E. Pollard, staff representative, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Community Aid Brings Laundry Union Victory

Phoenix, Ariz.—Strong community support was credited with helping the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union win its first contract in the state of Arizona.

Union members voted unanimously to ratify a one-year contract with the Phoenix Linen & Towel Supply Co. For nearly 200 low-paid workers the pact will result in wage increases averaging 14 cents an hour, a minimum wage of $1.35 an hour, six paid holidays, one and two-week vacations, grievance procedures, and arbitration of unsettled disputes.

Sec.-Treas. Wellayne Lowery of the union's new Local 369 called it a "humble beginning" after an eight-month struggle with the laundry employers' association. But national union Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler predicted the pact would be a "big breakthrough" to contracts with other Phoenix laundries and with service trades firms.

Most of the Latin-American and Negro employes of the laundry were paid $1.15 an hour before a new federal minimum wage provision raised the minimum to $1.30.

Management previously provided a one-week vacation after five years of continuous service. Because of rapid turnover, few, if any, production employes ever achieved enough tenure for vacation.

In a National Labor Relations Board election held last May, employes voted for union representation, 133-41. When negotiations dragged, union members staged a community-wide consumer boycott. It won the support of Arizona State University students, clergymen, civil rights groups and the city and state labor federations.

Students led by the Mexican-American Student Organization demanded that the university void its contract with the linen supply firm, and filed charges of racial discrimination against the laundry with the state Civil Rights Commission.

The union filed charges of discrimination with the National Labor Relations Board, and union supporters handbilled city shopping centers in support of the don't patronize campaign.

The boycotted firm finally reached agreement with the union but others are still holding out. Employes of Mission Linen Supply voted for the union 24-1 nearly a year ago but Mission has not yet come to terms on a contract, according to Ted Caldez of the AFL-CIO regional staff.

New Governor Has ACWA Roots

Baltimore—To old-timers in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers here, Maryland's Gov. Marvin Mandel is still "Harry's boy."

Harry Mandel, who died six years ago, is still remembered as one of the pioneer leaders of the union who helped bring his shop into the ACWA in 1916 and remained an active member all his life.

His son, the state's new governor, held an ACWA card also when he was attending law school and worked part time as a shipping clerk in the shop where his father worked as a cutter.

FTC Proposes Curbs On Marketing Games

The Federal Trade Commission has proposed new rules to halt "unfair and deceptive practices" by the food retailing and gasoline industries in promoting games of chance.

The agency said that, based in part on a staff study of the games, it has reason to believe such practices "are widespread in the industries involved."

One proposed rule, applicable to both supermarket and gasoline station games, would make it an unfair and deceptive practice for industry members, promoters and manufacturers to "manipulate or rig a game so that prizes are dispersed on a pre-determined basis."

The rule would forbid the advertising or promotion of games so as to misrepresent by any means, directly or indirectly, participants' chances of winning any prize.

Further, it would require clear disclosure of such material facts as the exact number of prizes in each category or cash denomination to be awarded in a specified area during a specified period of time.

A second rule, restricted to the gasoline industries, would bar a gasoline supplier from coercing retail dealers to participate in their games of chance.

RandolphFund Expands Staff, Widens Scope

New York—Creation of two new departments within the A. Philip Randolph Education Fund —one for educational affairs, the other for employment and economic development, was announced here.

Bayard Rustin, the organization's executive director, said the new departments and additional staff will help the fund to better concentrate its energies "in those areas of vital concern to the Negro people."

Mrs. Dollie Robinson, an assistant to the director of the Labor Dept's. Women's Bureau under Pres. Kennedy, will head the educational affairs department. It will help develop quality integrated education and improved relations between parents and teachers.

As a former organizer of hospital workers for State, County & Muncipal Employes Council 37, Mrs. Robinson helped unionize psychiatric and medical social workers in New York hospitals.

Winston H. Lockett will head the department of employment and economic development, which will bring up-to-date information on employment and economic issues to the attention of civil rights and community groups.

Before coming to the fund, Lockett was an organizer for the Service Employes Union. He was a director of CORE's midwest region from 1963 to 1965.

The Depths of Cynicism

THE NATIONAL Right to Work Committee, the creature of anti-union employers intent on weakening and ultimately destroying the trade union movement, has reached a cynical low as the "friend and protector" of the worker's rights.

Over the years it has paraded across the country with high-blown rhetoric about freedom and liberty to the point where the public disbelief was nearly complete and total. For the simple facts quickly surfaced—that the aim was freedom to exploit workers through low wages, company-dictated working conditions and a complete lack of job security. Keeping unions weak and off balance would produce these results in the minds of the right-to-workers, who dreamed of an earlier century when employers ruled as absolute monarchs.

Its campaigns discredited and voted down wherever they surfaced, the Right to Work Committee revised its blatant approach, updated its public relations and tried the "reasonable" approach, this time with ads and other materials that on examination were found to be filled with distortions, quotes ripped out of context, vague or non-existent attributions of statements and all the rest of the pitchman's bag of tricks.

Now it has reached what can only be described as the bottom rung of a descent into abject cynicism. It has rounded up a few men who typify the most exploited groups in the nation—workers who have been exploited by the anti-union, ultra-conservative forces over the years—and declared that these workers demonstrate the need for right-to-work laws.

THE WAY TO THIS PROTECTION is to join forces with a phony strikebreaker who is traveling the country trying to break the farm workers' strike and the boycott of the gallant men and women in the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee against the table grape growers of California.

It is to join forces also with those badly misguided workers in the Negro community who have opted for black separatism, who in their turn to a racist approach would help weaken the trade union movement—the force that has helped bring human dignity and an end to exploitation to black and white workers alike by the millions.

And the right-to-workers have reached out also to the large area of poorly paid government employes to try and break a surging tide of unionism and organization among public workers—again black and white alike.

To use the poorest and the most exploited to insure that they will remain both poor and exploited by weakening the strength of the unions that can best give them aid and protection is an approach that no decent, self-respecting American citizen can tolerate.

There is inherent, perhaps, in this latest affront to conscience the final gasps of an organization that cannot by its very nature make a contribution to American society except to defile it.

But it is vital that the Naional Right to Work Committee be kept under relentless exposure so that its attempts to further exploit the current ills of our society are stymied, and reasonable and civilized men can go about the task of providing decent living standards, good jobs at good pay for the farm worker, the public worker and the most cruelly exploited of all, the black worker.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, February 15, 1969 No. 7

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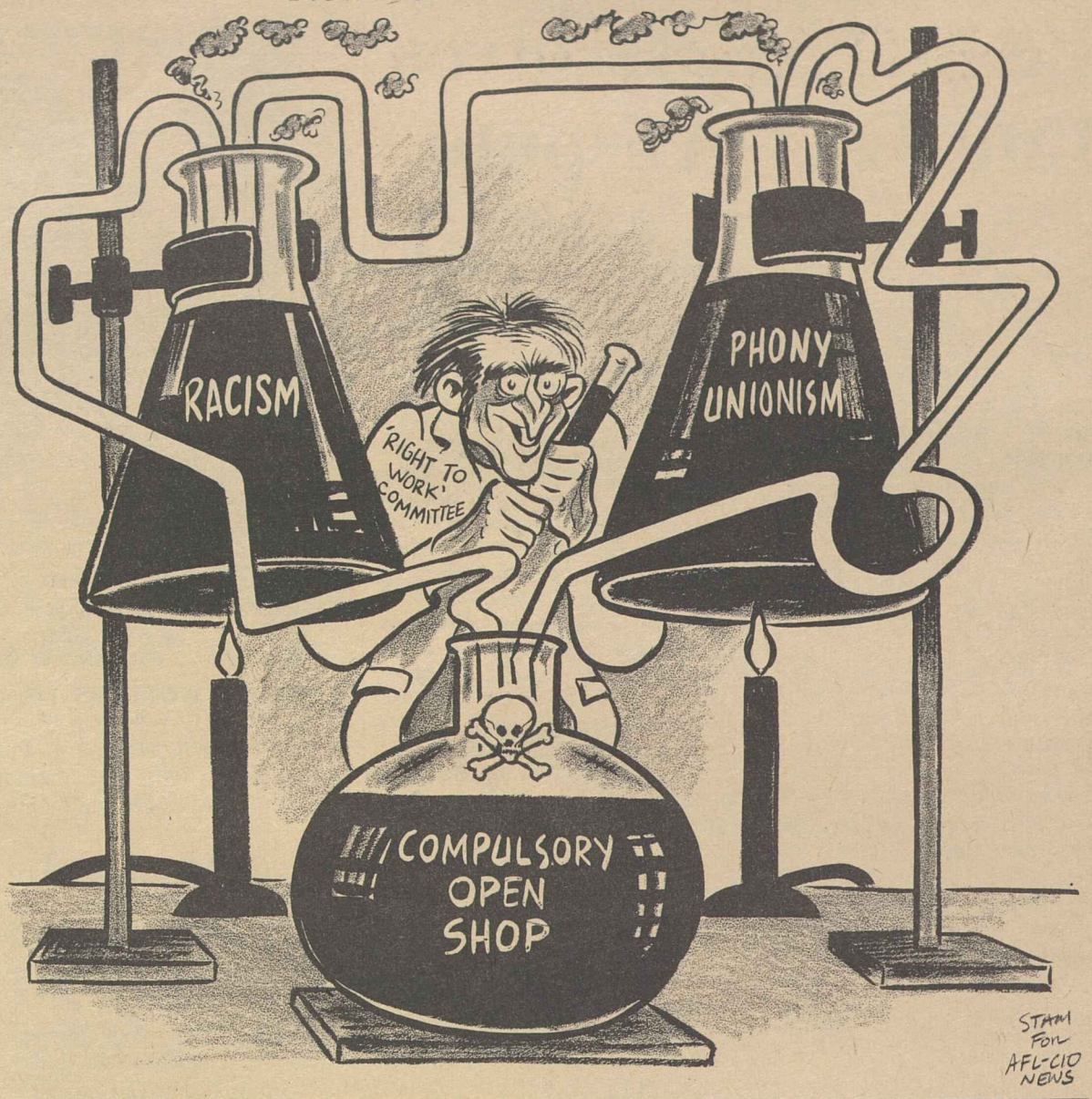
New Formula–Same Poison



Muskie Spurs Consumers:

'Voices, Votes, Pocketbooks' Hold Key to Safe Environment

The following is excerpted from an address by Senator Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) to Consumer Assembly '69.

UNFIT FOR HUMAN consumption! Do not drink this water! No bathing—beach closed! Are these the signs inevitable of a modern industrial society? Or are they indicators of decay, lack of concern, and disregard for resources?

Today throughout America these signs mark centuries of neglect of our water resources. Headlines such as "Lake Erie is dying" and "pollution takes toll" appear daily across the nation.

And they apply not only to our water supply. Air pollution occurs with increasing frequency. Air pollution alert systems have been established in many of our major cities as though we were at war. Emphysema, bronchitis and other chronic respiratory diseases continue to increase in geometric proportions.

And our landscape is scarred. Land developers, highway builders and strip miners have laid waste to the contryside with little or no regard to erosion or siltation control. We abandon our litter and bury and burn our garbage with little or no thought to the environmental effects or to the waste of resources.

The environment we live in is more than skies, streams and open spaces. Highways and buildings are part of modern man's habitat. A highway built without regard to the integrity of a community can destroy the vitality and degrade the quality of that community. . . .

We demand changes. We react to dirty air, foul odors, vile water, noise and ugliness with disgust. We demand changes. . . .

We intend to overcome the challenges and the resistance, but we can't do the job alone.

We need the active support of consumers who care about a better environment. We need their participation in the educational and legislative job to be done.

Unfortunately, too many people, for too long, have assumed that participating in a democracy begins or ends at the ballot box. City, state and federal government have functioned in the abyss of public neglect. Those who can afford constant representation in the halls of Congress, in legislative lobbies and in city halls have dominated the decision-making procedures—often because of their constant presence.

The public—the consumer—has abdicated civic responsibility on a "let George do it" basis. The result in terms of our environment has been devastating and will worsen. Too frequently that which is destroyed today cannot be recovered tomorrow. . . .

UNFORTUNATELY, government develops vested interests which become more concerned with self-perpetuation than with social values. Sometimes economic interests and government agency interests become so intertwined that the public cannot distinguish between the two. When this continues for a long time, a clash between individual citizens and the combined forces of public agencies and private interests are almost inevitable.

Government has an obligation to provide and the public has a right to demand built-in safeguards. . . . The safeguards cannot be limited to public hearings and beautification measures. The public is entitled to and must demand alternative methods for meeting specific goals. . . .

But consumers will have to educate themselves and work for better solutions if public officials and corporate executives are to respond. The power of voices, votes and pocketbooks will have to be combined.

Man is affronted by his environment today because he has ignored it in the past.

We can never achieve the environment of our past, but we must recognize, as James Fenimore Cooper said in The Prairie, "The air, the water and the ground are free gifts to man and no one has the power to portion them out in parcels. Man must drink and breathe and walk and therefore each man has a right to his share of each."

Gardner Calls Housing Major Problem of Cities

"There is no other problem of the cities on which federal action is more urgent" than the need for decent housing for low-income families, national Urban Coalition Chairman John Gardner declared in a recent speech.

Gardner warned that "private enterprise, unaided by public subsidy, cannot produce the 6 million units" called for in the 1968 Housing & Urban Development Act, and he urged Congress to provide full funding for the program.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan is a co-chairman of a Coalition task force on housing needs.

In Struggle for Union Rights:

Chavez Terms Grape Boycott Farm Workers' 'Gate of Hope'

Following are excerpts from an article by Cesar Chavez, director of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, which appeared in the Washington Post, Sunday, Feb. 9:

IN NEARLY EVERY major city of the United States today there are California-based union farm workers. They are there, they hope temporarily, to promote the boycott against California grapes and to seek broad understanding and support from the consumer community.

They are far from their homes and most of their relatives. They are away from their friends, living new lives in strange places under extremely difficult conditions. Why do they do it? Because there is no other way forward. The alternative is to stand still, and in so doing to hand down to their children the same bleak frustration of their lives, with no security, no dignity and very little hope.

The consumer boycott is the only open door in the dark corridor of nothingness down which farm workers have had to walk for so many years. It is a gate of hope through which they expect to find the sunlight of a better life for themselves and their families. To get from where they are to where they want to be, they must go together. They must organize, and for workers that means to unionize.

A reasonable person might ask, "Aren't there legal procedures for determining the rights and the wishes of workers with respect to having unions?"

The answer is "Yes" for millions of American workers—but not for farm workers. They are specifically excluded from the coverage of the federal law that assures and protects the rights of other workers to organize and to bargain collectively. The same person might say, "But surely some reasonable procedure could be worked out to determine the wishes of the workers and give them some equal treatment where these rights are concerned?"

Such a proposition sounds reasonable. As a matter of fact, hundreds of priests, rabbis, ministers, professors, industrialists and others have thought so, and have offered their services as third party participants. The employers have turned down every such effort.

Denied the protection and procedures under the federal law and faced with the growers' refusal even to discuss the matter of union recognition, the workers were forced to choose between striking and crawling. They say they will no longer be the last vestige of the "crawling American." They struck.

The built-in pitfalls of farm-labor strikes became immediately apparent. Local courts, free to take jurisdiction of each and every complaint against the union, went into action. Judges and public officials who have long been a part of the power structure in agriculture-dominated communities, are "soft" on growers. Injunctions were quick and devastating.

The gates that the injunctions opened in the picket lines were soon filled with masses of strikebreakers—green-card visa holders from Mexico with easy entrance into the United States because of the laxity of the government in enforcing its immigration policy.

Faced with such limitations on the strike's effectiveness, the farm worker reinforced his strike activities by introducing the boycott, which he realized was his last best hope of success, not by choice but by process of eliminating the other alternatives where unfair and inequitous treatment jeopardized any chance of real success.

The current boycott was started well over a year ago against one company, Giumarra Vineyards Corp. in the Bakersfield area of California, probably the nation's largest shipper of fresh table grapes. To frustrate the boycott the Giumarra company started shipping its grapes in cartons bearing the labels of its competitors. Whereas Giumarra normally shipped under a half dozen labels, suddenly there were 50 or 60 labels available to them, lent by their "competitors."

THE RESISTANCE to the farm-workers' organizational efforts has been massive. Numerous lawsuits, totaling millions of dollars, have been filed against the union. There has been constant harassment in the courts, both through civil suits and action by local constabulary. Dealing in double standards doesn't bother the growers a bit. The National Labor Relations Act protects both employes and employers. The industry is fighting bitterly to prevent the farm workers from being covered by that part of the law which protects the workers' rights. Yet the growers have instituted several massive legal cases with the National Labor Relations Board to force coverage where the rights of the employers are concerned.

Phony wage data and economic statistics are part of the resistance propaganda. The growers and their supporters quote California farm wages as the best in the nation—piece work averages of $2.50 per hour. They fail to mention that these are wage statistics that are built up during long hours at harvest peak under optimal piece-work conditions. Neither do they mention the fact that frequently the mother and father are the payroll statistic but all their children may be in the field picking with them and having their production credited to the parents, thereby inflating the wage rate.

The facts are that by management's own admission a healthy, energetic, highly skilled grape harvester getting the maximum hours among all grape workers and working under the best of conditions can expect to make between $3,000 and $3,500 per year. Those are poverty level wages and he is the elite—the cream of the crop—with respect to earnings. Imagine how it is with the others.

In reality, whether the wages are more or less has little to do with the real issue, which is: Do farm workers have rights similar to those of other workers, or are they to be relegated to second-class citizenship simply because they are farm workers?

In Public and Congress:

Support Grows for Program Of National Health Insurance

GROWING PUBLIC and congressional support for national health insurance makes the proposal more politically feasible this year than in recent years, the AFL-CIO's social insurance expert reported in the Mutual Radio Network interview, Labor News Conference.

"People are becoming very much concerned about unmet health needs in this country," declared Bert Seidman, director of the Dept. of Social Security. He said that generally favorable experience of the Medicare program has demonstrated the effectiveness of meeting those needs "on a comprehensive basis."

The union spokesman cited a recent national Harris poll showing that 57 percent of those responding favored "a system of Medicare for everyone."

That is "essentially what national health insurance is," Seidman explained, and such strong support is particularly significant, since this has not been a "burning issue in Congress in recent years."

Seidman stressed that a national health insurance program would make comprehensive health and medical care, including prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation, available to all Americans, but would not prevent anyone from receiving care and treatment outside the system. He turned aside the suggestion that such a system would be a "poor care" program.

"WE WOULD TRY to put in the incentives to make it a program of excellent medical care . . . for the entire population, as is now the case in many other countries," he asserted.

He said that there is wide misunderstanding about the amount of health insurance that people now have and what it covers. Although a "considerable portion of the population, perhaps as high as 70 or 80 percent, has coverage for hospitalization," only a much smaller proportion is covered for medical services other than surgical.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE FAMOUS EDITOR Horace Greeley once said "Go West, Young Man," and by and large the American people have been following that advice. The East, nevertheless, and its jobs still hold its millions.

The Bureau of the Census, not content with waiting for the 1970 census returns, has just come up with some statistics that it has never covered in depth before—what the nation's metropolitan areas will look like in 1975.

These projections show that the 10 most populous metropolitan areas will show five in the East with a population of 25,832,000; three in the Middle West with a population of 13,818,000, and two in the West with a population of 13,518,000.

The figures show that while the West is still the fastest growing section in the country, the westward movement has slowed down somewhat. In 1790 when the first census was held, the center of population in the then United States was 23 miles east of Baltimore, near Chestertown, Md.

It has been moving westward ever since. By 1900 it had reached Columbus, Ind. It stayed in Indiana until 1950 when it crossed the Wabash and landed in Olney, Ill. By 1960 it had moved to Centralia, Ill. The 1970 figures, of course, are not in and the Bureau of the Census isn't making any predictions but the center is still likely to be in Illinois.

What the newest bureau figures show is the increasing pace at which Americans are becoming the inhabitants of metropolitan areas—not merely core cities which are losing population but of larger areas which take in adjacent suburbs—all more or less dependent on the same economic factors that hold them and the core cities together, in a sometimes uneasy alliance.

The Census Bureau, despite the westward trek now, comes up with the surprising prediction that New York City will still be the nation's largest metropolitan area in 1975 in spite of all the troubles that beset it and the dire predictions of collapse that surround it.

Although Los Angeles will have closed the gap considerably, it will still be number two. The figures are: New York 12,078,000, up 6.3 percent since 1965; and Los Angeles 9,893,000, up 25.6 percent.

THE NEXT EIGHT largest metropolitan areas show varying rates of growth—one even shows a loss—Chicago, 7,288,000, up 9 percent; Philadelphia, 5,080 000, up 9 percent; Detroit, 4,174,000, up 4.7 percent; Boston, 3,334,000, up 4 percent; San Francisco, 3,625,000, up 17.7 percent; Washington, D. C., 3,034,000, up 25.9 percent; Pittsburgh, 2,306,000, down 3.3 percent; and St. Louis, 2,356,000 up 7.2 percent.

The 1965-75 projection shows that cities of between 1 and 2 million will grow the fastest of all. These include Atlanta, up between 21 and 25 percent; Dallas, up between 21 and 25 percent; Denver, up between 20 to 25; Houston, up between 21 to 25; Miami, up between 23 and 24; San Bernardino (Calif.), up between 31 and 35; and San Diego, up between 19 and 23.

What is surprising about the growth of the West and its wide-open spaces is the concentration of population in its metropolitan areas. For instance, by 1975 there will be 28 million Westerners living in city conglomerates and only 10 million in non-metropolitan areas. The ratio in the far smaller Northeast will be 41 million in metropolitan areas as compared with 11 million in non-metropolitan areas.

The North Central and South will divide their population somewhat more evenly. The North Central will have 35 million metropolitan inhabitants as compared with 23 million in non-metropolitan areas. The South will be just about half and half—34 million to 33 million.

Greeley said, "Go West, Young Man." But for today's young man, there are all sorts of choices.

WITH GROWING public and congressional support, national health insurance is more politically feasible this year than in recent Congresses, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, told Jerome Brazda of Washington Report on Medicine & Health and Judith Randal of the Washington Evening Star on Labor News Conference. The public service program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

How To Buy:

Functions of FTC Hampered By Meager Funds, Weak Law

By Sidney Margolius

THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION is the main federal agency that protects you against deceptive advertising, many types of fraud, and price fixing. This agency is one of the few places you can complain to about false ads or frauds, and if not get actual redress, at least have a lever to get a merchant or manufacturer to listen to you and to warn other people.

But accusations against the FTC have spotlighted many weaknesses. In the latest of criticisms going back many years, a group of law students who studied the FTC complained that this is a sleepy, secretive cop.

Much of the blame was put on the chairman of the FTC. But now the blame has begun to spread to other members of the commission, and even to commissioners of other regulatory agencies who may say they didn't know what was going on in their own commissions. At the recent Consumer Federation of America Consumer Assembly, this responsibility was pinned on to other commissioners too, by questioners at a session on regulatory agencies.

In the face of today's mass advertising with its apparent power to make people respond like so many puppets, Congress has starved the FTC. While the national production has increased 350 percent in the past decade, FTC's appropriation has increased only 30 percent.

In one recent year, just one advertiser, Procter & Gamble, spent $24 million to introduce just one soap product, Bold. This compares with the $14 million Congress gave the FTC for all its ad and price policing work that year.

Because of its inability to keep up with even most deceptions on a case-by-case basis, FTC recently has tried to establish fair-practice guides for various industries. But while this may be helpful in some cases, it doesn't quite work either.

For example, the FTC has set up trade practice rules for the jewelry industry. But the Jewelers Vigilance Committee in New York has assembled a big collection of substandard gold and silver jewelry foisted on the public by unscrupulous manufacturers.

The fact is that sometimes jewelry you may buy stamped "14K," or "sterling," really does not contain that much gold or silver.

Another obstacle to adequate protection is that the law under which FTC operates makes it possible for a questionable practice to go on a long time before the FTC can issue a desist order. Even then the order carries no penalty. FTC merely says, "Go and sin no more, at least not in exactly this way." As one example, it has been arguing for years over Geritol ads.

I recently reviewed the FTC citations for several years and found that often it takes from two years to as much as six until a final FTC desist order is issued.

For example, in the case of alleged fictitious pricing in Spiegel's mail-order catalog, the acts occurred in 1962 and '64. But the final order was not issued until 1968. By that time the advertiser had stopped the practice. A complaint against 1966 Bufferin ads did not become an official order until 1968, and so on.

Sen. Warren D. Magnuson (D-Wash.) is sponsoring an amendment to the FTC Act which would enable FTC to move faster. This amendment, as explained by Michael Pertschuk, Senate Commerce Committee general counsel, would permit FTC to get a preliminary injunction if the Commission can show that there is a threat of injury to the public if the activity were allowed to continue pending appeal.

THE MAGNUSON AMENDMENT passed the Senate last year but died in the House Commerce Committee for lack of interest.

Pertschuk reports that the Johnson Administration had recommended this bill for passage just before it left office. Sen. Magnuson plans to reintroduce the bill this spring.

Of course, authority to issue preliminary injunctions would be significant only if the FTC uses it with determination to protect American families against deception. But passage of the Magnuson bill would be one of the most immediately practical actions Congress can take to help protect you from misleading selling.

The last thing we want is the notion one newspaper has suggested, that FTC may not be worth saving.

At least now, when you feel a seller is making misleading claims for a product or for the guarantee, you still can call the FTC if there is an office in your city. Or you can write to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580.

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FIRE FIGHTERS' Local 136, Dayton, O., has trained 88 members as referral specialists to direct people in trouble to an appropriate city agency. Attending graduation exercises were, from left, Stanley Wysor, AFL-CIO Community Services representative in Dayton; Whitney Scharzer, assistant city manager, IAFF Sec.-Treas. Albert E. Albertoni; Robert A. Rosekrans, CSA assistant director; and Local 136 Pres. Claude Henley.

To Keep Up:

Job Shifts Demand Continued Learning

HOW WOULD YOU like to learn a new job every 10 years, or keep going to school for most of your adult life?

This, according to a University of Michigan authority, may be the normal pattern for all of us by the year 2000—just 30 years from now.

Economist William Haber, adviser to the university executive officers and former dean of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts, said our technological revolution will make old jobs obsolete and demand of us new knowledge—with the result that "commencement" will in fact be the beginning and not the end of one's education.

"It is a devastating statistic to realize that many millions of Americans now hold 'dead-end jobs'—jobs that are not going anywhere and which are disappearing every day," Haber said.

He noted that more than 50,000 elevator operators were displaced by the push-button elevator in Manhattan alone in the period of a decade. Unskilled jobs in agriculture are almost gone, and the "great reservoir for the less educated which agriculture used to provide has disappeared."

The "bright future jobs," the U-M economist said, require more education. "These jobs are in the professions and the professional aides, in interior design, in beautification, in the arts, in research, in teaching and preaching, in public service—a vast expansion of jobs which have nothing to do with making things but are related to making life more tolerable for everyone."

Haber cited some figures which indicate the scope of the technological revolution now going on: outlays for research and development grew to $25 billion by 1965, an increase of more than 700 percent in just two decades.

"The result has not only been the creation of a vast area of new products and materials, and a new methodology," he explained. "It has also created new markets and led to a vast explosion of knowledge simultaneously with a rather rapid obsolescence of knowledge. . . . We have probably advanced more in technological terms during the past 50 years than in the preceding 2,000 years."

COUPLED WITH the research revolution—highlighted by the computer and by automation—has come a "revolution in skills," Haber said. "This is a service-oriented society. Since 1954 when the U.S. census first told us that more than half of the work force was engaged in providing services rather than in making things, the proportion of our people involved in production of goods has declined, and the proportion in provision of services has expanded."

Meanwhile, Haber continued, we have begun to shift from a needs economy to a wants and aspirations economy. With average family income of nearly $8,000 and a growth rate of about 3 or 4 percent per year, it is conceivable that we can double our living standards in less than 20 years, he said.

This means that less of a family's income would be absorbed in outlays for such "necessities" as food, clothing, shelter and medical care, and more would remain for discretionary spending.

A society in the process of rapid and vast technological change must have a population which is capable of ready adaptation to a new economic and technological environment, and this is the prime responsibility of educational institutions, Haber said.

Furthermore, he added, in a service-oriented society the need for trained specialists with some expertise in a particular area expands rapidly. We already have shortages in professions, in teaching, in engineering and nursing, for example.

The supply of such people will depend upon available schooling, Haber said, adding: "Education is now, and perhaps for the first time, being recognized as an investment rather than an expenditure. It is necessary for an expanding society. The quest is no longer for universal literacy and rudimentary knowledge. Our economic growth and stability, in fact high levels of employment, require more education."

Soup To Nonsense:

Grandma Never Felt Misery Of Look-Alike Spray Cans

By Jane Goodsell

MODERN SCIENCE has solved a number of petty problems which plagued my grandmother, and thereby created a number of petty problems my grandmother never heard of. Take laundry starch. In my grandmother's day, laundry starch had to be boiled on the stove and stirred constantly to keep it from lumping. It must have been a horrid chore, stirring laundry starch for heaven-knows-how-long in a hot, steamy kitchen. I'm glad I don't have to do that.

My laundry starch comes in a nice spray can which dampens and starches in a few quick poufs, and I must say it's a joy to use. It is, in fact, the ideal solution to my starching problems. But, as I mentioned earlier, solutions have a way of creating problems that never before existed. I'm sure my grandmother never made the mistake of trying to starch her linen napkins with furniture polish. How could she? Back in those days, laundry starch and furniture polish didn't resemble each other in the least.

But my furniture polish comes in a nice spray can, too. It's not exactly like the spray can the starch comes in but, on the other hand, it's not noticeably unlike it.

It must be admitted that the spray can filled with oven cleaner looks very like the spray can which contains room deodorizer which is perilously similar to the hair spray, the moth spray, the bug spray, the mosquito repellant, the nail polish hardener, the suntan lotion, the rug cleaner, the windshield de-icer, the spray paint and the glass cleaner.

I can't say from personal experience what would happen if you attempted to polish the dining room table with bug spray—or if you used windshield de-icer as a deodorant.

But I can testify that oven cleaner does not work well as an air freshener (it's the only thing I've ever found that smells worse than sauerkraut) and I can vouchsafe that mosquito repellant will not remove coffee stains from carpets.

And I know something else: when befuddled woman stoops to folly and learns too late that she has sprayed her hair with emerald green paint, she won't be going out that night.

Effective July 1:

Truth-in-Lending Regulations Issued

(Continued from Page 1)

ulations which will apply to "banks, savings and loan associations, department stores, credit card issuers, credit unions, automobile dealers, consumer finance companies, residential mortgage brokers, craftsmen such as plumbers and electricians, doctors, dentists, hospitals and any other individuals or groups which extend or arrange for consumer credit."

Neither the law nor the regulation set any ceiling on interest rates or finance charges.

The intent is to disclose to customers or borrowers before a deal is closed or a sale made exactly what the credit or interest charge may be in terms of true annual interest rates. This would enable consumers to "shop for credit" by comparing the credit costs of one store, bank, or loan company with that of another.

It would, for example, enable the buyer of an automobile to judge whether he would pay the lowest finance charge by financing his car through the dealer, a bank, a loan company or a credit union.

The regulations include tables for determining the true annual rate according to the type of credit—whether open end credit, such as department store revolving charge accounts or credit cards, or single transactions such as a bank loan or a major purchase. The tables are geared to show the true interest rate to the nearest one-quarter of 1 percent.

The buyer or borrower doesn't have to worry about the tables; they are for the use of the seller. But if the seller or lender deliberately violates the law, he can be jailed for one year and fined $5,000, and the customer can sue for double civil penalties.

As examples of how credit and interest charges must be expressed by July 1, the Federal Reserve governors cited these cases:

- A department store which now charges revolving credit customers 1.5 percent of the unpaid balance each month would have to notify its customers that the annual rate comes to 18 percent a year.
- A bank which makes a $1,000 loan for one year and now calls it a 6 percent loan because the amount repaid in 12 monthly installments comes to $1,060 would have to use the correct annual rate of 11 percent. This is because the full $1,000 would be available to the customer only for the first month of the loan. With each payment, he repays part of the principal and has less money at his disposal.
- If a bank discounts the interest charge in advance — actually giving the borrrower only $940, it would have to list its annual rate at 11.5 percent.

For the first six months of the law—until Jan. 1, 1970—the annual percentage rate can be expressed as dollars per $100 instead of as a percentage. Thus, instead of 18 percent a finance charge could be described as $18 per year per $100 of unpaid balance.

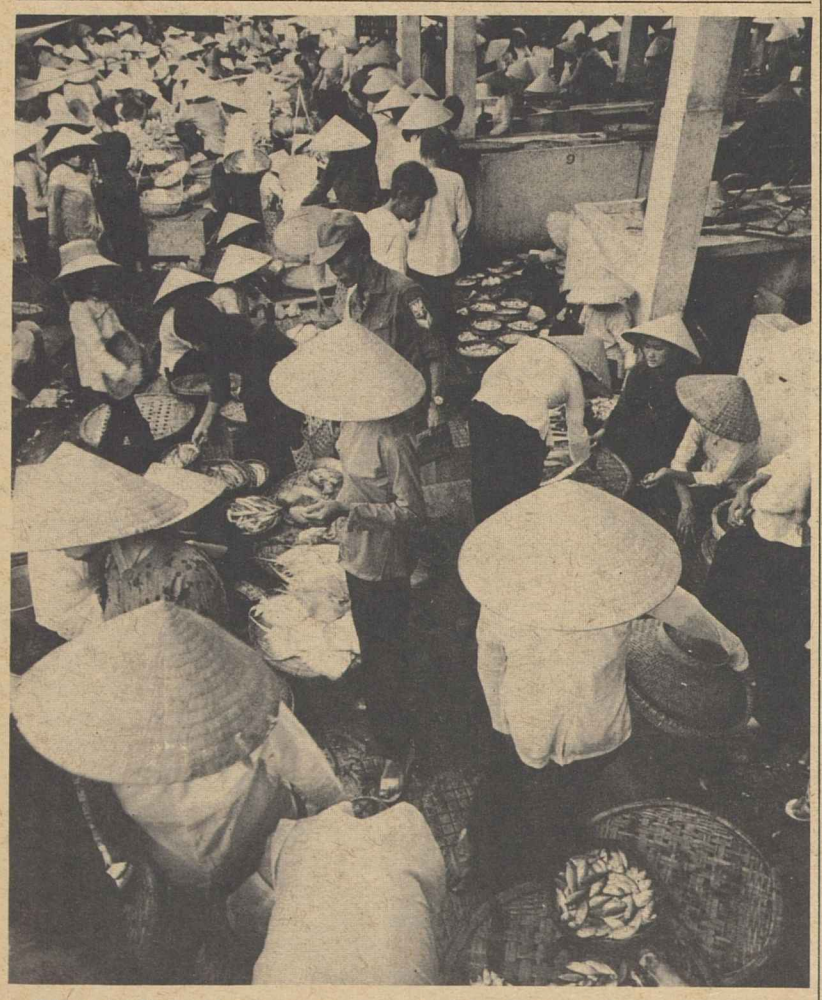
The new regulations also spell out the wording of a notice which must be given to every person who signs an agreement putting up his home as security to a loan. The notice tells the borrower that he can cancel the agreement within three business days without penalty.

Actual enforcement of the regulations will be spread among nine federal agencies with regulatory authority over various industries and bank systems. However most retail credit transactions will be policed by the Federal Trade Commission.

Consumer Prices Up 4.1 Percent in Canada

Ottawa—The consumer price index in Canada went up 4.1 percent in 1968 to reach 158 points, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. It was the largest yearly increase since the index rose by 10.7 percent in 1951.

Mainly responsible for the leap in the overall index were rising costs of housing, recreation, alcohol and tobacco. Home purchase prices went up 8.1 percent and rents rose 4.3 percent. Recreation, alcohol and tobacco each rose by 6.1 percent.



PHAN THIET leads all towns and cities in South Viet Nam in the number of factories making "nuoc mam," a popular fish sauce. The port also is headquarters for the Fishermen's Union, which has plans to operate its own "nuoc mam" factory.

FISHERMEN OFTEN ARE WOMEN in South Viet Nam, and they're members of the strong Fishermen's Union there. Officials, organizers and members of the union are shown at a 25-day training seminar at Rach Gia, a port on the Gulf of Siam.

Vietnamese Fishermen's Union Brings New Hope to Its Members

Saigon—When the Viet Cong pose as fishermen in the Gulf of Siam to spy for the Communists, Do Minh Toan, a South Vietnamese fisherman who heads his union's local, regularly reports their activities to his country's military officials.

Toan refuses to be intimidated by the Communists and he makes no bones about it, even though he, his wife and their three children face the threat of Viet Cong reprisals.

Toan sees nothing particularly heroic in his attitude. He says, "All Fishermen's union officials do the same thing throughout the country."

In the obstacles it faces and the hardships and dangers its members encounter daily, the Fishermen's union is typical of most labor organizations in South Viet Nam.

Yet the union has grown to become the second largest in the country despite Communist opposition, the job-destroying warfare that has engulfed the land, and vestiges of feudal-era distrust among the people.

The Fishermen, with 65,000 members, is affiliated with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT), which is incontestably anti-Communist and the best organized group for progress in the nation.

Despite the bravery of Toan and thousands of his fellows members, the union has suffered losses in membership that coincide with Viet Cong successes and South Viet Nam instability.

Organized in 1963, it grew rapidly to 40,000 members in one year but plummeted to 10,000 by mid-1965 during the period of stepped-up military attacks by the Viet Cong and a chaotic political situation.

The union suffered another drop in mid-1968 following the Communist attacks and terrorism that broke the Tet (New Year's) truce, but membership has once more begun to climb.

As with all unions in South Viet Nam, there has been a direct correlation between membership and security conditions. When warfare or Communist oppression eliminates jobs, membership drops.

The Fishermen credit the union's recovery from its mid-1965 slump to a program it undertook for the U.S. Agency for International Development later that year.

At a time when the Viet Cong had cut a number of rail lines and highways, the union's members made an agreement with AID to use their fishing junks to haul rice, medicines and diesel oil into South Viet Nam ports.

The successful operation broke the Viet Cong bottleneck and helped increase membership in the union. But there was a side benefit that helped to bring new dignity to the lives of the Fishermen.

Under terms of the agreement with AID, the union took 10 percent of gross income earned in carrying the cargoes and started a union welfare fund. This provided the seed capital for a national Fishermen's credit union.

Until that point, fishermen of the country traditionally had been lifetime debtors. A credit union to them was the means of freeing themselves and their families from the village money-lender who had long dominated their economic, social and even political lives.

The union conducts training programs in all parts of South Viet Nam for its members, officials and organizers. One of the most successful seminars was recently held in Rach Gia, where Toan heads the local.

The union's organizing and bargaining efforts have greatly improved fishermen's wages and benefits and have enabled it to operate three social welfare centers.

Thus, despite the warfare raging around them, South Viet Nam's Fishermen see a future of hope through their union.

Wider Legal Services Urged for Nation's Poor

Federal legal aid for the needy granted under the nation's anti-poverty drive should be greatly expanded, the National Council of Senior Citizens told Congress.

David H. Marlin, associate director of NCSC's program of legal research and services for the elderly, made the appeal before a Senate Special Committee on Aging.

The council is currently conducting legal aid projects under a $510,793 grant made last year by the Office of Economic Opportunity, and it was on the basis of this experience that Marlin testified.

"I can detail both from my own experience and from known facts on legal aid in this country the very urgent need faced by millions of the poor for legal assistance," Marlin declared.

He described two projects in which the NCSC is trying to expand legal services for poor, elderly Mexican-Americans in the San Antonio, Tex., and Albuquerque, N.M., areas.

In the San Antonio area, Marlin said, about 5,000 Mexican-Americans receive old age assistance but many more receive none because they entered the United States illegally and are afraid to apply to the government for help.

Estimating that there are more than 60,000 Mexican-American farm workers 65 and over who are "poverty stricken" in the Southwest, he added, "No group stands in greater need of legal aid than the Spanish-speaking Americans."

Marlin also described legal research and legal aid demonstration projects being carried out by NCSC throughout the United States.

They include a counseling program in Boston, legal aid in the area of housing at Venice and Culver City, Calif., and legal research projects being conducted in cooperation with law schools at Columbia and Duke universities.

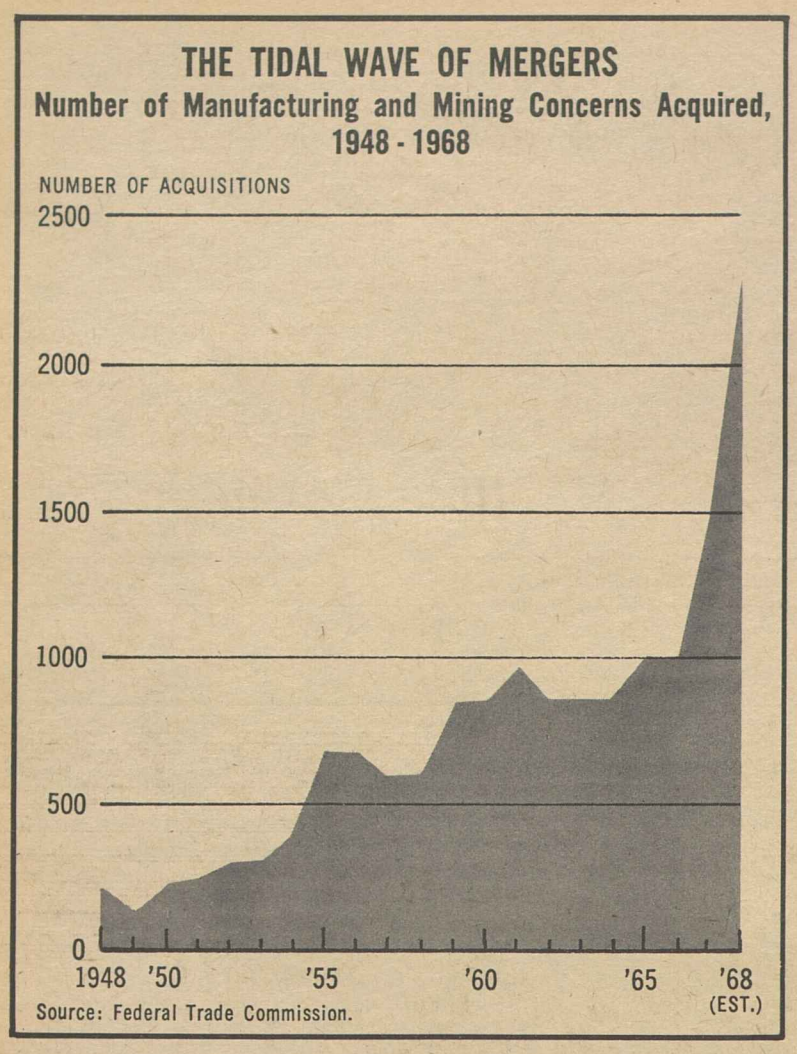
But his conclusion was that all of the NCSC plans and other legal aid now being provided for the poor falls far short of the actual need.

Crafts Training Set For Jobless

Kansas City—About 360 hard-core jobless workers will be trained for building and construction jobs under a contract signed here between the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the Builders' Association of Kansas City.

Nearly $1.5 million in federal funds has been allotted for the two-year training project under the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program, being carried out in cities across the U.S. by the National Alliance of Businessmen.

Cooperating in the program are six AFL-CIO building trades unions—Carpenters, Painters, Bricklayers, Lathers, Plasterers & Cement Masons and Laborers.



Five Drug Firms Offer $120 Million as Rebate

Five of the nation's largest drug manufacturers have offered $120 million to states, cities and consumers in settlement of suits charging them with price-fixing and over-charging on antibiotic drugs.

If the proposal is accepted all around, it will be the largest package settlement in the history of anti-trust cases.

Joining in making the offer were American Cyanamid Co., Charles Pfizer & Co., Bristol-Myers Co., Squibb Beech-Nut, Inc., and the Upjohn Co.

The first three firms were convicted in U.S. District Court in New York City in December 1967 for conspiring to control the production and distribution of $1.7 billion worth of antibiotics.

The three firms are appealing the conviction. All five asserted in announcing the proposed settlement that they were not admitting to wrongdoing and had "contributed greatly to the public health."

The initial suit in the case was filed against the manufacturers by New York City in 1964. It was aimed at countering a move by Pfizer to prevent the city from buying tetracycline — one of the so-called wonder drugs—from Italy. The city said it was paying up to five times more for drugs purchased from U.S. firms.

Since then, 43 states, Puerto Rico, 12 cities, more than a score of private hospitals and miscellaneous groups have brought or joined suits against the firms.

The overall offer provides $100 million for all governmental units who made purchases for themselves or for welfare recipients, including payments for wholesalers, retailers and individual concerns. There is another $20 million for non-governmental hospitals, Blue Cross associations and other insurers.

The five companies agreed to break down their responsibility for payment on the following percentage basis: Cyanamid, 40.3 percent; Pfizer, 34.1 percent; Bristol-Myers, 16.1 percent; Upjohn, 5.2 percent, and Squibb, 4.3 percent.

They claimed the right to withdraw from the settlement program if it is not accepted by Mar. 7 by all named plaintiffs and intervenors in the present suits.

Southern Mills Get U.S. Orders Despite Bias

(Continued from Page 1)

government contracts, had found the textile firms in violation of the federal policy.

Deputy Defense Sec. David Packard, however, said he has reviewed the case and obtained "personal assurances" from the heads of the companies that they would take steps to provide equal opportunity for Negro workers.

The Labor Dept. contract compliance office said it wasn't consulted about Packard's decision and would like to know just how specific the "assurances" were and what they covered.

The agency's acting director, Ward McCreedy, said: "Those must have been rather spectacular agreements for them to award the contracts based on what I know of the case." He said he will ask the Defense Dept. for "a full report."

In a related area, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz has before him a report from the contract compliance office that the Allen-Bradley Co., a Milwaukee electronics manufacturer, has refused to take steps to remedy discriminatory employment policies.

The decision on whether to disqualify the firm from government contracts was left by former Labor Sec. Wirtz to his successor.

Oklahoma Trades Continue Training

Forty Oklahoma City youths, unemployed and from minority groups, will be trained for skilled crafts under an extended Apprenticeship Outreach program, the Labor Dept. announced.

The "outreach" contract, for one year, grants the Southwestern Oklahoma Building & Construction Trades Council $48,625 to continue a highly successful program completed in November 1968.

Under its previous contract, the council nearly doubled its goal of getting 40 youths into apprenticeships by placing 70 of them in training programs of 10 crafts.

'Corporate Octopus':

Wave of Business Mergers Engulfs Nation's Economy

The greatest wave of business mergers in history is rolling through the nation, carrying with it grave implications for the economy, the public, workers and unions.

And its impact is felt most heavily in the growth of the industrial conglomerate—the "corporate octopus," writes Ray MacDonald in the February issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO magazine.

MacDonald, an AFL-CIO economist, points out that the number of mergers in mining and manufacturing zoomed from 219 in 1950 to 844 in 1960 to nearly 1,000 in 1966 and to about 2,300 in 1968.

But while this surge in the number of mergers is itself a matter for concern, the author notes, the characteristics of present-day mergers are cause for even greater apprehension.

Some of these characteristics, as the article brings them out, are:

- The merging of not only "bigs" with "smalls" but with "bigs" with "bigs."
- The increasing involvement of banks and insurance companies in mergers.
- The "widespread emergence" of the conglomerates-mergers of firms in unrelated industries.

The article cites Federal Trade Commission figures showing that where there were 101 mergers in 1966 involving an acquired company with assets exceeding $10 million, and there were 188 mergers in that category in 1968.

The FTC figures also show that in 1968, for the first time in history, a firm with assets of more than $1 billion was acquired in a conglomerate merger. Jones & Laughlin, the sixth-ranking steel producer, was the company and Ling-Temco-Vought took it over.

On the subject of financial institutions being involved in mergers, MacDonald points to the acquisition of United Life Insurance Co. by Teledyne and of the Paul Revere Life Insurance Co. by Avco.

He describes how major banks have increasingly become "involved in stock ownership of companies and interlocking relationships with them, through boards of directors."

By 1967 this involvement had reached a stage where a small number of banks—just 49—held 5 percent or more of the common stock in 147 of the 500 largest industrial corparations and had "interlocks" with 286 of them.

Earlier business mergers, going back to the turn of the century, MacDonald recalls, were nearly always one of two types: horizontal, among firms producing the same or very similar products; or vertical, involving the acquisition of a supplier or a customer firm.

These mergers resulted in concern about the danger of monopolies. Anti-trust laws were enacted and strengthened at times to curb the danger.

The article notes, however, that these laws "have not been applied to conglomerate - type mergers," with the exception of a recent FTC anouncement that it would challenge certain types of acquisitions of textile firms.

FTC figures show that between 1948 and 1967 there were 1,083 mergers in mining and manufacturing involving firms with assets of $10 million or more—and 734 of these were of the conglomerate variety.

Ling-Temco-Vought (LTV) is cited as an example of the "astronomical" size of the conglomerates. It is in airlines, computer technology, basic steel, aerospace, electronics, car rentals, meat packing and sporting goods.

One major problem arising from conglomerates as they affect unions, MacDonald writes, is that many of them refuse to break down their financial reports on a divisional basis.

This practice, he says, "muddies the waters of collective bargaining" since evaluation of a firm's finances has always had a high priority among the information needed by a union in negotiations. Also MacDonald notes, the National Labor Relations Board has "long held" that a union is entitled to such information.

The lack of financial reporting, the article shows, is probably due to the way in which many conglomerates are formed. They combine seperate earnings figures into one over-all figure as part of a manipulation to "pad paper growth." This boosts stock value and capital gains for stockholders.

MacDonald also describes many other ways in which conglomerates result in plant shutdowns and layoffs, increase union bargaining problems and have an impact on the prices of goods and services.

The concern over conglomerates, he states, also poses questions as to how these "concentrations of economic power" will affect competition, which is protected by the anti-trust laws.

So far, the development of conglomerates is far out-running knowledge about them. Members of Congress have attempted to throw a spotlight on the "super giants" in recent years. The FTC is expected to report soon on a study it is conducting on conglomerates.

Information from this study, MacDonald concludes, should "indicate much more clearly than is now known" the impact of conglomerates and "should lead to a careful review of government policy tailored to the needs of maintaining the health and vigor of the national economy and a democratic society."

In the meantime, he suggests, the Securities & Exchange Commission should require conglomerates to report in detail on the operations of their separate divisions in addition to reporting on the corporation as a whole.

Profits of Major Companies Show 7.3 Percent Gain in Fourth Quarter

Profits of major U.S. companies continued their steady upward trend in the final quarter of 1968, showing a gain of 7.3 percent over the same period of 1967, the Wall Street Journal reported.

While the increase was smaller than those of the first three quarters of the year, it nevertheless represented "a solid profit gain," the Journal said. The earlier gains over 1967 were 11.1 percent in the first quarter, 10.2 percent in the second and 13.6 percent in the third.

The newspaper's survey showed that after-tax profits of 521 major corporations totaled just under $6 billion in the fourth quarter last year compared to $5.5 billion for the same quarter of 1967.

The article suggested that the main reason for somewhat smaller profit increases in the fourth quarter, compared to rises in other 1968 quarters, was that the earlier increases "were just too big to continue very long."

In most industries, it added, profits have been soaring "so fast for so long that the gains are getting increasingly difficult to match even with strong sales gains, and in some cases, rising prices."

The newspaper's breakdown of fourth quarter profits by industries showed that 13 producers of copper and other metals registered by far the strongest gain among 31 different groupings.

Their combined net in the fourth quarter was about $163 million, a 106 percent increase over earnings of $79 million for the 1967 fourth quarter.

The article attribtued the sharp advance to the fact that earnings of nonferrous metal producers were reduced in late 1967 by an industry-wide strike.

But it also observed that since the start of 1969 the firms have benefited from price increases on copper, lead, zinc and nickel.

Taking 18 mining and metal companies as a whole, to include the copper and metal firms and five aluminimum companies, their combined profits were $231.6 million, up 57.4 percent over the final quarter of 1967.

Other industries presenting outstanding profit pictures, listed to show their fourth quarter profits and percent of increase, included:

Five farm equipment manufacturers, $59.6 million, up 47 percent; 14 building material suppliers, $91.2 million, up 25.5 percent; 15 specialty electrical equipment firms, 39.5 million, up 25 percent; nine office equipment makers, $312 million, up 24.1 percent and seven publishing companies, $18.9 million, up 23.1 percent.

Only one of the 31 groupings—eight airlines—showed a combined net loss in the fourth quarter. The article said the aggregate deficit of $9.5 million springs from the fact that airlines' percentage of total seats occupied is falling as many new planes are added to the fleets.

Only two other industry categories — 25 steel manufacturers and five distillers—had lower net profits in the final quarter compared to the period in 1967. The steel firms' combined profits were $200 million, down 23 percent, and the distillers' net was $44 million, down 14.1 percent.

Steel's comparatively bad fourth quarter, the Journal stated, was the result of a combination of continued heavy customer inventory liquidation, which held down shipments, and some price-cutting.

The article predicted, however, that the industry's profit picture would rebound in the current quarter of 1969, with shipments increasing and the cancellation of an earlier $22-a-ton price cut on hot-rolled carbon steel.

On Policy Planning:

Oil Official Named To New Labor Post

A Standard Oil Co. executive, based in England, has been named by Pres. Nixon to a new post of Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy Development & Research.

The appointment, subject to Senate confirmation, went to Jerome M. Rosow, 49-year-old employe relations manager for Esso Europe, Inc., a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Rosow worked as a federal government personnel official from 1942 to 1953, when he joined a Standard Oil subsidiary in Venezuela. He was assigned to the parent company in the United States from 1955 to 1966.

The policy planning post is similar in title to the position held by Daniel P. Moynihan when he was assistant secretary in the Kennedy Administration. The Labor Dept. later shifted the assistant secretary post to the Manpower Administration.

Unless the Nixon Administration seeks and gets congressional authorization for an additional assistant secretary, Rosow will be filling one of two still vacant assistant secretary posts.

No successor has yet been named for Esther Peterson, formerly assistant secretary for labor standards, or for George L-P Weaver, assistant secretary for international affairs.

In another area, the White House announced a controversial and apparent downgrading of the presidential consumer assistant post which had been held by Betty Furness.

It was preceded by a White House spokesman's alert to newsmen that an announcement was forthcoming which would indicate that the role of consumer affairs assistant was being "expanded in a very exciting way."

The actual announcement was that Pres. Nixon has named Willie Mae Rogers as his part time "consultant" on consumer affairs.

Miss Rogers will retain her regular job as director of the Good Housekeeping magazine's institute which awards its "seal of approval" to products advertised in the magazine.

The White House said there was "no concern" about a possible conflict of interest between the two jobs.

Earlier the Administration filled the key post of Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare by naming John G. Veneman, 43-year-old member of the California Assembly and a close friend of HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch.

Veneman is considered a moderate-to-liberal Republican, but his departure from the legislature reportedly aroused the ire of conservative Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan.

Reagan's concern is that the narrow GOP majority in the lower house might be threatened if a Democrat should be elected to succeed Veneman. There are now 41 Republicans and 39 Democrats in the Assembly and Veneman's district has a majority of registered Democrats.

A veteran civil rights leader, James Farmer, was named an assistant secretary in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to become the highest-ranking Negro appointee in the Nixon Administration.

Farmer was one of the founders of the Congress of Racial Equality and was jailed in Mississippi during a Deep South Freedom Ride. He left his CORE post in 1966 and since then has taught and been an unsuccessful Republican candidate for Congress in a Brooklyn district. He is 49.

Finch said he hoped Farmer will bring more young people into HEW by helping to "convince the students that we can bring the Vietnamese war to a conclusion and allocate more of our resources to some of the domestic problems, to convince a lot of the young people that HEW is where the action is in terms of solving these domestic problems."

Also announced was the appointment of James M. Beggs, 43, to the number two post in the Dept. of Transportation. The new under secretary has been an associate administrator in the National Aeronautics & Space Agency, in charge of research planning.

Seattle Mayor James Braman, 67, and Harvard Prof. Paul Cherington were nominated as assistant secretaries in the Dept. of Transportation.

ARBITRATION INSTITUTE at the University of Illinois, sponsored jointly by the AFL-CIO and the University's Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, was attended by representatives of midwest unions. Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education is shown instructing a class on subcontracting as an arbitration issue.

Labor Writer Loftus Named Aide to Shultz

Joseph A. Loftus, one of the nation's best-known labor reporters, has been named to a new post of special assistant for communications to Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

Loftus, 61, has covered labor and other major news beats for the New York Times since 1944. His earlier experience includes 11 years with the Associated Press, mostly in AP's Washington bureau. He is a longtime member of the Newspaper Guild and has walked picket lines as well as reported them.

Shultz said Loftus will advise the Labor Dept. on both communications with the public and press and on internal communications, will participate in policy formulation and work with the White House on communications matters.

John W. Leslie, a veteran career employe, will remain as director of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Information. The department's announcement said Leslie "will continue to supervise the operational phase of all public information efforts."

Loftus took leave from his newspaper work twice for graduate-level studies—in 1931 to earn a Master's degree at Columbia University and in 1960-61 to study at Harvard University on a Louis Stark fellowship.

AFL-CIO Institute Puts Focus on Arbitration

Champaign, Ill.—Preparation of mock union arbitration cases and courses taught by arbitration experts highlighted an institute here co-sponsored by the AFL-CIO and the Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations at the University of Illinois.

The institute was attended by 30 full-time representatives and staff members of midwest unions who spent a week dealing with the principles, procedures and techniques of grievance arbitration.

The sponsors reported they had applications from twice that number but had to limit enrollment to permit effective training. As a result, the AFL-CIO and the university will sponsor a second institute, March 23-28.

Represented at the first sessions were the Aluminum Workers, Boilermakers, Communications Workers, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Laborers, Meat Cutters, Machinists, Papermakers & Paperworkers, Rubber Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers and the Nebraska AFL-CIO.

The participants broke into small groups to prepare model arbitration cases, which were then evaluated by the entire institute.

Other sessions and courses were devoted to such topics as arbitration and the law, arbitrability, selecting arbitrators, costs of arbitration and ways of presenting evidence at arbitration hearings.

The institute also offered classes on three issues which are frequently the subject of arbitration—discipline of workers by employers, promotions and subcontracting of work.

Representing the AFL-CIO at the institute were Otto Pragan of the Dept. of Education and Rudolph Oswald of the Dept. of Research.

Speakers addressing the institute included AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, who spoke on economic problems facing the nation in 1969 and prospects for resolving them.

A feature of the graduation session, at which participants received certificates, was an address on "the future of arbitration" by William E. Simkin, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Service Union Job Training Plan Extended

A Service Employes program to train jobless workers in Washington for custodian jobs has proved so successful it is being extended for another year.

The program, jointly aided by the Labor Dept. and the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., will receive $292,986 in new federal funds to train and place 200 workers by April 1970. This will bring to 600 the number of persons receiving training under the program since 1967.

Trainees, nearly all Negroes, learn about cleaning mixtures, minor electrical repairs, rug and furniture shampooing, and a range of other subjects to equip them for employment. They also take remedial courses in reading, current events and simple arithmetic.

Michael J. Nash, director of the project, reported that nearly 90 percent of those who enroll complete the course.

Most of them previously had earned no more than $1.50 an hour when working. Project graduates, however, have been filling jobs at up to $2.50 an hour, with some starting at more than $3 an hour.

Fire Fighters Campaign For Greater Protection

The Intl. Association of Fire Fighters, many of whose members have been the target of snipers and rioters in civil disturbances in recent years, have called on local communities and the federal government to take immediate steps for their protection.

The recommendations stem from a report of a 13-member committee set up by IAFF Pres. W. H. McClennan last November. The committee's finding and recommendations are published in an IAFF manual titled "Fire Fighters Fight Fires, Not People."

Endorsed by the executive board of the 136,000-member union, the recommendations call for immediate revamping of fire service procedures and establishing protective operations to safeguard fire fighters against snipers and mobs.

The committee urged that fire fighters be equipped with protective clothing and that all new fire apparatus be designed to offer protection from gunfire and thrown missiles. It also suggested that the fire service officer at the scene be given power to decide when to withdraw fire fighters during a disturbance and that any attempt to arm fire fighters be resisted.

The union also called on Congress to make adequate funds available for the Fire Safety Act of 1968 which, it said, so far has been ineffective because no money has yet been appropriated to enforce it.

The committee recommended that the IAFF undertake a wide-ranging program of research and education to guide public officials on the needs and procedures of protecting fire fighters.

Megel Reappointed To Handicapped Panel

Carl J. Megel, legislative director of the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers and former AFT president, has been reappointed to the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for another three-year term.

Megel previously served six years on the committee after 12 years as union president. He is currently a vice president of the Intl. Federation of Teacher Unions, and a trustee of the United Nations Association of the USA.

725 Upgraded After Training At Sea School

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Licenses as engineers and deck officers have been obtained by 725 merchant seamen over the past three years as a result of completing courses at a jointly-operated union school here.

Operators of the school—Marine Engineers District 2 and Seafarers Atlantic, Gulf, Lakes and Inland Waters District—said it is the largest number of new and upgraded licenses produced by any of the existing maritime union training programs.

In a joint statement, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and Raymond T. McKay, president of MEBA's District 2, said the school serves as a "supplement" to the merchant marine academies and provides skilled manpower for merchant ships.

It was reported that 307 members of the SIU have qualified for licenses as marine engineers, and 329 MEBA members have upgraded their licenses since February 1966.

Deck officers' licenses have been awarded to 54 men and another 35, mostly veterans of the Navy and Coast Guard, have earned engineers' licenses.

The school, known as the District 2 MEBA-SIU A & G Maritime Upgrading Center, is housed in a complex of buildings consisting of classrooms, laboratories, machine and welding shops and dormitories.

The Center's entire program is financed by American-flag ship operators under collective bargaining agreements with the MEBA and SIU.

Proposals Under Review:

Tax Reform Pledged By Administration

The Nixon Administration has promised "a high priority" for tax reform and indicated that it will have at least some proposals to submit to the House Ways & Means Committee during hearings starting Feb. 18.

Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy said he and his top aides are "reviewing carefully" the tax reform proposals developed by the department's staff in the final months of the Johnson Administration.

Kennedy confirmed that he and Pres. Nixon met recently with Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) and Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.), the committee's senior Republican member.

The hearings are expected to continue for several months and the Administration's recommendations may be presented in bits and pieces over this period, rather than as a single package.

Kennedy cited three areas of emphasis in the Administration's tax policies.

"First," Kennedy said, is "the question of equity—are all Americans in similar circumstances paying approximately the same amount of income taxes?"

Kennedy noted that "recent testimony by the outgoing Secretary of the Treasury suggests that they are not. This area will receive our early attention," he pledged.

In a more controversial area, Kennedy reiterated the Nixon Administration's "interest" in the use of tax credits to private industry as a partial substitute for federal expenditures "to help solve the problems of the cities and of our disadvantaged."

He said studies in this area will move forward "as rapidly as possible."

On a long-range basis, with the implication that action might not be sought until next year, Kennedy suggested that the nation's entire tax system, state and local as well as federal, needs "a careful and searching re-examination."

Issues involved, he said, include "the strength of our domestic economy, our international financial position, the capacity to generate revenues to meet national needs."

Kennedy said "approaches to this long run problem" will be discussed in the months ahead "within the Administration and with congressional leaders."

The tax reform proposals drawn up by the Treasury Dept. staff under the Johnson Administration included a new "minimum income tax" which would make sure that wealthy persons who derived all or most of their income from tax-exempt sources would pay at least a portion of the tax imposed on those whose income comes from their paychecks.

The first phase of the House committee hearings will deal with the tax exempt status of foundations. The hearings will then move into other areas with broader impact on the nation's overall tax structure.

Nixon Orders Study on Farm Union Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

tee took the unprecedented step of passing a resolution urging the Labor Committee not to approve a bill.

Lack of machinery for union representation elections and inability to require farm employers to bargain with a union led to the development of the consumer boycott tactics to bring economic pressure on California grape growers.

Burns in Key Role

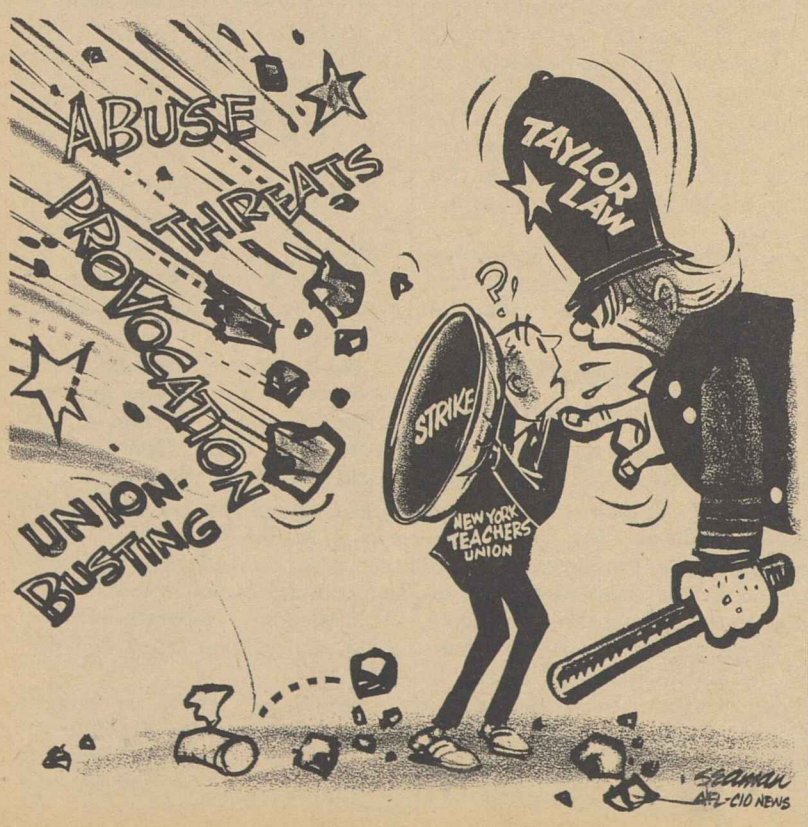
Presidential Counselor Arthur F. Burns has the job of coordinating the recommendations of the Cabinet members at the White House level. Burns has been quoted as saying that the solicitation of recommendations on various issues dosen't "necessarily" mean that legislation will be drafted or policies adopted by the Administration.

In other fields, Nixon asked Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell to consult with congressional leaders on whether to push for a constitutional amendment to allow 18-year-olds to vote.

He asked Budget Dir. Robert Mayo to propose better ways to coordinate federal food distribution programs. And he asked for studies and recommendations dealing with regional development assistance, federal highway expenditures, population growth problems and atomic research, among others.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS winners of the New York City AFL-CIO gather at the annual Lincoln's Birthday dinner in New York. The awards "in recognition of meritorious contributions to the cause of working people and the cause of free trade unionism" went to Ben J. Cohan, Office & Professional Employes Local 153; Edward Schneider, Ladies' Garment Workers Local 91; Irving Stern, Meatcutters Local 342, and Doris Turner, Retail, Wholesale & Department Store Union Local 1199. From left are Stern, Cohan, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, Miss Turner, New York AFL-CIO Council Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Schneider and Council Sec. Morris Iushewitz.

'Stop! You're Under Arrest'



Shultz's Top Aides Confirmed by Senate

The Senate has confirmed Pres. Nixon's nominations of four top-level Labor Dept. officials including William J. Usery, former Machinists representative, as assistant secretary.

The others are James D. Hodgson as under secretary, Arnold R. Weber as assistant secretary and Elizabeth Duncan Koontz as director of the Women's Bureau.

3 Union Men On Democratic Reform Panels

Democratic National Chairman Fred R. Harris has named trade unionists to two commissions set up to draft improvements in the method of selecting delegates to party conventions and in party rules, including those governing conventions and appointment of committees.

The key Commission on Party Structure & Delegate Selection, mandated by the last Democratic National Convention, will be headed by Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers, will serve on the 27-member commission which represents a broad, predominantly liberal cross-section of the Democratic Party.

The resolution creating the commission directed that there be open participation in the delegate selection process, that minority views be represented, and that every effort be made to have the delegate selection process take place entirely within the year of the convention.

A companion Commission on Rules will be headed by Rep. James G. O'Hara of Michigan, past chairman of the liberal Democratic Study Group in the House.

Among those serving with O'Hara are Joseph D. Keenan, AFL-CIO vice president and secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and Paul Sanchez, an AFL-CIO field representative.

Harris, who is a senator from Oklahoma as well as party chairman, said he has asked the Republican Party to join in a bipartisan effort to reform presidential nomination procedures. In some cases, changes in state laws would be necessary to carry out reforms.

Jobless Rate Matches 15-Year Low of 3.3%

(Continued from Page 1)

month, down 6,000 from December. BLS pointed to a "steady chipping away" in long-term joblessness over the past year.

On the jobs side, the government said the picture improved despite a net increase of 90,000 in the number of workers off payrolls because of strikes, mainly in the longshore and petroleum refinery industries.

The biggest gains in payroll employment in January were in wholesale and retail trade, up 165,000 to 14.4 million, and in services and government, both of which had increases of 50,000 to totals of 10.8 and 12.5 million, respectively.

Manufacturing employment, at more than 19.9 million, was up 13,000 over the month.

January employment figures in other areas, seasonally adjusted, were:

Construction, 3.3 million, down 32,000 from December; transportation and utilities, 4.3 million, down 11,000; and finance, insurance and real estate, 3.4 million, up 13,000.

The civilian labor force in January rose by 506,000 seasonally adjusted to 79,874,000. This was the third monthly increase in a row. The growth over the year amounted to 1.9 million.

The Labor Dept. also reported that average hourly earnings of rank and file workers rose 2 cents in January to $2.95, but a decline in the average workweek lowered average weekly earnings to $110.63.

Average weekly earnings for production and non-supervisory workers declined in mining, construction and manufacturing, but increased in trade and finance.

Despite a 2-cent rise in hourly earnings for factory workers, their average weekly earnings fell $1.05 to $126.36 due to a six-tenths of an hour drop in their workweek.

The workweek for all rank and file workers averaged 37.5 hours, down three-tenths of an hour from December. Over the year the average workweek was up two-tenths of an hour.

2-15-69

W. M. Thompson Elected To Rail Union Office

Ottawa, Ont.—William M. Thompson of Ottawa is a new vice president of the Maintenance of Way Employes, succeeding J. A. Huneault, who died Dec. 4.

Thompson, a former union general chairman on the Canadian Pacific Railway, was chosen by a meeting of the union's grand lodge officers and general chairmen.

Federal Union Council Elects Rademacher

James H. Rademacher, president of the Letter Carriers, has been elected chairman of the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, whose 34 affiliates bargain for federal workers in nearly every branch of government.

Rademacher, who had been council vice chairman, will fill out the 1969 term of the late E. C. Hallbeck, who had headed the GEC since 1961.

Hallbeck's successor as president of the Postal Clerks, Francis S. Filbey, was elected vice president of the GEC.

GEC delegates lauded Hallbeck's leadership in a resolution and voted a $1,000 donation to a memorial scholarship fund established by the Postal Clerks.

The new chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Robert E. Hampton, told the delegates that improved labor-management relations procedures in government will be a "high priority" goal of the Nixon Administration.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, February 22, 1969 | No. 8

Council Action Launches New Labor Studies Center

PLANS TO ESTABLISH a new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center are outlined to the federation's Executive Council by Education Dir. Walter Davis. The center is scheduled to begin operations next Labor Day, with tuition-free intensive courses for union leaders and staff.

Pioneer Program To Train Leaders

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A new, pioneering AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center has been created by the federation's Executive Council to develop trade union leadership through varied educational training programs.

The center is planned to go into operation in Washington, D.C., by Labor Day 1969, initially drawing its student body from full-time union officials and expanding later to offer courses for local union officers and ultimately rank-and-file members.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the council will set up a specific financing plan later at the sessions here and that he foresaw no problems in this regard. A report to the council, he said, estimated that the first-year cost would be about $350,000 rising to $600,000 in the third year. There would be about 400 students in the first year of operations increasing to about 900 in three years.

The training and education would be provided tuition free, but the unions sending students to the center would provide for their living costs.

Meany said that the feasibility study of the center, conducted under the guidance of the federation's Committee on Education and the Dept. of Education, showed a tremendous need and interest in the center. The need is growing daily, he stressed, for better educated trade union officials to handle the complex problems of the modern industrial system.

The center will be incorporated as a non-profit education institution governed by a Board of Trustees composed of 16 members—10 from the AFL-CIO and six from the public.

While a number of federation affiliates have set up their own training programs, the AFL-CIO-created-and-financed center marks the first time in the history of the American trade union movement that a national labor education center has been established.

The council statement said that it has been "long convinced of the need and desirability of such an educational institution and is now agreed that the AFL-CIO can and should establish one without further delay."

The adoption of the statement establishing the center came after the council heard a detailed report by members of the committee that conducted the feasibility study authorized by the council in September 1967.

The presentation was made by Walter Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, Prof. Fred Hoehler, director of labor studies programs at Michigan State University and former education

(Continued on Page 2)

Awaits Specific Programs:

Meany Looks to 'Reasonable' Relations with White House

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO foresees a "reasonable" relationship with Pres. Nixon and his Administration, federation Pres. George Meany declared here, but a good deal depends on the specific programs still to come and the future attitudes of the White House.

Meany's statement came at a press conference held in conjunction with mid-winter sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council here.

The federation president said he was "delighted," for example, that the President had ordered a study on coverage of farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act. The outlook on this matter and others requiring legislation, he said, will depend on the attitude of the Administration and leadership from the White House.

He noted, however, that any Administration plan to offset inflation by allowing unemployment to rise is "fundamentally wrong." Queried on a statement by Paul McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, that in order to check inflation there may be some rise in joblessness, Meany said:

"I don't buy the idea that we have to make that sort of sacrifice to get a stable economy." There is no sense in a policy of countering inflation, he asserted, "by putting more people out of work."

The council is scheduled to adopt later in its sessions comprehensive statements on the national economy and the question of inflation.

Meany briefly reviewed the 1968 election at the meeting of the COPE Administrative Committee, praising COPE for an outstanding job, especially in turning back the bid by George Wallace. The committee approved an annual register-and-vote drive to replace the biennial campaigns. The council will act on this later. **(Story, Page 4.)**

The opening sessions set out a number of policy positions highlighted by the creation of a pioneering AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center to develop trade union leadership

(Continued on Page 3)

Nixon Changes Lineup Of Poverty Programs

Pres. Nixon announced a reshuffle of key anti-poverty programs but told Congress he wants to continue the Office of Economic Opportunity as an "incubator" for new programs to help the poor.

As a first step, the President said, he is using his executive authority to delegate operation of a number of OEO programs to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and to the Labor Dept., effective July 1.

Nixon assigned the operation of the Job Corps to the Labor Dept., to be coordinated with other manpower programs administered by the department.

He delegated to Health, Education & Welfare the OEO's Head Start program for pre-school children, its Comprehensive Health Centers for poverty neighborhoods and its Foster Grandparents program under which retired volunteers receive modest payment for providing individual "grandfatherly" care to fatherless small children.

Several other OEO-initiated programs are already delegated to other agencies, including the operation of the Neighborhood Youth Corps by the Labor Dept. and the school-age Head Start Follow-Through program by HEW.

At least initially, supervision of Community Action programs will remain under OEO.

Although the announcement was

(Continued on Page 9)

$100,000 Grant Starts Fund for N.Y. Teachers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council set up a special fund to demonstrate labor's support for New York City's union teachers and launched a nationwide fund drive with a contribution of $100,000 toward the $220,000 fine imposed on the union by a court.

Federation Pres. George Meany named Vice Presidents David Sullivan and Max Greenberg to a subcommittee created by the council to "coordinate and manage" the fund-raising campaign.

The council said in a statement that "it deplores one-sided, unfair laws" such as the Taylor Act under which the United Federation of Teachers was fined. Its president, Albert Shanker, was sentenced to pay $250 and serve 15 days in jail when the teachers stayed out in defense of the union's contract late last year.

The UFT—Teachers Local 2—was "forced to strike the New York City school system for the most fundamental trade union reason—to protect the job rights" of its members, the council observed.

"Throughout this long and painful strike," the statement related, "the teachers had the wholehearted support of the

(Continued on Page 2)

Conditions Set On Chartering Police Union

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Chartering of a national union of policemen by the AFL-CIO was authorized by the Executive Council at its meeting here as soon as certain conditions are met.

The council accepted the recommendations of a special subcommittee and authorized AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to issue a charter for a policemen's union if and when:

- A suitable constitutional structure has been drawn up, on a national basis, "with commitments of affiliation of police organizations in a representative number of cities."
- Satisfactory assurances are received that such an organization will "confine itself strictly" to its jurisdiction and "will not encroach upon areas of employment represented by existing AFL-CIO affiliates."

The subcommittee, headed by Federation Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, was named at the last council meeting after an application for affiliation had been received from New York City's Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

The subcommittee said it was prepared to assist, in an advisory capacity, "any interim group or committee of police representatives in meeting these conditions."

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Vice Presidents Max Greenberg and David Sullivan, right, will coordinate the nationwide labor campaign to help New York Local 2 of the Teachers to pay a $220,000 fine imposed on the union for striking in violation of New York's anti-strike Taylor Law. The council started the campaign with a $100,000 donation.

Labor Protests Slash In Vocational Education

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO warned Congress and the Administration that they must restore slashes of vocational education funds in the 1970 budget or they will ge guilty of "short changing" the training needs of America's work force.

The Executive Council issued a statement attacking deep cuts in funds authorized to carry out a greatly expanded vocational education program enacted last year.

The statement noted that the budget contains only $288 million for all vocational education programs for 1970 although Congress authorized $865 million for the year.

"As a matter of fact," the council said, "the proposed 1970 budget even reduces grants to the states for comprehensive programs, including research, by $28 million below the 1969 appropriations."

The council also expressed concern that programs for work-study, residential vocational schools, curriculum development and training of vocational education personnel will expire on June 30, 1970.

The federation's leaders called upon Congress to renew in this session "these very important parts" of last year's legislation.

The council described the legislation, known as the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, as "a landmark in the history of vocational education." It noted that labor had "diligently" supported the measure.

Singled out for praise was one part of the legislation that consolidates all existing vocational education laws within the 1963 Vocational Educational Act and applies its standards in the allocation of federal funds.

Provisions of the legislation were cited as giving "new direction" to the total field of vocational training so as to aid students, unemployed workers, persons with special education needs, and the handicapped.

In other areas, the council pointed out, the new law authorized funds for training the poor and the disadvantaged, for consumer education, for innovative programs, and for testing new curricula and teaching methods in vocational education.

"Yet," the council concluded, "the substantial achievement inherent in this legislation, which greatly expands the federal government's commitments to the vital area of vocational education, is now threatened by the withholding of funds."

The statement also urged all state central bodies to participate "actively and resourcefully" with states advisory councils on vocational education.

Federal Unit Proposed To Channel Day Care Aid

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A single coordinating unit for child day care centers should be established within the federal government to meet an increasing need for these programs, the AFL-CIO declared.

An Executive Council statement pointed out that at present day care programs are so widely scattered through several departments "as to make it virtually impossible" for local communities to understand how to qualify or obtain funds for centers.

The new unit would take all applications for funds from communities and organizations and would establish a single set of rules for participation in federally-assisted day care programs, the council proposed.

The statement also called for change in existing federal law to permit employer contributions to trust funds set up by unions through collective bargaining to provide for day care programs.

The council further urged that:

- All states take full advantage of the federal matching funds available under Title IV of the Social Security Act for the establishment of day care centers.
- Congress appropriate the full $25 million it authorized last year under the Economic Opportunity Act to aid public or nonprofit agencies, including unions, in altering, renovating and operating day care facilities.
- The Head Start program for pre-school children, "which has been universally recognized as being an outstanding success, be continued at an expanded level."

The council said the need for day care facilities is "greatly intensified" by a steady increase in the number of working mothers.

Further, it continued, the need is increased "because many mothers who are public welfare recipients would voluntarily participate in work and training programs if adequate day care arrangements were available for their children."

Still others, it added, may be forced to use day care centers by mandatory provisions of the 1967 social security amendments that require many mothers to participate in training programs.

"We strongly believe that no mother should be forced to leave her children for employment," the council said, "but we also strongly believe that every mother ought to have available to her adequate day care arrangements for her children if she wishes to work."

The statement cited figures showing that the cost of day care per child is $2,000 a year, "an amount which very few working mothers can be expected to pay."

"Therefore," it concluded, "there should be federal funds available to defray at least part of the costs of day care for working mothers, including mothers now on public assistance after they obtain jobs."

Council Urges Savings Bonds Interest Hike

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its support for the U.S. Savings Bonds payroll savings plan but urged that interest rates "be increased to the average interest rate on U.S. notes issued during the previous year."

An Executive Council statement "wholeheartedly" supported the Savings Bond drive and urged workers to step up their purchase of bonds under the payroll savings plan.

It stressed that purchase of bonds in this way gives workers a savings program which has a number of advantages not found in many other single methods of saving.

"Payroll deductions," it said, "provide workers with an ideal method of participating in a regular, systematic savings plan, easily convertible into cash in financial emergencies, but geared to longer-term investment."

The council urged all AFL-CIO affiliated unions "to join with us" in endorsing the Savings Bonds campaign.

Council Scores Fine:

$100,000 Kicks Off Fund for Teachers

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO. After the strike, the union was severely penalized because of New York's unjust law."

When the sentence was imposed, the State Supreme Court justice who set the penalty on Local 2 and Shanker "noted the extreme provocation of the other parties to the dispute," but none of the other parties who opposed the teachers was penalized, the council noted.

It said that a law like the Taylor Act "contributes to disputes, provokes strikes and penalizes unions for the just performance of their duty to their members."

The council set the following course of action:

"To demonstrate in a concrete manner the trade union movement's support for the courageous acts of union members, this Executive Council will undertake the task of raising the money necessary to pay the fine levied against the New York City local" of the Teachers.

"We urge every affiliate of the AFL-CIO to contribute its fair share to the Local 2 Emergency Fund which we are today establishing with a contribution of $100,000 from the AFL-CIO."

The statement closed with a declaration saluting Shanker, "who has been sentenced to jail because he did his duty as a union official."

"We assure him and the members he represents the firm, continuing, practical support of the entire trade union movement in the campaign to give teachers the rights and benefits to which they are entitled."

At the time Shanker and the local were sentenced, Meany announced that he would ask the council to set up the fund-raising program. It was the first time since the Danbury Hatters case nearly 60 years ago, in the recollection of veteran unionists, that the entire labor movement had been rallied behind strikers heavily penalized by a court-imposed fine.

In New York, the UFT expressed its appreciation to Meany, the Executive Council and other AFL-CIO unions.

Shanker first offered to begin serving his jail sentence without delay so that he would be released in time to lead his union's fight against the Taylor Act at sessions of the state legislature in March and April. But he agreed to await the result of appeals.

The UFT already has appealed a court refusal to allow a jury trial on the contempt of court citation on which the union and its president were sentenced.

The Court action under the Taylor law grew out of three UFT stoppages last fall in protest against layoffs of teachers by the experimental Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district in Brooklyn. The union charged that district officials had refused to carry out their contract terms or to reinstate the teachers under terms of an arbitration decision. The UFT also charged that groups of "millitants" had invaded classrooms, taken them over and removed the assigned teachers.

Labor Studies Center Set Up By AFL-CIO

(Continued from Page 1)

director of the Steelworkers, and Otto Pragan, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Education.

Setting a target opening date for Labor Day 1969, the council said the center would be established temporarily in Washington, D.C., with a permanent resident facility to be selected there at a later date.

The center's objectives will be to develop trade union leadership through training programs in the various technical skills required of a union leader and through education programs in the social sciences and humanities "in order that technical skills be buttressed by a firm grounding in theory and philosophy."

In addition, the center will develop and engage in education programs "which will carry the labor movement's basic philosophy to all parts of the community and through its inter-union nature help involve its students in the total labor movement and thus strengthen all affiliated organizations."

A basic staff of full-time professionals for teaching and administrative duties will be recruited and will be supplemented with the part-time services of experts from other institutions.

The initial curriculum will include courses on the American system of unionism, labor economics, American society and civilization, effective reading and other subjects to meet the needs of the labor movement.

The center will establish special institutes to assist the various headquarters departments of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates; establish a special course of study to prepare union members for government service; "and ultimately, if appropriate, establish long-term courses and seminars in the social sciences and humanities."

Negro Voter Project Set As Salute to Randolph

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called on trade unionists throughout the country to honor the 80th birthday of federation Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph with a major outpouring of funds to finance voter education and registration projects in Negro communities.

The Executive Council adopted a statement noting the "tremendous contribution" made by Randolph to the trade union movement and his life's work of building a Negro-labor alliance.

Randolph, who stepped down recently as president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will mark his 80th birthday on Apr. 15. A special celebration will be held May 6 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York City to launch the new fund.

The fund's objectives, the council noted, will be the "strengthening of the political coalition of labor unions, Negroes and liberals which can achieve those economic and social reforms that will bring greater democracy and enduring peace to this nation."

At Mid-Winter Sessions:

Council Sets Forth Key Policy Positions

(Continued from Page 1)

through varied educational training programs. **(Story, Page 1).**

The council gave preference as an early order of business to the fine imposed on the New York local of the Teachers, voting to contribute $100,000 toward payment of the fine imposed by the court and naming a two-man committee to raise the rest of the $220,000. **(Story, Page 1.)**

The resignation of Vice Pres. Ralph Helstein for reasons of health was accepted by the council effective Feb. 21. A subcommittee was designated to recommend applicants for that vacancy and two others caused by the recent deaths of Vice Presidents John J. Grogan and George M. Harrison.

Another subcommittee was established to study the possible restructuring and makeup of the council with action expected by the time of the next convention, scheduled to open Oct. 2 in Atlantic City.

In other actions, the council:

- Called for direct, good-faith negotiations between the Arab nations and Israel as the key to lasting peace in the Middle East and condemned the rejection of such talks by Egypt's Nasser and his allies as "tantamount to a . . . determination to wage a war of extermination against the Israeli people." **(Story, this Page.)**
- Authorized the chartering of a national union of policemen as soon as certain structural prerequisites are met and assurances received on jurisdictional limits. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Voted to withdraw the AFL-CIO from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions following a recommendation to do so from the federation's international affairs committee. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Strongly reaffirmed support for the farm workers strike and boycott of California table grapes, declaring "we are determined that they succeed and we intend to help them every inch of the way." It added that labor awaits with "great interest" the Administration report on coverage of farm workers under the national labor law. **(Story, this Page.)**
- Called for rejection of the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code by the individual states on an "as is" basis and urged amendments to get rid of the worst features of the code designed as a "model" law on consumer credit. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Urged a single coordinating unit for day care centers at the federal level to meet the increasing need for such programs as well as changes in existing federal law to permit employer contributions to trust funds established by collective bargaining to provide for such programs. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Called for updating the Hill-Burton Act to provide grants-in-aid for the development of complete health services and not just health facilities, along with comprehensive health systems. **(Story, Page 9.)**
- Called on Congress to restore budget cuts and provide all necessary funds to make the 1968 vocational education law operative, expressing its grave concern at the cutbacks. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Rallied all unionists to support the 80th birthday celebration of A. Philip Randolph in New York May 6 and to contribute to the fund to be established in Randolph's name to finance voter education and registration projects in Negro communities. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Voted support for the Oil Workers strike against companies that have still not signed the agreement reached with other companies and called for all possible assistance from affiliates and state and local central bodies. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Urged affiliates to lend whatever support they can to the Upholsterers union in its dispute with Economy Furniture of Austin, Tex. **(Story, Page 10.)**
- Reaffirmed its support of the U.S. Savings Bonds payroll savings plan but urged that the interest rates on the bonds be increased to the average interest rate on U.S. notes issued during the previous year. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council heard reports from Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, and Donald Slaiman, director of the Dept. of Civil Rights.

It discussed with Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) the question of direct election of the President. Bayh is sponsoring legislation, along with a number of other senators, to abolish the Electoral College and provide for direct elections.

The council is slated to take a position on the question and other voting and electoral matters before the end of the sessions.

THE CHAIRMAN of the Senate's Constitutional Amendments subcommittee, Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), outlines his proposal for direct, popular election of the President to a session of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. He is flanked by federation Pres. George Meany and Vice Pres. David Dubinsky.

Direct Israel-Arab Negotiations Called Key to Peace in Mid-East

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Lasting peace in the Middle East can only be brought about by direct, good-faith negotiations between the Arab nations and Israel, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council termed rejection of negotiations by the Nasser regime in Egypt and its allies "tantamount to a refusal to accept the existence of the State of Israel and a determination to wage a war of extermination against the Israeli people."

It warned that the most that can be expected of third party intervention in the smouldering dispute "is to separate the combatants temporarily."

To lay the foundations for "a just and lasting peace," the Executive Council said the United States, Soviet Russia, France and Britain should join in urging that:

- Nasser stop transferring to Jordan "the thousands of Palestinians now in the Egyptian army."
- The 15,000 Iraqui troops now stationed in Jordan be speedily sent home.
- Arming and assistance to guerrilla terrorist bands be halted by all governments and Israel discontinue all retaliatory measures.
- A conference of all governments in the Middle East be called, in cooperation with the United Nations, to devise joint action on the refugee problem. This should include compensation by Israel, contributions from "oil-rich" Arab lands, and resettlement of the Palestinians primarily in Arab countries.
- Israel should offer its Arab neighbors "generous peace terms" on the signing of a treaty establishing secure frontiers and the full rights enjoyed by other nations in use of the Suez Canal and the Tiran Strait.

The council statement charged that the Soviet role in the Middle East dispute has been that of "a firebrand rather than a fire brigade."

It said Moscow's effort has been to enable Nasser to gain through "diplomatic, political and economic pressure" that which he was not able to gain on the battlefield.

If these tactics should succeed, the council warned, "the cause of peace in the Middle East would be doomed, Soviet imperialist power enormously strengthened, and the likelihood of a global nuclear conflagration much greater."

The statement also denounced "the recent barbarous hangings" in Iraq as a step "which can only be roundly condemned by all decent mankind."

The council charged that the Soviet Union has to bear a major share of responsibility for the deteriorating situation in the Middle East.

It has provided Nasser and his allies with "the most sophisticated weapons for aggression," the statement said, and provided training and advanced weapons to thousands of Arab guerillas.

Although Moscow "has already suffered two costly failures" with Nasser, the council said, "it realizes that it cannot win without him."

Farm Workers' Union Draws Strong Support

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Farm workers are entitled to be treated "in exactly the same manner as other workers" now covered by U.S. labor laws, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared as it strongly reaffirmed support for the United Farm Workers and their California grape boycott.

"We are determined that they succeed," the council asserted, "and we intend to help them every inch of the way."

The statement noted that Pres. Nixon has instructed his Secretaries of Labor and Agriculture to report on the question of coverage for farm workers under national labor laws.

"We await this report with great interest," the council said, "for we are convinced that fair-minded men could make only one finding—that farm workers are entitled to be treated in exactly the same manner as other workers. . . ."

The council's statement related that the grape pickers and their union—the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee—are "continuing and expanding their fight for the fundamental rights now enjoyed by other workers—the right to unite freely in a labor union and the right to bargain collectively."

"Today those rights are denied to farm workers because of a specific unfair provision of the National Labor Relations Act," the council said. "There is no reason in justice for blocking farm workers from access to the law.

"Only the intransigent opposition of the employers keeps farm workers in this category of second class citizens."

In pursuit of their rights, the statement reported, farm workers have mounted a boycott of California table grapes with "millions of trade union members, civil rights supporters, members of church groups, clergymen, civic and political leaders, teachers, students and housewives" participating.

"Alarmed at the success of the boycott, which is now spreading to Europe, the John Birch Society, the National Right to Work Committee and the ultra-conservative American Farm Bureau Federation are now openly allied with the growers.

"This Executive Council affirms our intention of continuing to support these workers in their valiant efforts. These men and women, who are fighting for their human dignity, are entitled to have a union. We are determined that they succeed, and we intend to help them every inch of the way."

LABOR'S POLICY in broad areas of national concern is shaped by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting. Council actions dealt with problems of labor, the nation and the world.

NEWSMEN COVERING the mid-winter meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council question federation Pres. George Meany after a council session in Bal Harbour, Fla.

'Serious Drawbacks' Condemned In Proposed Uniform Credit Code

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO warned of "serious drawbacks" in a proposed "model" state law on consumer credit and called for its rejection as it now stands.

The federation's Executive Council said it can't endorse the Uniform Consumer Credit Code which is expected to be introduced in every state legislature meeting this year. The code was drafted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, whose members are appointed by the governors of the 50 states.

A major drawback, the AFL-CIO statement said, is the "extraordinarily high" ceilings on installment finance charges and interest rates. The council said it was "shocked" at the proposal to allow interest rates of 18 to 36 percent.

The so-called model law would repeal virtually all existing state laws on consumer credit—including some that do a better job of protecting the consumer interest than the proposed legislation.

While the code includes some needed reforms, the council statement stressed that it was drafted as a compromise between the interests of consumers and creditors and has major deficiencies from the consumer point of view.

Because existing state laws vary so widely, the Executive Council urged that AFL-CIO state central bodies take a long, hard look at the "lengthy, complex and sweeping" proposed code.

The council statement suggested:

"In states with a large body of existing legislation, state AFL-CIO central bodies will probably find it best to reject the code and instead seek improvements in their present laws, borrowing good features from the code where appropriate.

"In states with little or very deficient legislation, state central bodies may find it advisable to start with the code as a working basis, but should seek amendment of its worst features."

But in any event, the council said, the complex legislative proposal shouldn't be railroaded through as an unchangeable package.

The Executive Council statement spelled out these "principal objections" to the consumer credit code:

- The proposed finance charge ceilings of up to 36 percent "would inevitably result in exorbitantly high credit costs."
- The 10 percent interest rate which would be allowed on first mortgages is "excessive."
- Provisions on wage garnishment could result in lessening of existing protection for wage earners in a number of states. And labor "cannot in any case endorse a 'take' by creditors as high as 25 percent of a person's wages."
- The AFL-CIO is "alarmed" at the proposed general repeal of present state consumer credit legislation "regardless of whether it is superior to code provisions or covers subjects not covered in the code."

The council offered the assistance of the AFL-CIO staff to state central bodies in connection with credit code legislation.

It added that the federation will continue to seek consumer protection through federal legislation, wherever possible.

"Federal minimum standards in the consumer credit field may in fact be necessary to reach the states in which reform is most needed and where creditor lobbies are most likely to succeed in blocking it," the Executive Council concluded.

COPE Acts to Press Annual Voter Drives

Bal Harbour, Fla.—An annual register-and-vote drive has been unanimously approved by the COPE Administrative Committee as a key part of organized labor's year-round political education and action program.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council is scheduled to vote its approval later in sessions here and provide for financing the annual drive.

Since 1960 the AFL-CIO has mounted register-and-vote campaigns every two years. Experience has shown, the Administrative Committee reported, that the biennial drives lose their effectiveness because of voters moving, being purged from registration rolls and other factors. To keep registration and voting participation high, COPE urged the annual campaigns.

Earlier campaigns had been financed by a 5-cents-per-member voluntary assessment plus contributions from the federation.

The Administrative Committee—made up of members of the Executive Council plus presidents of about 25 federation affiliates and attended by fulltime union political action officials—concentrated on the 1969 city and state and the 1970 congressional elections.

It noted that of the 25 Democrats who will seek re-election to the Senate in 1970, there are 21 proven liberals with excellent voting records and that organized labor will have a "tough job" because of this arithmetic in the 1970 campaigns.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the session that COPE, under the direction of Al Barkan, did an outstanding job in the 1968 elections and that the trade union movement overall could congratulate itself on the job turned in—specifically on maintaining the liberal margins in the 91st Congress and in turning back the Wallace bid for President.

The polls showing George Wallace with about 30 percent of the vote of union members in early September were essentially correct, but the COPE effort turned this around and Wallace is estimated to have received between 6 and 8 percent of labor votes on election day, Meany said.

Oregonian Named To Manpower Post

The commissioner of Oregon's Dept. of Employment, J. Nicholas Peet, has been named U.S. Manpower Administrator.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz said Peet will be "the principal operating administrator" for the "full range of manpower programs" under the Labor Dept. He will report to Arnold Weber, the recently named Assistant Sec. of Labor for Manpower.

The appointment in effect adds a new top management layer to the manpower program. Under the previous administration, Stanley Ruttenberg had served as both assistant secretary and manpower administrator.

Peet, 43, had been a career state employe in Oregon before being named commissioner in 1965.

Holdout Firms Hit:

Council Pledges Aid To Refinery Strikers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Every influence available to the labor movement must be brought to bear on oil firms that refuse to bargain realistically with striking oil workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council said in a statement that it notes "with satisfaction" the settlements won by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers from a number of firms in the strike of 60,000 OCAW members. The walkout began Jan. 4 at nearly 100 installations of several dozen companies.

"It is significant," the council said, "that a few companies continue to resist settlement with the striking unions on the same basis as has been accepted by most of the industry."

"The failure of Shell, Standard of California, Standard of Ohio, Continental and certain smaller companies to agree to fair and uniform settlements must not go unchallenged by the labor movement."

The strike has demonstrated, the council pointed out, that the oil industry "cannot deal arrogantly with trade unions but must bargain with them realistically." It called on all affiliated unions and central bodies to "render every possible assistance" to Oil Workers still on strike.

"Federal, state and local public officials and civic leaders should be made aware that the conduct of these companies will not be tolerated. We support the men on the picket lines and, if called on to do so, will support any consumer boycotts which may be declared."

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron expressed the thanks of his members for AFL-CIO support, and asked continuance of that backing until the final contract is ratified. He described the settlements made so far and cited the aid received from AFL-CIO unions and departments, especially the Maritime Trades Dept. and the Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Grospiron announced the latest settlement—with Texaco for 7,400 employes on terms conforming to the previously established pattern. The union approved the company offer and sent it to the local unions for a membership vote. Return to work was set for Feb. 20 if the settlement is ratified.

That leaves some 8,000 union members still on strike, Grospiron said. Involved are employes of the four big firms listed by the council, plus Phillips, Skelly, Signal, Douglas, and a scattering of smaller refiners.

Shell Oil came to terms with the union for 1,600 employes at Houston, but imposed conditions at other locations that kept 2,600 other workers still on strike.

One Shell plant management demanded that all strikers take a physical examination before being permitted to return to work. Another wanted to penalize strikers on vacation pay, and others made demands that the union called "minute for such a multi-million-dollar corporation."

OCAW committees voted last July to seek major contract improvements from the highly profitable refining industry. The first agreement—with Union Oil and its Pure Oil division—was valued by the union at 69.6 cents an hour over two years. Later settlements have varied from 64 to 70 cents, including increased shift differentials and insurance programs.

AFL-CIO Withdraws As Member of ICFTU

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council, acting on the recommendation of the federation's international affairs committee, has voted to withdraw from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany announced the action at a press conference noting that the vote was unanimous with one member abstaining and one voting present. The Federation will pay its dues to the ICFTU through the end of February 1969.

Meany stressed that the AFL-CIO will continue to be extremely active in the international labor field with federation affiliates working with the international trade secretariats which are independent organizations and are not part of the ICFTU.

He said that the federation will continue its own activities through the American Institute for Free Labor Development which concentrates on South America, the African-American Labor Council and the similar organization created last year for Asia.

The AFL-CIO President told reporters that the federation had become "completely frustrated" over the past few years with the operations of the ICFTU and that there no longer was any justification for continued membership. The AFL and the CIO were founding members of the ICFTU in 1949.

The handling of the bid by the Auto Workers to join the ICFTU after disaffiliating from the AFL-CIO, was the "last straw" in the general conduct of affairs over the past several years, Meany said.

He noted also that despite ICFTU repeated policy statements against trade union contacts with Soviet bloc countries and the Soviet Union many members of the ICFTU have ignored the policy and are meeting with Communist officials as a part of a rapprochement policy. This, he said, undermines the original concept in founding the ICFTU as an anti-Communist organization.

The ICFTU Executive Board had tabled a bid by the UAW to affiliate despite a request from the AFL-CIO that it reject the proposal outright. Recently ICFTU committees met to review the matter and voted to recommend rejection to the board by a split vote of 5 for, 3 against and one abstention. The ICFTU is made up of national trade union centers from the non-Communist world with the understanding that only one such center can represent a country.

Daniel McLaughlin Dies, Ex-ANG Vice President

West Orange, N.J.—Daniel A. McLaughlin, veteran newsman and Newspaper Guild leader, died of a heart attack at 56. He was an ANG vice president until 1967, when ill health brought his resignation.

Anniversary of Labor's Magazine:

First Issue of Federationist Still Timely 75 Years Later

Labor's magazine, the American Federationist, takes a backward look this month to its first issue 75 years ago and finds many of the concerns of 1894 very relevant to today's labor movement.

The anniversary issue lets the founders of the magazine—Samuel Gompers was the editor—speak for themselves.

But allowing for differences in writing style, the more flowery prose of an earlier era, some of the reprinted articles wouldn't be out of place in today's labor press.

The magazine's first editorial touched on the flexibility of the trade union movement to respond "to changed industrial conditions" and to "meet the continual new requirements of the wage-working classes." (Excerpts, Page 6.)

It is reprinted in the anniversary issue, along with an article by a leading writer and social reformer of the times, Henry Demarest Lloyd, photos from the 1890's and prints of early union labels and emblems.

The current issue, reproducing the cover of the first Federationist on its own cover, also contains an interview with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Saul Miller, Federationist executive editor **(Excepts, Page 7)**, and an article on the magazine's history by Robert B. Cooney, its assistant editor.

The magazine "could not have been founded at a less promising time," Cooney notes, pointing out that the nation was in the grip of depression, industry was stagnant, millions were jobless, strikes were being crushed and "labor was on the defensive."

Yet the articles in the first issue, he says, were "impressive and serious discussions of the issues of the day by leading writers, inside and outside the labor movement."

Although massive unemployment, widespread poverty and the general weakness of organized labor that prevailed then are gone today, aspects of those problems still exist and in some areas are more critical than ever, Cooney observes.

He points to poverty and unemployment among Negroes, Mexican-Americans and residents of Appalachia; to denial of union rights for farm workers; to human misery in large-city ghettos.

"A sobering parallel between then and now has to do with labor's concern over monopoly power and price-fixing," Cooney states.

The article by Lloyd, reprinted from the issue of March, 1894, was a strong condemnation of business monopolies and their price-fixing practices. It preceded by only a few months publication of Lloyd's book, "Wealth Against Commonwealth," an expose of the oil trust.

That trusts are just as much a cause for labor's concern now is driven home by another article in the February issue—not dealing with the anniversary. It describes the "tidal wave" of conglomerate mergers that is moving through the nation with grave monopolistic implications.

The editorial—or "salutatory"—in the first issue of the Federationist stressed the purpose of the magazine in these terms:

"To voice the demands of the toiling masses, to advocate their rights, to expose the wrongs from which they suffer, to defend them alike from the attacks of avowed enemies and opponents. . . ."

In the interview, Meany said that experience has indicated that the founders of the magazine "were absolutely right" in recognizing the need for the publication.

While dissemination of news about unions by the media of communications "is much greater than it was" when the magazine was founded, he continued, this is largely due to labor's efforts at getting out news.

He added, however, that even today much of the press in the nation "by-and-large is not friendly to the trade union movement . . . not any more friendly than it was back in those days."

Meany praised the Federationist as having served the labor movement "very well" in presenting workers with news on national issues and problems. He said the magazine has adjusted to meet changing conditions and it will continue to keep up with the times.

AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany and Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan examine the 75th anniversary issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's magazine. Looking on is Saul Miller, left, Federationist executive editor.

Pollock, Wilkins Protest Textile Contract Awards

The Nixon Administration was urged to reconsider a Defense Dept. award of multi-million dollar contracts to three southern textile firms found to have discriminated against Negro workers.

Protests against the contracts were made by Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America and Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Pollock wrote Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz that the decision to award contracts to companies "on the basis of promises, rather than performance, is hardly a sound policy."

He noted the bypassing of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance, which had reported earlier that the companies had refused to take "affirmative action" to remedy job discrimination.

Wilkins, in a wire to Pres. Nixon, said all three firms—J. P. Stevens & Co., Dan River Mills and Burlington Industries—have "long histories of job discrimination."

He termed the fact that the Defense Dept. did not specify what corrective action the companies had to take "incompatible with the public's right to know and the pledge of an 'open' administration."

Wilkins asked Nixon to order a review to determine if the companies "are indeed in full compliance" with non-discrimination policies.

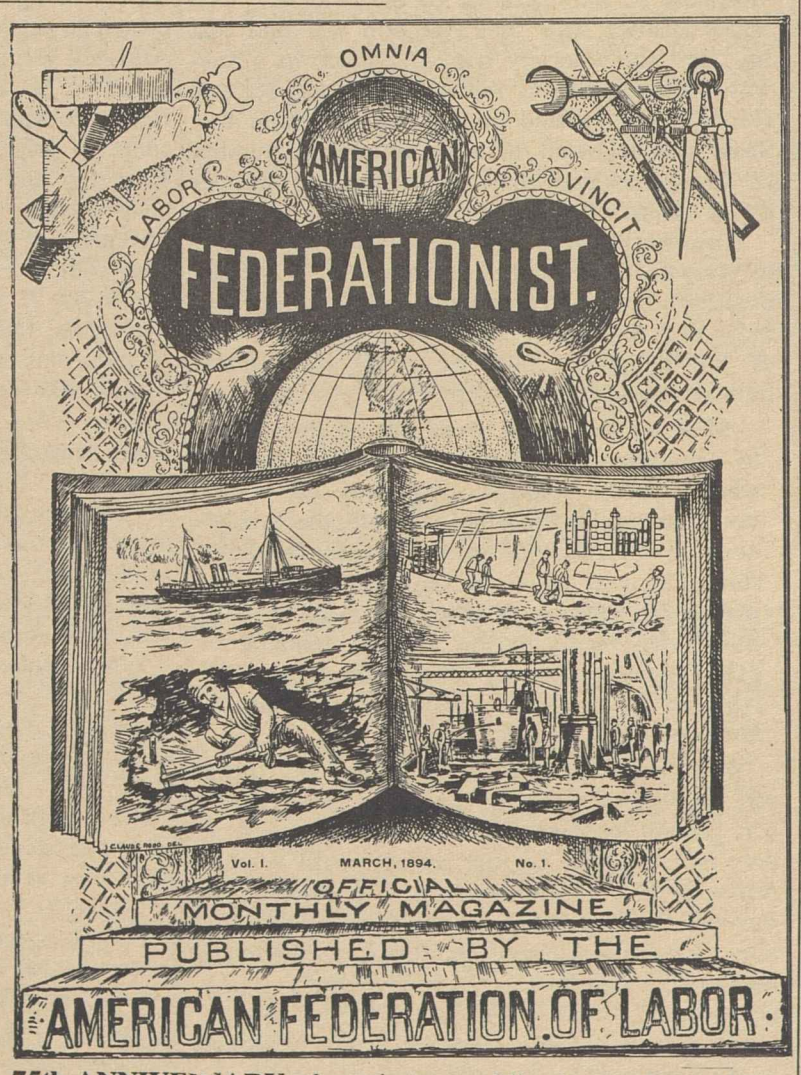
Shultz, during an appearance on the Issues and Answers television program, said if the companies persist in discrimination, "you can be sure we will be quite willing to withdraw those contracts."

He said he considered it proper to use the government's contracting power to remedy discrimination but didn't think the solution was "to clobber people right and left with this kind of power."

Shultz said the companies had made "some progress, but not enough." However, he claimed that Deputy Defense Sec. David Packard had told the heads of the companies to change their policies, "no ifs, and or buts about it."

Pollock, in his letter, noted that the J. P. Stevens firm "has a long record of violations of the National Labor Relations Act." He said labor considers the denial of employment to workers who support a union "as blatant a violation of their civil rights" as denial of jobs because of race.

Instead of "making progress in the direction of using government contracts to enforce the law," Pollock charged, the Administration appears to be "condoning subterfuge and evasion."



75th ANNIVERSARY of continuous publication is observed by the February issue of the American Federationist. The AFL-CIO magazine reprints this cover from the first issue, published by the AFL in March 1894.

Rail Emergency Board Offers 3-Step Pay Hike

An emergency board in Washington has recommended a series of wage increases for railroad conductors and engineers, plus funds to correct pay inequities in both crafts.

The board, created Jan. 13 by Pres. Johnson to block potential strikes, handled separate disputes between the carriers and 15,000 conductors, represented by the AFL-CIO United Transportation Union, and 35,000 members of the non-affiliated Locomotive Engineers.

The board recommended pay increases adding up to 10 percent in three steps for conductors and engineers paid on a daily rate basis: 5 percent retroactive to last July 1, plus 2 percent effective Jan. 1, 1969, and 3 percent to become effective next July 1.

Conductors and engineers paid on a mileage rate, who generally earn more than daily-rate workers, would receive a 3.5 percent increase retroactive to last July 1, plus 2 percent on Jan. 1, 1969, and 3 percent next July 1.

For the conductors, the board called upon the carriers to put into a fund the equivalent of a 1 percent pay increase plus 5 cents per hour for each conductor. The union and managements would negotiate its distribution to correct inequities. Failing agreement, the issue would be submitted to arbitration.

The board recommended an eighth holiday for the conductors and lowering of their service requirement for two weeks vacation to two years from the present three. Fringe benefits were not involved in the engineers dispute.

The board urged further bargaining on the conductors' proposal to revise the present length-of-train provision so as to give further wage increases for longer trains.

In the case of the engineers, the board did not suggest amounts to be put into a fund to correct inequities, but in other ways the proposal was identical to the one advanced for conductors.

The three-man board also recommended that the unions accept a "moratorium" to the extent that any new notices served on the railroads would not be progressed under the Railway Labor Act to a strike stage before Jan. 1, 1970. In effect, this would mean the agreements would run for 18 months, from July 1, 1968 to Jan. 1, 1970.

The unions have been seeking substantially larger pay increases than the board offered. Both served notices for 15 percent general wage increases, and the conductors offered a variety of proposals for correcting inequities.

The board's wage recommendations adhered to a pattern previously negotiated by other unions and the railroads. However, the amount proposed for the conductors' fund went beyond the pattern and the railroads' last offer.

Spokesmen for the UTU, BLE and the rail managements declined comment on the board's recommendations pending further study.

Recommendations by an emergency board under the Railway Labor Act are not binding but are considered a basis for further bargaining and a settlement. There can be no strikes or imposition of new wages and rules by management prior to Mar. 14, when the law's 60-day "cooling off" period expires.

The board consisted of the Rev. Leo C. Brown of St. Louis University, chairman; Paul N. Guthrie, head of the University of North Carolina economics department; and Abram H. Stockman, a New York attorney.

Floyd E. Smith Nominated as IAM President

The Machinists announced that nominations for top union posts have closed with IAM Vice Pres. Floyd E. Smith of Cleveland, nominated without opposition to succeed Pres. P. L. Siemiller and Vice Pres. Eugene D. Glover of Chicago slated to succeed Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore.

Siemiller and DeMore will retire June 30 because of a compulsory retire-at-65 provision in the union constitution. Both took office July 1, 1965. Siemiller has been an AFL-CIO vice president since Dec. 12, 1965.

The IAM constitution requires that a candidate receive the endorsement of at least 10 locals in order to qualify for a place on the election ballot. Smith was nominated by 972 of 975 locals for president, with three locals supporting other candidates. Glover was supported by 968 locals, with two other candidates receiving one nomination each.

Eleven candidates for vice president will contest for nine places on the IAM Executive Council.

'The More Things Change . . .'

THERE IS AN OLD FRENCH MAXIM that every schoolboy exposed to the language somehow lingeringly remembers: The more things change, the more they remain the same.

The 75th anniversary issue of the American Federationist is perhaps the latest example of the innate wisdom of the French adage. In looking back to its roots in 1894, the magazine this month publishes the editorial in the very first issue entitled Salutatory. Here in part is what it said:

"We shall, no doubt, incur the displeasure of the special pleaders, the theorists who have 'just discovered' the most improved scheme by which all the injustice accumulated since the time of man's first existence, may be swept from the face of the earth at once—now.

"Nor are we unmindful of the truth that some of the impetuous and impatient of those who may even wish us well, may not be entirely satisfied.

"If we understand the purpose of the publication of the American Federationist correctly, and we think we do, it is to voice the demands of the toiling masses, to advocate their rights, to expose the wrongs from which they suffer, to defend them alike from the attacks of avowed enemies and opponents as well as those who, under the guise of friendship, would divert their entire efforts into such channels which would leave them defenseless against the rapacity of those who prey upon them today and will continue to prey upon them until the yoke of industrial serfdom is forever overthrown. . . .

"There is quite a number of very well-meaning people, who, having given the Trades Unions but superficial thought regard them as organizations, so rigid in character and form, that they cannot expand and accommodate themselves to changed industrial conditions. That this view is founded upon error every student and keen observer concedes. The same changes and development which are ever going on is reflected in and by the Trades Unions. In truth, there is no organization on earth which expands so readily, or which can so readily and effectually meet the continual new requirements of the wage-working classes as do the Trades Unions.

"The Trades Unions are the reflects in organized, crystallized form of the best thought, activity and hopes of the wage-workers. They represent the aggregate expression of discontent of labor with existing economic, social and political misrule. The Trade Unions are exactly what the wage-workers are and can be made exactly what they may please to make them. Active or sluggish; keen or dull; narrow or broad gauged, just as the members are intellectual or otherwise. But, represent as they may either of these alternatives, the Trade Union is the best form of organization for the toilers to protect their present interests as well as to work out their salvation from all wrong.

"In politics we shall be as we always have been, *independent*. Independent of all parties regardless under which name they may be known. The only interest we shall have in either is their real, not merely their avowed, attitude towards labor. . . .

"Our contemporaries—the labor press of America—we count not only as our friends, glad to give and entitled to receive mutual support and co-operation, but we also look upon them as the vanguard and pioneers of the grand army of organized labor. We shall endeavor to work together for the organization of our fellow-toilers, to spread the light and do yeoman service to usher in the dawn of that better day for which the history of the human family has been one vast preparatory struggle."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Washington, D. C. 20006
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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, February 22, 1969 No. 8

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If You Can't Stand the Heat . . .

A Word Edgewise:

New Orleans Trial Marked By 'Alice in Wonderland' Air

By John P. Roche

WHILE IN GENERAL, as a professor of constitutional law, I am cautious about commenting on current trials, I must say that the proceedings in New Orleans are so far from the usual legal norms that I hardly consider them to fall into the category of adjudication. The "trial" of Clay Shaw for conspiring to murder Pres. Kennedy has an "Alice in Wonderland" quality about it that would make it comic if it were not so morbidly grotesque.

There is no point in exploring the weird atmosphere or the character of the evidence. One hopes District Atty. Jim Garrison will find that his quest for notoriety has led him down a one-way street to political oblivion. However, because Garrison has insisted on pushing his claim that Shaw was involved in a conspiracy, a number of Americans may once again begin to wonder about Dallas.

Nineteen-hundred and sixty-seven was the year of glory for the Dallas demonologists: it seemed as though once a week a book or article appeared indicating that there were really three Oswalds or five bullets or puffs of smoke from grassy mounds or deliberately suppressed evidence.

Most of the steam went out of this effort to undermine the Warren Commission Report when Lyndon Johnson announced he would not again run for President. Actually the attacks were on Johnson, not on the Warren Commission. The real thrust of the attack from the paranoidal left was designed to create what I called the "myth of the wicked stepfather." (The handsome young prince cut down and replaced by a sinister figure reminiscent of Grimms' Fairy Tales.)

While few went so far as to suggest that Johnson had been a party to the assassination, there was general agreement among the critics that 1. only in a basically corrupt society could John F. Kennedy have been killed; and 2. Lyndon Johnson was the incarnation of the forces that killed him. This was vicious rot, but it meshed into the general malaise that grew out of the escalation of war in Viet Nam and the urban riots.

For reasons of their own, the Kennedy faction in the Democratic Party (while never playing the vulgar game) did little to head off this sick onslaught. (This reminds me of the way "responsible" Republicans treated Joe McCarthy back in 1950-53: they didn't like the bull, but they were glad to see the matador cut up.) For example, the release of the autopsy photographs would have made it perfectly clear which direction the shots came from, but even the Warren Commission did not get access to these vital documents.

I can perfectly well understand the family's reluctance to put these baleful documents in the public record, though once the literature of conspiracy began to flourish—and the public began to doubt—the limits of privacy had been reached.

Even more important in undermining the conspiracy-mongers was the presence among the principal participants in the investigation of the Attorney General of the United States, who happened to be the brother of the slain President. Every conspiracy theory about Dallas has to come to grips with the existence of Robert F. Kennedy, and with one pathological exception, none of them do. Moreover, Bob Kennedy was to remain as Attorney General for almost a year after Dallas.

I WAS A POLITICAL opponent of Robert Kennedy's, but I had an extremely high opinion of his talents. Above all, I knew—as most people, I think, did—of his deep love and respect for his brother. Thus I believe it fair to state that had there been the slightest indication of a conspiracy, Atty. Gen. Kennedy, who supervised the work of the FBI, would have pursued the guilty parties to the ends of the earth. I doubt if he would have slept or eaten until they had been brought to book—or until all doubts had been clarified and uncertainties put to rest.

When Robert Kennedy declared himself satisfied that the murder was the work of a lone assassin, I closed the book on Dallas and have never reopened it. I hope that as Americans read about this "conspiracy" farce in New Orleans, they will recall Robert Kennedy's testimony. We have had some savage scars on our body politic these past years. Let them heal.

Meany Recounts Developments:

Role of Federationist Lauded —Labor's Voice for 75 Years

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY was interviewed in connection with the 75th anniversary of the American Federationist by Executive Editor Saul Miller. Following are excerpts from the interview.

Q: *The Federationist was authorized by the AFL convention of 1893 and the first issue was published in March of 1894. In its first editorial, the Federationist declared that "the labor problem does not receive the attention due it by the recognized factors for disseminating knowledge, that such a dissemination in discussion is of the greatest importance to the welfare of the industrial classes." Has the problem of coverage of the trade union movement by the media changed much over the years?*

A: Well, of course the first editorial set forth in very simple language the reasons why we needed a national magazine—we were not getting the attention from the regular news media of that time—the daily press. We didn't have any radio or television back in those days. And it was quite obvious that the AFL at that time, the Executive Council, felt we had to have some way of reaching our own people.

We couldn't depend on the ordinary news media to reach our people. Number one, they would not highlight the things that we thought were important; and number two, when they did they were liable to give a viewpoint that was not very friendly to the trade union movement because, in the final analysis, the daily press depends to a large degree on advertising to keep it financially solvent and it gets that advertising from people who are, in the main, employers of labor. They don't get it from trade unions.

This first editorial recognized the need for this sort of a publication and over the years, I would say, our experience has indicated that they were absolutely right.

Now, insofar as the problem of coverage changing over the years, of course we have a much larger population in America. We have spread all over the country since then. In addition to the Federationist, we have over 100 magazines representing different international unions; we must have four or five hundred separate papers throughout the country, local papers. I think that the Federationist encouraged this development. Coverage from a trade union point of view—dissemination of news from a trade union point of view—is much, much greater than it was and it has kept pace with the growth in population. This is largely due to the initiative taken by the American Federation of Labor when it established the Federationist.

Q: *Mr. Meany, do you feel that today there is still a bias in the media in terms of how they handle labor news?*

A. Oh, I think so, quite definitely. I think the regular daily press in this country, by-and-large, is not friendly to the trade union movement. I don't want to over-emphasize this, but I think this is a situation which has not changed to any great extent. My judgment would be that the daily press is not any more friendly today than it was back in those days. Insofar as referring to the daily press as the voice of our enemies, I don't buy that. I don't look upon the people that we disagree with as our enemies. I think we have come a long way since 1894.

However, this doesn't mean that we still don't have basic disagreements with the various corporations and what it is all about, as far as I am concerned, is very, very simple. The basic disagreement is not over the system, not over the type of society that we have. The basic disagreement is on how we share the fruits of our productive machinery in this country. I don't suppose we will ever see the day where there will be complete agreement on that.

Q: *Seventy-five years ago, the Federationist talked of charges that the trade union movement was unable to expand and accommodate itself to new conditions. This is a theme that is heard again. How do you see it as it has evolved over the course of America's trade union history?*

A: I think the history of the American trade union movement proves that this charge is absolutely without any foundation. The American trade union movement has grown with the growth of the country as a whole.

We are not only representative of our own membership; we really have become, in effect, an agency to air the grievances of all the people.

I can go down a long list of legislative achievements of the American trade union movement that are of benefit to all the workers of America, not just those who happen to belong to our unions—unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, minimum wages, health and protective legislation, education laws.

The list is almost endless and all of this is part of the daily work of the American trade union movement and practically all of these are in areas that were unheard of 75 years ago. So to say that we are unable to expand and accommodate ourselves to new conditions is completely ridiculous. I don't think there is any element in America that has adjusted itself to new conditions to any better extent than has the American trade union movement.

Q: *Then you feel that Mr. Gompers and his colleagues in 1894 laid a pretty secure foundation?*

A: I am quite sure they did because when you read the Salutatory, as they called the editorial in the first edition, you will find that the philosophy set forth in that editorial could be practically applied, word for word, to our situation here today. Basically, the philosophy of the trade union movement has not changed and while we have changed our methods, while we have become more active in some areas than in others, the basic philosophy of the trade union movement has not changed.

To sum it all up, the basic philosophy is that this is an American movement, it is part and parcel of the American society under which we live and its purpose is to make that society a little better. Our method of making it better is to make the life and the conditions of the wage earners better. That was the philosophy of Samuel Gompers and those associated with him in 1894 and it is still the philosophy of the AFL-CIO today.

Kircher Notes Gains:

Right Wing Claims Refuted On Farm Workers Organizing

LABOR'S CHIEF organizer took sharp issue with the claims made by the American Farm Bureau Federation and others that the farm workers organizing drive in California was faltering.

Pointing to the success of the nationwide boycott being conducted against California grapes, he said on Labor News Conference:

"The very presence of the coalition between the Birchers, the right-to-workers and the Farm Bureau is the best and most obvious indication of the great success of the farm worker organizing campaign."

William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, added, "If the organizing effort were failing—if the union were unattractive to the workers, why do these groups have misgivings about submitting" to a reasonable procedure, such as secret ballot elections.

He also debunked the coalition's charge that efforts to give farm workers the same legal protection most workers have had for 30 years was a device to "force unwilling farm workers into unions."

THE REAL QUESTION, he asserted, is "whether or not farm workers have the right to unionize" and to bargain collectively.

"Organizations like the John Birch Society, the National Right to Work Committee and the American Farm Bureau . . . are go-togethers, they work closely together, they have many similarities," he said. They "establish their own reasons for attacking" programs, he declared, and "whether or not those reasons relate to the truth of the facts of life makes very little difference to them."

By Press Associates, Inc.

OIL HAS SUDDENLY become a critical problem for Pres. Nixon. It's flowing toward him from all sides.

It became an issue even as he assumed office when charges were made against his nominee for Secretary of the Interior, Walter J. Hickel, that he was too close to the oil industry and was not sufficiently concerned with conservation.

After Hickel made numerous pledges to act as a conservationist, the Senate confirmed him.

But he was in office only a matter of days when catastrophe struck the rich and beautiful beaches of Santa Barbara, Calif., and surrounding waters.

The Union Oil Co., one of four firms exploring for oil in the area, encountered a leak, and 21,000 gallons of raw oil a day poured into an area six miles off shore. The loss of bird and sea life is beyond estimation. Thirty miles of beach are covered by the slick. Millions of dollars were lost in harbors and marinas.

The drilling could not be blamed on Hickel. The permit was issued by his predecessor, Stewart Udall. Hickel did fly over the stricken area and then for 24 hours halted the drilling. Apparently convinced that this did not affect the leakage of oil, he allowed it to be resumed.

Conservationists were livid. The Santa Barbara supervisor told a Senate hearing that the one-day shutdown "was tokenism at its worst."

It took 12 days before the leak could be stopped.

Involved here is a massive and powerful industry. Last year in rent, royalties and bonus payments, the federal government collected about $1.6 billion from the oil producers. Since these amount to about one-seventh of the gross income, the total to the oil companies can be well estimated.

Meanwhile, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) is pushing his bill to fight water pollution by oil. He personally visited the Santa Barbara area.

MUSKIE AND HICKEL also figured in the next oil flap.

The initial episode took place during the Senate Interior Committee hearing on the confirmation of Hickel. Muskie asked him why, when he visited the Senator's office, he was accompanied by James G. Watt. Muskie explained that Watt, a registered lobbyist for the U. S. Chamber of Commerce in the area of natural resources including oil, had opposed his clean water bill and opposed federal control over areas mutilated by strip mining.

Hickel insisted that he had never seen Watt before but that someone had suggested he would be helpful to the Cabinet designee and knew his way around.

Some weeks later the Oil & Gas Journal disclosed that Watt had been placed on Hickel's payroll as an "oil specialist," his consultant on oil matters.

Muskie and Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) bitterly protested the appointment. The Maine senator declared that "if the point of view of the Chamber of Commerce were to be adopted, in my judgment, it would destroy the water quality standard program as now established."

The 27.5 percent depletion allowance on oil and gas has also figured prominently in talk about tax reform. This is one of the most publicized tax loopholes and to permit it to stand would undercut any concept of meaningful reform.

Oil also figures prominently in foreign affairs, particularly in the volatile Middle East where the oil-rich Arab nations are engaged in a bitter confrontation with Israel.

Nixon has placed the Middle East at the top of his agenda on the world scene—along with Viet Nam.

CLAIMS THAT the California farm workers organizing drive is faltering were refuted by AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, center, on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were James Millstone, left, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The AFL-CIO produced interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Radio Network.

How to Buy:

Rash Shopping Habits Cause Homemakers to Overspend

By Sidney Margolius

SHOPPING FOR BEST food buys is difficult enough these days when a supermarket may have as many as 8,000 items, and many foods come prepackaged with inadequate information on what they contain, and are presold by mass TV advertising. Modern supermarkets really have become a trap for the unwary.

But often housewives are their own worst enemies. They whisk through the supermarkets spending in 18 minutes the $10 bill their husbands worked three hours to earn. They spend exactly three seconds buying their bread and other baked goods. They fail to study the ingredients shown on the package, or to calculate the cost per pound of the many products now sold in ounces and even fractions of ounces.

A Michigan survey found that nearly a fourth of the homemakers questioned shop by trial and error. Another fourth buy whatever they want without regard to cost. When they get home, only about half are satisfied with their selections, and feel they have done a good job.

Women perform this way nowadays not because they are lazy but because shopping has become more difficult. But trying to get through with it quickly, instead of treating it as seriously as earning money, makes you a target for manipulation.

One problem is that in an age of heavy advertising and prepackaged foods, many women have lost confidence in their own judgment. They tend to rely on a well-known name or to assume that a higher price means better quality.

A NUMBER OF TESTS have shown that sometimes the same item priced a little higher sold even better. One such test several years ago found that leaner pork butts and hams, called "meat-type" pork, sold better if they were priced 6 cents higher than if only 2 cents higher than regular pork.

Another example is the higher prices many people pay for produce because of prettier or more perfect appearance. For example, red-skinned apples are priced almost according to the amount of red. The redder, the more they cost, the U.S. Agriculture Dept.'s Consumer & Marketing Service points out. But there is little difference in the taste.

Similarly, oranges with greenish skins and grapefruit with rust-colored splotches also cost less but are the same inside. Perfectly-round onions command a higher price than those that are lopsided.

Large sizes of fruits and vegetables sometimes also command an extra price. But they are not always the best quality, let alone the most economical.

Here are other tips that can help you avoid some of the cost-raising myths about food values:

Canned Produce: Main difference between fruits in "heavy" syrup and the cheaper "light" syrup is less than an ounce of sugar which is worth less than 1 cent. Too, the lower-price canned fruits and vegetables may be simply irregular-shaped pieces, not the uniform pieces of the costlier brands. The nutritional value is exactly the same.

Eggs: Grade A or AA eggs are the same in nutritional value as Grade B or other cheaper eggs. The yolk is flatter and the white thinner in Grade B, so the egg spreads out more in the pan. Certainly for many uses, such as omelets, the lower grades are just as suitable.

Shell color, of course, has nothing to do with quality. In the Boston area, brown eggs command a higher price. In other cities, white eggs may cost more. This occurred because in the old days, when eggs from nearby farms were fresher, the local farmers happened to keep the breeds of hens that produced eggs of a particular color.

Meat: This is the biggest fooler of all. The expensive "choice" grade does not have as much lean as the cheaper "good" and "standard" grades. Thus, it does not have as much protein, and so is less nutritious. For example, assuming the same trim, a "choice" round roast has 76 percent separable lean; the "good" grade, 80, and the "standard", 86 percent.

The New Milks: With a number of new versions of milk coming on the market, you have to read the labels to understand what they provide. For example, Richard Magleby, in a report published by Penn State University, found many housewives reluctant to buy the new "2 percent milk." They believed it had fewer vitamins and proteins. While "2 percent milk" does have less milkfat than standard whole milk (usually 3½ percent), many brands contain 2 percent added solids. Thus, the "2 percent milk" really has more protein, calcium and other minerals than the higher-fat standard kind.

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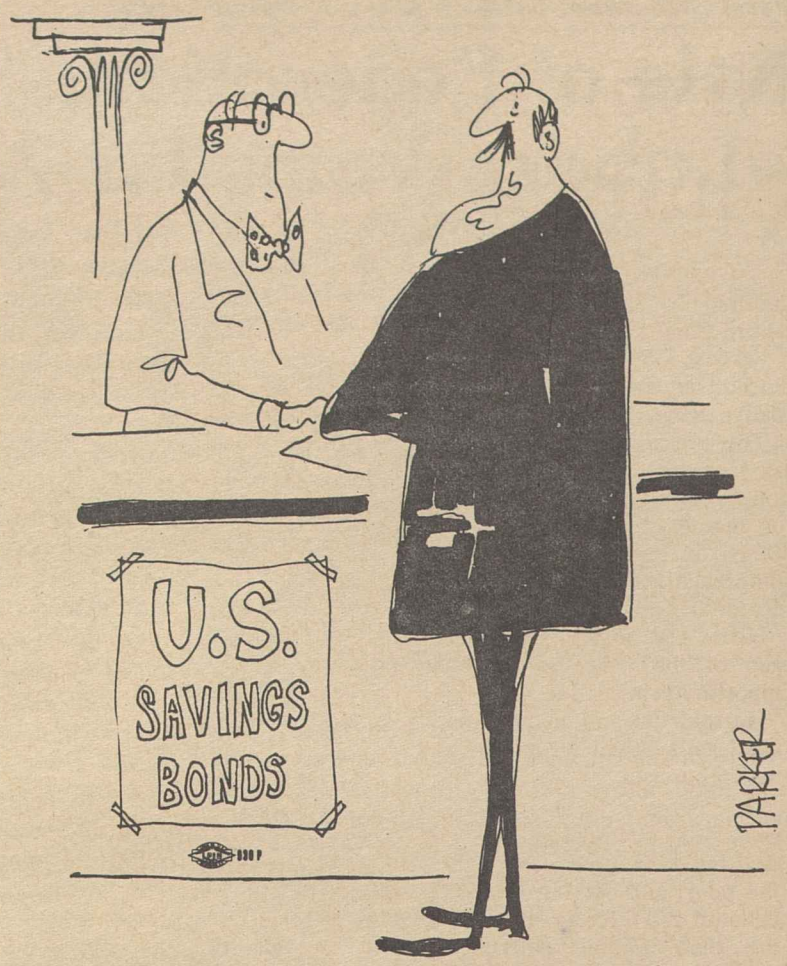


"This is my own personal pension plan, strike fund and vacation savings . . . approved by both labor and management!"

In 5-24 Age Bracket:

Accident Death Toll Increases for Youth

JUST BEING YOUNG can be dangerous as fatal accidents claimed more young people last year in the 5 to 24 age bracket: Here are the facts:

- Among children 5 through 14 years old the death total from accidents was up nearly 12 percent in 1968 (8,700 fatalities compared to 7,800 in 1967).
- Deaths among persons aged 15 through 24 increased nearly as much—9 percent (23,300 fatalities in 1968 compared to 21,400 in 1967).
- Traffic fatalities were up 600 among persons aged 5 through 14, and up 1,400 among persons aged 15 through 24.

These were among the findings of the 1969 Preliminary Condensed Edition of Accident Facts, released by the National Safety Council.

Council statisticians said the increase could be explained at least partially by the increase in population in these age groups.

Nevertheless, "we are just simply not meeting the needs of today's youth," said John D. Lawlor, NSC executive vice president. "Yesterday's shop-worn methods—the 'Johnny-Do-This' and 'Johnny-Don't-Do-That'—simply will no longer work," he said.

What is needed, Lawlor asserted, is a more positive approach to safety education and youth involvement at the earliest possible time—in the home, the schools, the church and youth organizations.

Specifically, he urged the nation's school districts and youth organizations to assume more responsibility for educating America's youth in proper behavioral patterns so that they will know and instinctively react in the proper—the safe—way in all life situations.

The report also shows that nearly twice as many persons—28,000—died as a result of home accidents during 1968 as compared to the 14,300 persons who died as result of work-connected accidents.

FATALITIES IN THE HOME, the report shows, were second in absolute numbers only to fatalities caused by motor vehicle accidents—55,500.

Public—but non-motor vehicle—accidents accounted for an additional 20,000 fatalities during 1968.

On a percentage basis, motor vehicle fatalities showed the greatest increase—up nearly 5 percent. Work-connected fatalities increased about 1 percent, public accident deaths remained virtually unchanged, and home accident fatalities decreased almost 2 percent compared to 1967.

Overall, fatalities from all accidents in the United States during 1968—an estimated 114,000—were up 2 percent compared to the approximately 112,000 fatalities from all accidents during the previous year.

The 1968 death rate per 100,000 persons was 57. The 1967 rate was 56.6.

There were 2,800 fatal firearms accidents—the same as during 1967.

Soup to Nonsense:

Famous Last Words Often Leave a Pungent Aftertaste

By Jane Goodsell

WORDS TO BE eaten: "Say, I know a sure cure for the hiccups. Here's a glass of water. Now what you do is hold your breath and take little sips while I place my fingers on this spot in front of your ears. It works every time."

"Don't bother setting the alarm. I have this funny knack of being able to wake up any time I set my mind to it."

"What we need is a real livewire chairman to set up a committee to study the problem."

"Me, jump rope? Say listen, I used to be the neighborhood champion when I was a kid, and I'll just bet I'm as good today as I ever was. Too bad there isn't a rope around so I can show you."

"Twenty-five cents? Listen, if we're going to bet, let's make it a real bet. I hate to take your money because I know for a fact I'm right, but if you insist on being stubborn, I'll put up $10 against your $5, okay?"

"No need to make a reservation. The maitre d' is a good friend of mine, and he'll fix us up with a choice table."

"Pick a card, any card. Now place it face down on the table while I cut the cards—like so. Now I'll just close my eyes for a moment and concentrate. Okay, now I've got it. It's the seven of hearts, right?"

"WELL, NATURALLY I can read my own writing. Just hand it over."

"Of course, they'll be glad to see us. They told us to drop in anytime, didn't they?"

"What do you mean, you don't know how to tie a square knot? Why, there's nothing to it. You just slip this end through this loop and this end through here, and pull it tight and. . . ."

"Well, so what if there aren't any prices on the menu? After all, you only live once, and dinner for two couldn't possibly cost more than $15."

"Oh, go ahead and park here. I'll stay in the car and if a policeman comes, I'll explain that you've just run down the street to get some change."

First Message to Congress:

Nixon Retains OEO, Shifts 2 Programs

(Continued from Page 1)

the first formal message Nixon has sent to Congress since taking office, it was strictly informational and did not request any immediate legislative action.

The President said he will later ask Congress to extend authorization for appropriations for the OEO for another year. And before June 30, Nixon said, he will submit "a comprehensive proposal for the future of the poverty program."

Nixon had both praise and criticism of the Office of Economic Opportunity in his message.

He said the anti-poverty agency "has been a valuable fount of ideas and enthusiasm."

Its "greatest value," Nixon said, "is as an initiating agency—devising new programs to help the poor, and serving as an 'incubator' for these programs during their initial, experimental phases."

This, he said, is the area on which OEO should concentrate.

He was critical of the management and loose financial supervision of some OEO programs.

"Even those most throughly committed to the goals of the anti-poverty effort recognize now that much that has been tried has not worked," the President said.

"The men and women who will be valued most in this Administration," Nixon added, "will be those who understand that not every experiment succeeds, who do not cover up failures but rather lay open problems, frankly and constructively, so that next time we will know how to do better."

In new areas, Nixon hinted at steps to overcome disadvantages which blight many children during the first four years of their lives—before Head Start comes into the picture.

"If we are to make genuine, long-range progress" in overcoming poverty, he suggested, much more attention must be given to those earliest years "which determine how far, throughout his later life, the child can reach."

Spinoff of OEO programs to other agencies has been a hotly controversial issue in past Congresses, with most Republicans and conservative Democrats favoring it and most liberals supporting the role of the Office of Economic Opportunity as the keystone of the anti-poverty effort.

IATSE Contracts Boost Wages in Film Industry

Hollywood—Thirty-two West Coast film industry locals of the Theatrical Stage Employes won a four-year contract to boost wages 21 percent in three steps for about 25,000 members.

Richard F. Walsh, president of IATSE, announced that the new contract, worked out a day before the old pact expired, went into effect Feb. 1.

The major items in the contract include:

- Wage increase of 12 percent immediately, an additional 5 percent the third year, and 4 percent at the start of the fourth year.
- Improved monthly payments under the Motion Picture Industry Pension Plan from $200 to $225 and higher supplemental payments for pensioners with longer service than the base rate requires.
- Additional benefits under the Motion Picture Health & Welfare Plan with employer contributions increased from 17.25 cents an hour to 22.55 cents.
- Provisions for distant location work, air travel insurance and incentive retirement pay.

Under the supplemental payments clause of the pension plan, a retiree who contributed to the fund would receive a total of $350 based on 60,000 hours and $444.37 for 90,000 hours.

Pension plan payments were increased for the employer from 20.3 cents an hour to 25.95 cents, and for employes from 12.8 cents an hour to 16.4 cents.

Vice Pres. George Flaherty of IATSE assisted Walsh in the negotiations. Ralph Clare was chairman of the committee representing the basic craft unions.

Earlier, IATSE signed a three-year contract in New York with major film distributors calling for increased wages and benefits for motion picture salesmen.

The pact is retroactive to Dec. 1, Walsh reported. It gives the salesmen an 8 percent raise in salary in the first and third contract years and $5 a week more at the start of the second year.

Starting pay for salesmen with at least a year of experience was raised from $115 a week to $125.

Walsh said the companies have agreed to provide air-conditioned cars for summer use and to replace all present autos. They agreed to full payment of Blue Cross insurance by the third year, and to raise the employer's contribution to the IATSE national pension fund to $8.55 by 1971.

Participating companies are Columbia, MGM, Universal, UA, W-7 Arts, 20th Century-Fox and Paramount Pictures.

New Approach Sought in Aid To Hospitals

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Updating of the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act by Congress to provide grants-in-aid for the development of complete health services and health systems has been called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

In urging the law's expansion beyond its present "bricks and mortar" approach, the council noted that the improvements it seeks have been recommended by an Advisory Commission on Health Facilities set up by Pres. Johnson.

At the time the law was passed in 1946, a council statement pointed out, the nation's greatest health need was to increase hospital beds from a level of 2.5 beds per 1,000 population.

"Today, thanks to the Hill-Burton program we have 4 beds for every 1,000 persons," the statement said.

Although new hospitals may be needed in some areas, the council continued, "the more urgent need today is to modernize or to replace obsolete facilities, particularly in urban areas and in poverty ghettos."

"Now is the time for new changes to meet new conditions," the council concluded.

FOUR YOUNG MEN at the Golconda, Ill., Civilian Conservation Center learn carpentry by helping to build a house under guidance from James T. Long, second from right, an instructor for a project sponsored by the Carpenters and the Job Corps. After a year of training the men will be placed in union apprentice programs in their home areas.

Future Carpenters Hone Skills At Illinois Job Training Center

Golconda, Ill.—Fifty-three young men are getting an opportunity to acquire construction skills and build better lives for themselves through a project sponsored by the Carpenters and a Job Corps center here.

The men, many of them school dropouts from ghetto areas, are being trained by instructors furnished by the union along with books and teaching aids.

The project at Golconda Civilian Conservation Center, about 125 miles southeast of St. Louis, is one of seven projects being carried out by the Carpenters at Job Corps centers across the nation.

All told, more than 350 youths are being trained in carpentry at sites near Portland, Ore., Sonora, Calif., Houston, Tex., Flatwood, W.Va., Anthony, Va., and Honolulu, Hawaii.

Although the program of 12-months training got under way only last summer some trainees at the centers have already graduated from the program.

Henry B. Mixen of Anna, Ill., coordinator of the project here for the union, described Golconda's three early graduates—they completed the course in six months—as "unusually proficient young men."

Mixen also drew a picture of the program as it operates here:

He explained that the graduates of the course will be placed in vacant apprentice carpentry jobs in their home areas or in areas of their choosing.

Advanced Apprentices

Normally, apprentice carpenters must remain in that grade for the first four years of their careers, Mixen said. The apprenticeship is reduced to three and one-half years for those who have completed the Job Corps Carpentry Program, he said. "Thus, higher wages are received sooner."

Mixen has five union instructors and a secretary on his staff which has headquarters on the center grounds. Work supervisor for the project is Lee Foote, a former Air Force pilot who retired with the rank of major.

The trainees are working on two major construction projects currently. One is a seven-bay warehouse at the Vienna, Ill., forest ranger station. The other is a new three-bedroom home at Jonesboro, Ill., for the district ranger of Shawnee National Forest.

Trainees alternate on a weekly basis between work assignments and classroom studies.

"The first challenge at the center is to motivate these high school drop-outs to want to follow a constructive program," Foote said.

"Remember that most of them reach the center with chips on their shoulders the size of boulders. The center's specialists are qualified to cope with this situation.

Rapid Progress

"Once these young men get their attitudes straightened out, they move ahead rapidly. This is a wonderful program."

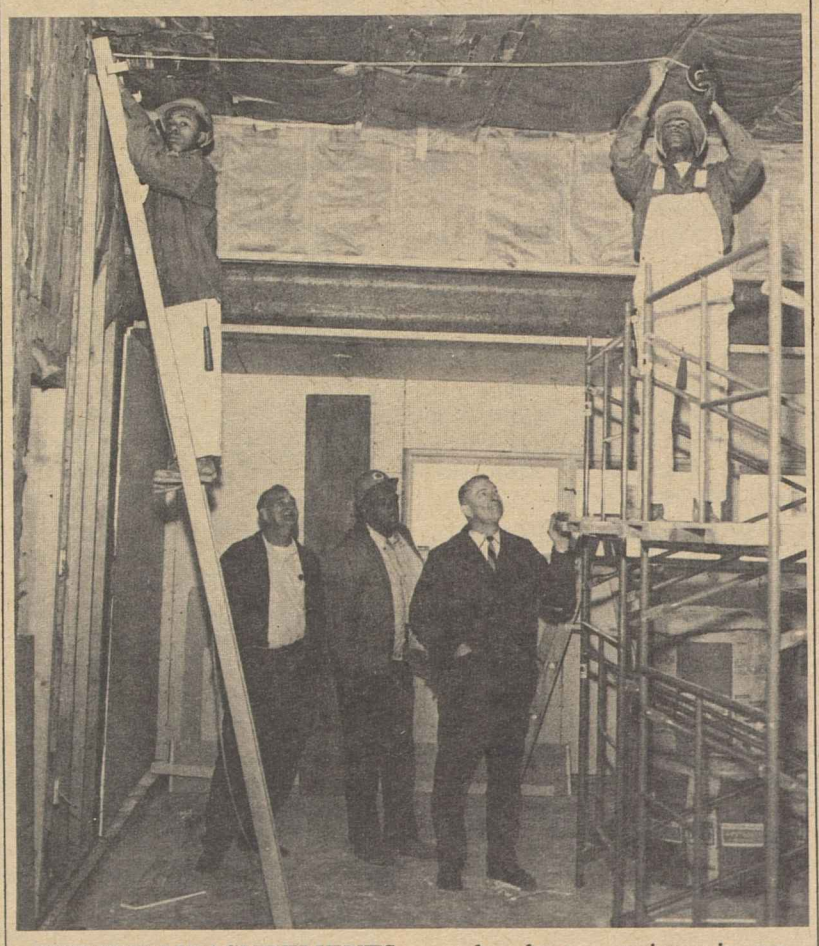
About 70 percent of the corpsmen in the training course are Negro. Asked if that didn't mean that his union ultimately would have more Negro members, Mixen replied in the affirmative.

"As a matter of fact, that was one of the things the union had in mind in going into this thing," he said. "We welcome the chance to provide this opportunity to qualified men who want to enter the building trades."

T. Lamar Beasley, director of the Golconda center, said that a heavy equipment project in eastern Tennessee was so successful that the Office of Economic Opportunity turned to the carpentry instruction as a sequel.

"I have seen the overall program work and feel that it is effective in making a contribution to an improved society," Beasley said. "We think we are most fortunate to be one of the centers selected for the carpentry center."

To enter the program, Job Corps trainees are specially selected by the interest they have shown in carpentry as a profession and by their attainment of a seventh grade educational level in the Job Corps program.



CEILING MEASUREMENTS are taken by two trainees in carpentry at a Golconda, Ill., Job Corps center. Looking on, from left, are Henry B. Mixen, coordinator of the project sponsored jointly by the Carpenters and the center; Richard Lewis, a journeyman carpenter instructor, and Lee Foote, project supervisor.

Labor Rallies Support for Upholsterers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO unions were rallied by the Executive Council to come to the aid of the Upholsterers, now in the third month of a strike against Economy Furniture in Austin, Tex.

The council called on affiliates to "lend whatever support they can" to the strikers and urged all union publications to "take immediate note of this struggle."

The Upholsterers won a representation election among 385 employes last May 17 by a 3-1 margin and were certified by the National Labor Relations Board last Oct. 14. But the company has refused to bargain in good faith, the council charged.

In addition, it said, company management "has demonstrated open bias by engaging in name calling, with particular emphasis on the Mexican-American ethnic background of the majority of its employes."

The council said it "deplores the unfair, unjust and biased acts of the company."

The Economy firm makes three lines of contemporary, modern and provincial furniture. Its employes voted to strike Nov. 27, 1968, when management refused to negotiate. No meetings to discuss the dispute have been held since then, the union said. It reported that the plant is continuing to operate with the aid of strikebreakers.

CONFERENCE OF TRANSPORTATION TRADES executive board, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., receives a report from O. William Moody, Jr., its secretary-treasurer. Others, from left, are Railway Clerks' Pres. C. L. Dennis, conference chairman; Bruce Pike, conference executive director; and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Paul Hall, also head of the Maritime Trades Dept.

World Code Pressed To Curb Air Hijacking

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A free world trade union effort to set up an international code covering air piracy is an important step toward curbing an "increasingly acute" problem, a group of AFL-CIO unions declared here.

The executive board of the Conference of Transportation Trades called specifically on the U.S. Senate to ratify the Tokyo convention adopted in 1963 but not now in effect because it lacks the required number of ratifications. The board urged strengthening the pact along the lines of legislation introduced in the Senate.

It urged also that sister transportation unions in the Intl. Transport Federation "press their governments" to ratify the Tokyo convention which calls for the safe return of the passengers, crew, cargo and plane to the country of origin.

The convention was drawn up by a United Nations body—the Intl. Civil Aviation Organization—and while signed by 23 nations, only eight—four short of the required number—have ratified it.

The CTT board acted after reviewing a report by the Federal Aviation Administration documenting the history of air piracy since 1961 and a report by a House subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.

Since 1961 there has been a total of 46 attempts to hijack commercial aircraft, most of them successful.

In 1968 there were 18 American airliners hijacked, all of them flown to Communist Cuba.

The Board pointed out that there is "no international law covering freedom of the air," in contrast to world treaties on piracy on the seas.

The resolution warned that proposals for paying a reward for those who aid in the conviction and apprehension of hijackers is risky and that "bounty-hunting citizens might endanger themselves, other passengers and the crew by rash acts of heroism."

The board also urged support for the proposal of the Intl. Air Transport Association to deny air service to any country which continues to provide a haven for hijackers of commercial aircraft.

The 28 unions affiliated with the conference also adopted a legislative report voicing strong opposition to forcing compulsory arbitration on unions in contract disputes in the transportation field, assailing proposals to extend injunction procedures against unions, attacking the "labor court" scheme and proposals to deprive workers of their democratic right to cast secret written ballots on contract proposals.

Public Employes Held Lacking Basic Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—There has been no significant progress in the past year "toward righting the wrong that has been perpetrated against the public employe," a special report to the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. executive board declared.

"It has been a year of justice delayed, and therefore of justice denied," an interim report on collective bargaining in the public sector concluded.

The conclusions came in a foreword from Jerry Wurf, chairman of the MTD committee created a year ago to conduct an intensive study of public employe problems. Citing the enormity of the problems involving the federal government and each of the 50 states, Wurf said current actions in the public employe sector "are neither taking place rapidly enough, nor are they moving in the right direction in terms of fair and equitable treatment."

The convention committee will continue its study for presentation to the next MTD convention, Wurf said, with the aim of developing basic guidelines "that will be equally useful to public employes and political subdivisions in developing a uniformly fair approach."

The 60-page report reviews the various dimensions of the public employe problem in terms of the "public interest" concept, the "special status" argument, the theme of "rights versus privilege" and the sovereignty doctrine. It reviews public employe strikes and the developments in collective bargaining at the federal and state and local level.

Under the heading of "some interim opinions," the report says that in the federal sector, after seven years of the executive order, what is needed is a law, not a directive, to safeguard workers' rights. It outlines an approach to such new legislation.

In the state and local sector it urges concentration on four areas: a clear-cut statement on the right to organize, the right of public employes to be represented by a union of their choice, to bargain collectively, and bargained and signed contracts setting out in detail wages and working conditions.

The continuing study, the report said, will examine more fully two areas: the scope of collective bargaining including all aspects of relationships involving the legislature and the civil service system and whether effective public employe collective bargaining is possible in the absence of the right to strike.

Visiting Latins Sharpen Skills On Bargaining

Nineteen Latin American trade unionists, from 12 countries, are taking a nine-month course at Georgetown University in Washington designed to help them strengthen their negotiating skills.

They are participants in the American Institute for Free Labor Development's third course in labor economics, which opened Feb. 3. The first course was held at Loyola University in New Orleans in 1967 and the second at Georgetown last October.

The curriculum includes classes in economics, statistics, industrial relations, and manpower programs, along with a special course in English—all directed to helping the students in assembling bargaining ammunition.

Lecturers for the course, in addition to AIFLD and Georgetown staff members, will include union, business and government officials.

John F. Regan Dies, N.Y. Plumbers Official

White Plains, N.Y.—John F. Regan, general organizer for the Plumbers in New York State since 1944, died at 66 of a heart attack and was buried Feb. 13 from St. Thomas Church, Jamaica Plain, Mass. He had been a pipefittter for 23 years at Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston.

After Four Days:

Consumer Adviser Quits Under Fire

After four controversial days as Pres. Nixon's consultant on consumer affairs, Willie Mae Rogers resigned rather than take a leave of absence from her job as chief dispenser of Good Housekeeping magazine's "seal of approval."

Both Miss Rogers and the magazine's advertising-linked "seal" had come under heavy fire and the short-lived appointment had all the makings of a monumental embarrassment to the Administration.

Miss Rogers had made it clear at a press conference following her appointment that her first love continued to be the magazine. It would continue to pay her salary while she worked for the President because "somebody has to pay my room and board."

There wouldn't be any conflict of interest, she insisted, because "I am basically honest."

Pres. Nixon apparently had some second thoughts on the propriety of this arrangement.

After the storm of criticism broke, he asked Miss Rogers to take a formal leave of absence without pay from her job as director of the Good Housekeeping Institute while she was serving on the White House staff.

But the lady wasn't willing.

In the polite language of White House announcements, it was reported that "Miss Rogers felt that, in view of the criticism of her and the Good Housekeeping Institute that has risen from a misunderstanding of her assignment, she could not perform her task in this sensitive field with full effectiveness."

The President said he "understands" her feelings, regrets the "unwarranted criticism" of "the integrity of Miss Rogers and the organization she represents," and "reluctantly" accepts her "decision not to serve."

One of the blasts at the appointment of Miss Rogers came from the chairman of a House Government Operations subcommittee which has been investigating the Good Housekeeping seal.

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) said the appointment had a "built-in conflict of interest." The subcommittee chairman noted that advertisers are required to increase their advertising in Good Housekeeping whenever they raise their overall advertising budget in order to keep the "seal of approval." Other congressmen and senators also voiced criticism.

Perhaps the sharpest criticism, however, followed the press conference at which Miss Rogers expressed her views—or lack of views—on the government's role in consumer protection.

She considered a question regarding the need for further consumer protection too "provocative" to discuss at a news conference. She thought the government should protect consumers "if necessary." She was "really staggered" to find out "the number of people involved and the amount of money" in government consumer programs.

As for her own qualifications, Miss Rogers expressed pleasure that "for the first time" a President has come for advice on consumer affairs "to someone who has had practical experience in this whole area."

Asked whether she planned to confer with Betty Furness, who was Pres. Johnson's special assistant on consumer affairs, Miss Rogers retorted, "On what?"

She was asked whether she was implying that her predecessors in the White House consumer post—Miss Furness and Esther Peterson—lacked "practical experience."

Miss Rogers replied, "Since this is my day, let's talk about me, okay?"

Her salary at Good Housekeeping, Miss Rogers said, was "too personal" to disclose.

As to whether she planned to have advisory committees on consumer issues, "I assume I can have them if I want them. But you know I am a pretty stubborn person. I have my own ideas."

Negro Apprenticeships Raised 46% in Chicago

Chicago—Efforts of a four-way partnership to recruit minority group youths into building trades union apprenticeship programs are paying big dividends.

Orvis L. Wertz, deputy regional director of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, reports that the number of Negro apprentices in the construction industry here increased by 46 percent during the last six months of 1968.

He said the gain was the largest in any six-month period since the Chicago Apprenticeship Minority Program began in December 1965. There were 341 Negro apprentices in federally-registered construction apprenticeship programs here as of Dec. 21, compared with 234 a half-year earlier.

The Apprenticeship Minority Program was stepped up in February 1968 when the Chicago Building Trades Council, Building Construction Employers Association of Chicago, the Chicago Urban League and the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security signed the first local contract under an agreement between the Labor Dept. and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to recruit minority youth for apprenticeships.

These groups had been working together earlier through the Apprenticeship Information Center here.

Thomas J. Nayder, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Building Trades Council and a member of the advisory committee of the Apprenticeship Information Center, has been conducting high school students on tours of job sites to demonstrate what it takes to become a building tradesman.

Since last June 30, the number of minority group apprentices has gone up by 17 in painting, 16 in sheet metal work, 12 in carpentry, 11 in structural iron work, seven each for bricklayers and cement masons, five in plumbing, three in electrical work, one in plastering.

The Operating Engineers' apprenticeship plan began operation in the last half of the year with 32 of the 57 participants members of minority groups. Asbestos Workers, registered with the Labor Dept. for the first time, have two minority group apprentices.

Wertz predicted that building plans on the drawing boards here will expand opportunities in most construction crafts.

New 'Atmosphere' Cited:

Ship Unions Buoyed By Maritime Outlook

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A sense of optimism that maritime reform and strengthening of the merchant marine will move ahead in the new Administration marked the two-day meeting here of the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

MTD Pres. Paul Hall made it clear that there would be difficulties, but that having survived the past few years and with a new "atmosphere" in Congress and the White House matters would go a "great deal better."

The meeting received a message from Pres. Nixon declaring that "a strong and viable merchant marine is essential" to the quest for economic vitality and expressing his "deep interest in seeing our merchant marine play a more important role in world commerce."

The wire, addressed to Hall, said that the President looked forward "to working with your department and all of organized labor in achieving this goal and in building a stronger, more united nation."

Supporting the feeling of progress in maritime matters was a legislative report to the board which noted "a marked change in attitude about maritime affairs in official Washington circles." The report noted platform planks adopted by both parties last year, the President's position paper during the campaign, the appointment of Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe and his "awareness" of maritime problems, along with the appointment of Rocco Siciliano as Undersecretary of Commerce. It noted the sameness of the 91st Congress to the 90th Congress which adopted important maritime legislation including an independent maritime agency—a move vetoed by Pres. Johnson—and concluded:

"It is against this background that we take an optimistic view of the prospects for moving ahead in the legislative area in 1969. . . . Progress is in sight and it's achievable."

The keys to progress, the report emphasized and the board underscored in adopting resolutions, is reconstituting the Maritime Administration as an independent agency and a positive program of fleet development providing for new ships for the unsubsidized segment of the fleet, building of American flag ships exclusively in American shipyards, encouraging the unsubsidized operator to invest more private capital in ship construction and ending once and for all "double subsidies" for subsidized operators, mostly to 14 companies that receive 55 percent of the cost of constructing their vessels from government funds plus operating subsidies.

There is a need also for legislation covering the nation's fishing industry, the Great Lakes fleet, inland waterways, oceanography and other matters.

The board called strongly for vigorous enforcement of the cargo preference law so that foreign aid and Food-for-Peace shipments are carried in a much greater proportion on unsubsidized American vessels and that, if possible, 100 percent of those cargoes move in American vessels.

In addition to maritime matters, the board adopted policies in a number of areas of concern to its affiliates and the trade union movement generally, including support for the grape workers, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike, policies to protect Fire Fighters against harassment and the Meat Cutters' boycott of Neuhoff products.

It voiced strong support also for legislation and other action to wipe out hunger and malnutrition in the United States and vowed to oppose in any form the introduction of compulsory arbitration into collective bargaining.

The board received an economic report reviewing developments in the economy in 1968 and the role of profits in triggering inflation. The surge in profits, rather than wage increases, is primarily responsible for higher prices, the report noted.

It called also for overhauling the nation's tax structure to provide equity for all taxpayers and end legal evasion of taxes by the wealthy.

THE FIRST WOMAN to take part in a meeting of the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. addresses one of its sessions in Bal Harbour, Fla. She is Penny Singleton, a vice president of the Variety Artists.

Longshoremen Achieve Pacts in 3 More Ports

New York—Striking Longshoremen won agreements from dock companies in three major ports and kept trying to win similar contract improvements from holdout employers in other Atlantic and Gulf ports where the strike that started Dec. 20 continues.

Members of ILA locals in Baltimore, Miami-Fort Lauderdale and New Orleans were summoned to vote Feb. 21 on acceptance or rejection of new pacts, won after a two-month strike.

The New Orleans vote was ordered by a court on petition of the National Labor Relations Board, which charged that a ratification vote had been delayed although agreement was reached Feb. 2 and 3.

A Baltimore ILA official called employer proposals there "the biggest and best" ever negotiated. Industry sources said it was equal to, if not better than, the master contract agreed to in New York City Jan. 14 and ratified in another court-ordered vote.

Dockmen in the port of New York voted 9,328-3,213 to accept a new three-year agreement and returned to work. The pact will give 22,000 ILA members a $1.60 package of improvements including wage hikes of 38, 25 and 35 cents in successive years and pension, welfare, vacation and holiday gains valued at 22, 25 and 15 cents additional over the contract term.

The Baltimore offer included a guaranteed work year of 1,800 hours for all dockers who worked 700 hours or more in one of two qualifying years. Hourly pay will be raised to $4 under the offer this year, retroactive to Oct. 1; $4.25 next year and $4.60 the third year—a total pay hike of 98 cents.

Employer payments into the ILA pension and welfare fund will be increased 46 cents over the three years. This will finance a $300 monthly pension for those with 20 years of service in the industry at age 62, the negotiators said.

The ILA also won agreement on a fifth and sixth week of vacation for those who work 1,500 hours or more per year, and 13 paid holidays.

Labor-Backed Group Health Plan Spurred by $300,000 U.S. Grant

New Haven, Conn.—A prepaid group health plan started and advanced by organized labor to provide comprehensive care for thousands of New Haven families has moved an important step ahead with a federal grant to help put the program into operation.

The plan, known as Community Health Care Center, has received a $300,000 one-year grant from the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. with a promise of $600,000 more in aid for the following two years.

The Greater New Haven AFL-CIO initiated the plan in 1964 after its survey of union members in the area revealed that their best medical insurance covered only about a third of actual medical expenses.

After several years of efforts to develop the plan, the local federation secured passage of an enabling bill in the 1967 Connecticut legislature despite strong opposition from physicians and dentists.

The plan was then incorporated under its present name, and opened to the public with a goal of providing health care for 10,000 families in the New Haven area.

New Haven AFL-CIO Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella serves as chairman of the center's board of directors, which includes medical, community, industrial and labor representation.

The New Haven project was the first prepaid group practice plan to be developed in New England. It is the first one to be started by an AFL-CIO local central body. Another plan sponsored by the Rhode Island AFL-CIO is in development in Providence.

Sirabella is enthusiastic about the plan and its evolution into a program widely supported by the community.

"The plan's subscribers will be assured of the most comprehensive and highest quality medical care possible," he declared, adding:

"We are eagerly looking forward to the successful demonstration that a well organized prepaid group practice medical plan can provide high quality care for a premium cost that is economically sensible."

He gave special credit in helping to advance the plan to Ruth Greenberg, chairman of the local AFL-CIO health committee, Prof. I. S. Falk of Yale University's Dept. of Public Health, and Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The initial HEW grant is predicated upon the center being operational by Mar. 1, 1970, and on its directors raising an equal amount in matching funds. The second and third year grants call for a show of growth in subscribers.

The directors are optimistic about fulfilling all requirements. A spokesman for the plan said that the needed local financing is "in sight" and that a site for the health care center will soon be announced.

The plan is affiliated with the Yale-New Haven Medical Center, and indications are that its own center will be located nearby.

The seed money from HEW and matching funds will go towards organizing the plan's physicians' staff, hiring personnel, equipping and maintaining the center, purchasing supplies and enrolling members.

In its affiliation with the Yale-New Haven center, the Community Health Care Center will have access to specialists in all phases of medicine. In turn, it will provide additional education, training and research programs for the Yale-New Haven center.

The Community Health Care Center envisions a total full-time staff of 20 to 25 physicians, with each family-subscriber having its own doctor who will supervise the continuing care of each member of the family.

Planned services include full hospitalization; physician care at the center, in a hospital or at home; eye examinations; immunizations; diagnosis, X-ray, laboratory tests and the like. The center also expects to offer dental examinations and dental care.

The center's operation is to be simplified as far as possible to eliminate burdens to its members such as forms to fill out, correspondence, and application for claims.

Machinists Ratify Pact At McDonnell Douglas

St. Louis—Machinists ended a five-week strike at McDonnell Douglas Corp. here after voting 7,568 to 3,838 to accept a contract proposal submitted by their negotiating committee.

"This is the best contract in the aerospace industry anywhere in the United States," said Jim Malott, grand lodge representative who served as chief negotiator of District 837.

Malott said the whole package is worth $1.15 to $1.16 an hour over the life of the three-year contract.

The major improvement was a breakthrough on the cost of living pattern, Malott noted. He said the "caps" or maximum, was raised from 8 to 9 cents.

The new contract provides wage increases of 6 percent this year and 3 percent in each of the next two years. It is retroactive to Nov. 4. The average wage rate under the old contract was $3.82 an hour.

Another major breakthrough was in the field of health insurance, Malott said. The new insurance program provides for eye and dental care and the $15,000 ceiling on major medical benefits is renewable each year. The company pays the employe's share of the premiums, but not those for his family.

The new contract provides four weeks vacation after 18 years compared with four weeks after 20 years in the old contract.

A change in the effective date makes the wage increases retroactive to November instead of December. Malott said this amounts to about 3 cents more per hour over the life of the contract.

Malott said post-strike negotiations brought an increase in the wage package of 6.5 cents over the contract rejected by District 837 members Jan. 12, the day before the strike began.

Negotiations at the giant aerospace manufacturing firm got underway several months ago, but talks on economic matters were put off until District 837's collective bargaining certificate was renewed late in December.

District 837's right to represent the 18,000 McDonnell-Douglas hourly employes was challenged by the United Auto Workers union and a rebel organization that called itself Technical Employes of Aerospace Manufacturers (TEAM). The National Labor Relations Board certified District 837 as the bargaining agent after three elections were held at the plant.

NLRB Appoints Greene To Albuquerque Post

Albuquerque—C. Woodrow Greene has been named director of the National Labor Relations Board's regional office here, succeeding Charles M. Henderson, new Seattle director. Greene joined the NLRB in 1942, and served most recently as senior examiner coordinator at Fort Worth, Tex.

Full Amount Voted:

Hunger Probe Funds Restored by Senate

The Senate voted its concern for hunger and malnutrition in the midst of America's plenty.

It overwhelmingly rejected the budget-cutting recommendations of its Rules Committee and restored the full amount sought to allow a special committee to complete its investigation of hunger.

In congressional terms, restoration of the $100,000 slash in the budget of the Senate's Select Committee on Nutrition & Human Needs involved a minor expenditure.

On other occasions the Senate has added or deleted hundreds of millions of dollars with less debate and a smaller attendance.

But neither side considered the committee fund issue a routine vote.

The special committee, headed by Sen. George McGovern, was set up last summer after mounting evidence that existing food distribution programs were not reaching or helping families living in destitution—often in rural shacks or ramshackle migrant camps.

It heard testimony that starvation diseases believed unknown in America were found among children in the Mississippi Delta—and in more prosperous areas of the country as well.

The question before the Senate—in the opinion of the committee's supporters—was whether evidence of hunger should be swept under the carpet to avoid offending local or state pride or spotlighted and documented to prod federal, state and local governments to action.

So one-sided was the debate that the Senate leadership dropped plans for a rollcall vote to avoid embarrassing the conservative-dominated Rules Committee which had recommended a 40 percent cut in the subcommittee's funds.

Republicans as well as Democrats, conservatives as well as liberals, spoke up for fund restoration. A "compromise" to restore a portion of the 40 percent budget cut was decisively rejected.

Even Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (D-Va.), noting drily that "it is not often that the senator from Virginia supports an appropriation greater than that recommended," said a "good case" had been made for the higher amount and he would support it.

Perhaps the most convincing testimony came earlier in the day when Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, who was governor of South Carolina before coming to the Senate, testified before the hunger committee on his travels through some of the poorest rural and urban areas of his home state.

He came before the committee with three other South Carolinians, two Negroes and one white, who joined him in describing starvation and malnutrition in the state.

The senator bluntly confessed that "as a public official, I am late to the problem."

As governor, he acknowledged, he had joined in "the public policy of covering up the problem of hunger" in the interest of attracting new industry to the state.

But the people he saw on his tour, he said, "couldn't possibly work" because of the effects of malnutrition made them "blighted for life."

His stand, which he suggested would probably hurt him politically back home, contrasted sharply with the position of South Carolina's other senator, Republican Strom Thurmond, that reports of hunger have been unsubstantiated.

The Senate committee, its funds approved, is scheduled to complete its work during the current year.

The House also had a committee controversy—involving the future role of its Un-American Activities Committee.

The committee's new chairman, Rep. Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.), won approval of a resolution changing the title to the House Internal Security Committee. He said it would more clearly define the role of the committee as one dealing with subversion and not dissent.

On the key procedural vote, 262-123, opponents included both those who sought to transform the committee into a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and those who wanted to abolish it outright. The final vote approving the change was 305-79.

HEARST IN TROUBLE? That's the indication given by this upside-down flag, the international distress signal, atop Hearst's struck Herald-Examiner plant in Los Angeles. Management returned to the contract bargaining table as annual advertising reports showed a 30 percent drop in advertising lineage in 1968 when its employes were on strike or locked out and strikebreakers were on the job.

Advertising Skid Hits Struck Hearst Paper

Los Angeles—Hearst's strike-bound Herald-Examiner lost 29.2 percent of its advertising linage last year in the face of a nationwide AFL-CIO-backed boycott by 1,500 striking and locked-out employes.

The paper sold 31.7 million lines in 1967 but only 22.4 million in 1968, according to figures compiled by Media Records. Throughout the year of decline, eight AFL-CIO unions tried without success to get Hearst management to bargain realistically on new contract terms.

Negotiations resumed here in January after a two-month layoff. One union—the Printing Pressmen—reported "some progress" at a Jan. 27 meeting but a spokesman cautioned that "long, long negotiations lie ahead."

The Stereotypers met with Hearst management Jan. 28, while the Pressmen scheduled more meetings. The Typographical and ITU Mailers' unions are due at negotiating sessions Feb. 25.

The Newspaper Guild faced a major roadblock in bargaining when management announced it planned a new system of independent newspaper distributors to replace 250 Guild-covered circulation district managers.

When the Guild submitted counterproposals, Hearst agreed to answer questions about the proposed new system at the bargaining table. But ANG negotiators warned that "the Guild never will accept a settlement which requires 250 men to just disappear."

The figures on Her-Ex advertising losses indicated that the paper's lost linage was picked up by the Los Angeles Times, which reported a 10 percent increase for the year.

In December, the Herald-Examiner dropped 906,866 lines of advertising while the Times added 1.57 million lines for a gain over the preceding December of 17 percent. The Times has long been the U.S. leader in lines of advertising sold.

The strike committee reported that during the week of Jan. 26, the Herald-Examiner's ratio of advertising to news copy fell to 42.9 percent—9 percent below the ratio for the same week last year, and a record low for the six months that unions have been keeping tabs.

Two unions on the one-time flagship of the Hearst newspaper fleet walked out Dec. 15, 1967, when contract negotiations reached a dead end. All other unions were locked out by Hearst.

The unions launched a nationwide Do Not Buy campaign and the AFL-CIO Executive Council established a special strike-relief fund with a $25,000 donation. Since then the striking unions have supported the defense effort with the aid of the labor movement.

Survey Shows Abel Winner Of Steel Vote

Pittsburgh—A committee supporting top officers of the Steelworkers for re-election announced that its survey of results shows Pres. I. W. Abel and two running-mates have been re-elected to new four-year terms "by decisive margins."

USWA District Directors Joseph Germano and James P. Griffin, co-chairmen of the Abel campaign committee, said that an unofficial tabulation of election returns in 3,486 locals—96 percent of the totals—shows Abel leading 264,568 to 186,945 for Emil Narick, a union attorney.

Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke's total was running "uniformly higher throughout all districts," the committee said as tellers prepared to start tabulating the tally sheets Feb. 24. Official results will be announced on or before May 1.

Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony was unopposed. He first took office June 1, 1965, with Abel and Burke.

With all large locals included except one, Abel's margin of victory had increased to 77,623 votes, his committee said. A dispute over the vote count in Local 1397, at Homestead, Pa., will not affect the outcome, the committee said because the remaining unreported votes are in sections of Canada where the Abel team has been running "consistently strong."

More than 400,000 members cast ballots Feb. 11 for 50 offices in the union and its districts.

At least one incumbent director was reported defeated in close district races. He was Paul E. Schremp, Cleveland, O., who lost to Pres. Joseph E. Kender of USWA Local 2265. Waiting for the official count were candidates in the New York State, Quebec, Baltimore, Homestead, Pa., Ambridge, Pa., Wheeling, W.Va., Youngstown, O. Duluth, Birmingham, Ala., and Los Angeles districts.

2-22-69

Administration Seeks Price Curbs Without 'Appreciable' Loss of Jobs

Curbing inflation without an "unacceptable" or "appreciable" increase in unemployment was advanced as the chief economic goal of the Nixon Administration in testimony before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress.

With slightly varying degrees of emphasis, testimony by Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the President's Council of Economic Advisers was reiterated by Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

None of the witnesses spelled out how much of a rise from the present 3.3 percent unemployment rate would be "acceptable" to the Administration.

All agreed, however, that an abrupt brake on the economy would risk throwing the job market into a tailspin.

McCracken said that some increase in joblessness might result from the Administration's efforts to curb the price rise. "No one can assure that the distortions from three years of economic overheating and price inflation can be corrected with no effect on unemployment," he said.

Kennedy took an even stronger anti-inflation position. The Treasury secretary said "firm restraint" should be imposed on the economy until there are "unmistakable signs" that inflation has been curbed.

He suggested that the Johnson Administration had taken off the brakes too soon in 1967 when economic indicators pointed to a slowdown and a possible recession. The economy picked up but, Kennedy complained, "the inflationary trend was never broken."

Shultz appeared to lean somewhat in the other direction, agreeing that the price rise needs to be slowed but stressing that anti-inflation steps should be "gradual."

He warned that "a policy prescription that would halt inflation at the cost of producing a sharply rising level of unemployment would also prove disastrous for our efforts against poverty. For many families, the way out of poverty is more productive employment, and firms that are forced to reduce their operations are not apt to provide this opportunity."

Thus, he said, the price rise must be slowed without what he termed "an appreciable rise in unemployment."

Shultz said the increase in the proportion of workers employed in "service producing industries" such as trade, transportation, utilities, services, finance and government, tends to stabilize the employment picture. These industries, he said, do not have the sharp fluctuations of employment found in manufacturing and construction.

Without giving specific recommendations, Shultz also told the committee that the unemployment insurance system "needs improvement if it is to play a fully effective role in combatting economic and human adversity."

Instant Handicapper Left at the Gate

Los Angeles—Hearst's struck Herald-Examiner has created a new breed of sports specialist—the instant handicapper.

Press box regulars at Santa Anita track reported that a young man asked numerous questions on the art of handicapping. Shortly they recognized his name in an announcement of the Herald-Examiner's new "race expert."

The expert got off to a bad start by listing a horse named Toyman as scratched. He forgot to tell Toyman about it, and the horse paid $25.20 to win and was the second half of the winning daily double.

Council Programs Focus On Nation's Critical Needs

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Saturday, March 1, 1969

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

No. 9

MEETING BETWEEN Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, right, and AFL-CIO Executive Council was described by Federation Pres. George Meany as "constructive" and "cordial." Shultz extended an invitation to the council from Pres. Nixon for a White House meeting.

New Emphasis, Directions Set

By Saul Miller

Bal Harbour, Fla.—AFL-CIO programs to combat inflation, eliminate poverty, spur full employment and advance the welfare and wellbeing of all Americans were spelled out at a busy, intensive meeting of the Executive Council here.

Taking a long and careful look at new developments, including the new Administration in Washington, the council updated existing programs and policies and turned them in new directions with new emphasis.

It broke new ground also in terms of the labor movement, creating the first national Labor Studies Center in trade union history and stepping up political action and education by putting register and vote drives on an annual basis with direct federation financing.

On the central problem of curbing inflation without increasing unemployment, the council received assurances from Pres. Nixon in a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that a solution must be found "without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs."

The President's letter called also for strengthening the collective bargaining process and making it responsible to "the needs of a changing economy, while preserving the freedom of private decision it guarantees." **(Text, Page 3.)**

Meany termed the President's letter "very favorable," and described the council's session with Labor Sec. George Shultz as "constructive" and "cordial." Meany had said earlier at press conferences held during the six-day meeting that he foresees "reasonable relationships" with the White House.

The council set out its views on the inflation problem in a statement on the national economy which sharply assailed the concept that prices can be stabilized only at the cost of a rise in joblessness. The real key to checking inflation is "lower profit margins and reduced profit rates of return on investment." The inflation of recent years, the council asserted, has been "largely a profit inflation." **(Story, this page.)**

Shultz told reporters that he had a "constructive discussion" with the council covering a wide range of issues and that he had invited the council to visit with the President at the White House on the President's return from his European trip.

He said he told the council that the style he hopes to give the Labor Dept. is best conveyed by the words "open", "direct" and "professional."

Before taking "another bold step" in the minimum wage area, Shultz said, he would prefer a close analysis of the problem, especially the relationship of minimum wages to youth unemployment. The council called flatly for enactment of a $2-an-hour minimum wage and universal coverage. Meany told reporters that he was satisfied that Shultz had "not made his mind up fully" and is open to discussion on the minimum wage question.

In the dozens of statements and position papers adopted by the council:

It reaffirmed earlier AFL-CIO positions calling for direct election of the President and abolition of the Electoral College. Pres. Nixon's proposals would not improve the current situation and would worsen it in some respects, the council said. **(Story, this page.)**

It assailed the concept of "black capitalism" to aid Negroes and minority groups as a dangerous delusion that contains the threat

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobs 'Trade-Off' Notion Scored:

Swollen Profits Called Root Of Inflationary Price Hikes

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Lower profit margins and reduced profit rates of return on investment" are the key to fighting inflation and will produce stable prices "without a growing army of unemployed."

That was the position spelled out by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in its assessment of the state of the national economy and of the economic analysis that a substantial rise in joblessness may be required to achieve greater price stability. **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

That notion, the council asserted, is "economically false and loaded with social dynamite. Advocates of this Neanderthal view have never explained how a million additional unemployed can possibly reduce such price pressures as physicians' fees, hospital charges, auto and property insurance rates, which have risen sharply in the past decade."

And a rise in unemployment would hit the most recently hired, the least skilled, particularly Negroes, other minorities and young workers, the council declared.

The inflation of recent years has been "largely a profit inflation, with business profits soaring "far out of line with other major types of income."

Rising business profits, the council asserted, "should be based on an expanding sales volume rather than on swollen profit margins at the expense of consumers and workers" to curb pressures on the price level.

The council warned that the outlook for 1969 "is clouded by uncertainty about the degree of slowdown during the course of the year and the policies of the new Administration." It noted that the pace of economic expansion is already slowing down and the government's brake on economic growth may be "going too far."

It pointed at "new restrictive government measures" imposed during the early part of 1969 including the increase in FHA and VA mortgage interest rates to 7.5 percent, the hike in the prime interest rate by commercial banks to 7 percent, the high interest rates on new federal securities and the Federal Reserve Board's squeeze on bank credit.

The council said that the imbalance in the nation's income in favor of profits and the continuing investment by profit-laden corpo-

(Continued on Page 5)

Worker Buying Power Shows Sharp Decline

The buying power of workers across the nation dropped sharply in January as the cost of living rose by three-tenths of 1 percent, the Labor Dept. reported.

It attributed the drop in workers' real earnings to price increases, higher social security contributions, effective in January, and a decline in the work week.

The rise in prices sent the Consumer Price Index to 124.1 percent of the 1957-59 base period. This means that it cost $12.41 in January for goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 period.

Although the increase in January was less than the average monthly advance in 1968, it left the index 4.6 percent above January 1968.

Gross average weekly earnings of production workers edged down 12 cents over the month to $110.63, as a three-tenths of 1 hour decrease in the workweek more than offset a 2-cent gain in hourly earnings.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home dropped 53 cents from December to $96.97. For the worker with no dependents the decline was 54 cents to $88.03.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted to take account of price rises since 1957-59—averaged $78.14 a week for workers with three dependents

(Continued on Page 12)

Popular Vote Endorsed In Election of President

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The President of the United States should be elected by direct popular vote of the American people, the AFL-CIO said.

The federation's Executive Council urged complete abolition of the Electoral College system and opposed any alternative which could result in the election of a President who received fewer votes than his opponent.

Action by the council came only a few days after Pres. Nixon urged Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment changing, but not abolishing, the electoral vote system of choosing a President.

Nixon's proposal, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said, would be "worse, not better, than the present system."

The President told Congress that his "personal feeling" is that "the candidate who wins the most popular votes should become President."

But he said he didn't think a constitutional amendment "proposing abolition or substantial modification of the electoral vote system" would be approved by the necessary three-fourths of the states before the 1972 election.

On this, the AFL-CIO council disagreed. It noted that the direct election amendment proposed by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) "has re-

(Continued on Page 8)

NEW VICE PRESIDENTS of the AFL-CIO, elected to fill vacancies on the federation's Executive Council, are from left: Matthew Guinan, president of Transport Workers; C. L. Dennis, president of Railway & Airline Clerks, and A. F. Grospiron, president of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Grospiron, Guinan, Dennis Fill Executive Council Vacancies

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council filled three vacancies in its ranks by electing A. F. Grospiron, Matthew Guinan and C. L. Dennis vice presidents of the federation.

Grospiron is president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Guinan is president of the Transport Workers; Dennis is head of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

The vacancies on the council resulted from the deaths of John J. Grogan and George Harrison and the resignation because of ill health of Ralph Helstein. Helstein was named a vice president emeritus.

All three of the new council members are veteran trade unionists whose road to international union office began when they were elected by their shopmates to local union office.

Grospiron, 52, was born in Burton, Tex., and worked in oil refineries in the state starting in 1935. In 1942, he helped organize his Texas City refinery and in later years served in various local union offices, including the presidency and the full-time post of secretary-treasurer.

He was elected an OCAW board member in 1959 and in 1962 became secretary-treasurer of the OCAW.

Grospiron won election as OCAW president in 1965, succeeding O. A. Knight, who retired. He was reelected without opposition at the union's 1967 convention.

Guinan, 58, was born in Offaly, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1929. He started work in 1933 as a trolley operator for the Third Ave. line in New York and helped organize his fellow workers into the TWU.

In 1942, Guinan became a full-time organizer for the union's big Local 100, was elected vice president of the local in 1945 and its president for six two-year terms, starting in 1949.

He was chosen to the new post of executive vice president of the TWU in 1952 and in 1956 took on the additional job of secretary-treasurer.

Guinan, along with other top TWU officers, spent nine days in jail in 1966 for refusing to call off New York City's transit strike. He became the second president in the history of the Transport Workers that year, when Mike Quill died.

Dennis, 60, was born into a railroad family in Breadstown, Ill. Sixteen members of his family are or have been railroad workers, including his wife, a son, two daughters and five sisters.

He joined the Railway Clerks when he started work as a freight handler for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in 1928. Dennis held almost every local office and later was division chairman. In 1939, he won the union's grand prize for signing up the largest number of workers into the union.

Dennis was elected an international vice president of the union in 1959 and assigned to work in the growing field of airline clerks. He served for 19 years as general chairman of the Chicago & North Western System Board.

Dennis was first elected president in 1963 and reelected without opposition in 1967.

Helstein Designated Vice Pres.-Emeritus

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO Executive Council accepted the resignation of Ralph Helstein for reasons of health "with deep and sincere regret" and expressed "heartfelt thanks for his services" as an AFL-CIO vice president.

The resolution named Helstein a vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO.

Helstein was elected to the council in 1965, when he was president of the Packinghouse Workers, since merged with the Meat Cutters. He was reelected to a two-year term at the 1967 AFL-CIO convention.

No Panacea:

Black Capitalism Hit As Illusory Scheme

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The concept of "black capitalism" is an illusion at best, a dangerous, divisive delusion at worst and contains the threat of conflict and frustration, the AFL-CIO said.

It spoke out sharply in a statement adopted by its Executive Council of its unalterable opposition to separatist schemes, of its consistent commitment to integration, and of full and equal opportunity for all Americans. **(Text, Page 7.)**

"For the vast majority of Negroes and other minorities, the route into America's mainstream is manpower skills, education and jobs at decent wages." The essential underpinning is a national commitment to full employment—government policies of maximum economic growth supplemented with a national public service employment program.

Sound government and private efforts to assist Negroes and other disadvantaged minorities who wish to establish business enterprises should be provided, the council declared. The critical need is capital formation and technical assistance. Tied in with policies and measures to move members of the minority groups into the mainstream, this approach would be useful.

But to abandon this route and policies in favor of "black capitalism" would "undermine or kill the jobs-skills-education-housing measures that are essential for the overwhelming majority of Negroes and other minorities."

The council noted that "black capitalism" is offered as a "panacea by extremists, both black and white, some businessmen who see a chance for profit and a few well-intentioned but misguided liberals." It added that "attempts to build separate economic enclaves with substantial federal tax subsidies within specific geographically limited ghetto areas is apartheid, anti-democratic nonsense."

Separatist schemes offer no hope for real advancement of minorities "but they do present a real threat of further division, additional conflict and bitter frustration."

The council said that despite the persistence of the problem of minorities remaining outside the economic and social order, there have been advances. The trouble, it added, is while there have been significant advances there is a "long and hard road ahead."

Yet, the achievements of recent years point the way toward the only "rational means" of achieving a sound solution: "massive federal money, manpower and muscle" into jobs, manpower training, education, housing and civil rights programs.

The American goal must be the rapid elimination of ghetto conditions and the ultimate elimination of the ghetto itself, the council asserted. The nation knows the route to solving its minority problems, "it needs only the will to reach its goal."

Mortgage Trust Seeks More Union Investors

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has embarked on an expansion of its Mortgage Investment Trust to help provide adequate housing to meet the nation's needs.

The Executive Council, noting the campaign in a statement on housing, urged the participation of all affiliates and the "allocation of regular percentages of union investments" in the trust. It pointed out that in addition to providing badly needed housing, the trust will provide a reasonable return on union funds and help create jobs.

The federation has begun a national campaign to attract general treasury and pension and welfare funds of AFL-CIO affiliates and qualified labor-management funds. The mortgage investment trust was set up a number of years ago and has made a number of investments in housing and mortgages. The current drive is to expand the scope of its activities in terms of the 1968 housing act.

The council declared that it is essential that the intent and purpose of that act—a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family—be fulfilled by full funding from Congress. It pointed out, however, that the gravest threat to homebuilding is the unprecedented high interest rates that threaten a recession in the industry.

It called on the government "to take immediate and effective action to shelter residential construction—particularly low and moderate-income housing—from the adverse effects of unprecedented interest rates and tight money."

The statement cited the building and construction trades affiliates of the AFL-CIO for their cooperation in carrying out the social objectives of AFL-CIO backed housing projects, citing the investment trust financed plan to rehabilitate houses in a St. Louis ghetto, in which the building trades have played an important role.

It noted also the trades' involvement in the "outreach" programs designed to give full access to skill training to minority group youth. Union-sponsored programs are now in operation in 52 cities with more than 2,500 in apprentice programs.

Union Age Top Of 55 Termed Discriminatory

A union refusing to accept members 55 years old or older would violate the Age Discrimination in Employment Act if the law "otherwise applies," according to an opinion from Ben P. Robertson, acting Wage-Hour Administrator.

The opinion, issued in response to an inquiry, pointed out that the 1967 law prohibits employers, employment agencies and labor unions from discriminating against persons between 40 and 65 on the basis of age in hiring, discharge, compensation, and other terms of employment.

He cited a section making it unlawful for a labor organization "to exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise discriminate against" an individual because of age.

Robertson emphasized, however, that the law does not require a union or employer to provide older workers "with the same pension, retirement or insurance benefits as provided to younger workers" under established plans.

Council Urges Repeal Of Wiretap Provisions

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Repeal of the wiretapping and bugging provisions of the 1968 anti-crime law was "strongly urged" by the AFL-CIO to preserve individual rights and privacy.

Pending such repeal, the federation's Executive Council called on the Administration to "reconsider its decision to resort to wiretapping measures that hold such awesome potential of reducing the nation to a police state morality."

In addition to repeal, the council statement called for adding a title to the Crime Control & Safe Streets Act providing stiff penalties for the use of wiretapping and eavesdropping, except in those instances involving national security cases, "and even then this one exemption must be closely guarded."

The council noted the declared intentions of the Administration to make extensive use of wiretapping and electronic devices as an aid in the fight against crime, citing the statements of Atty. Gen. John Mitchell and Deputy Atty. Gen. Richard Kleindienst to congressional committees as to how they would apply the 1968 law.

That legislation permits widespread wiretapping and bugging in the investigation of a broad variety of crimes after obtaining a warrant or court order and permits taps or bugs to be used for 48 hours without a warrant or court order in instances where a prosecutor "reasonably" determines that an "emergency" situation exists.

Former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark refused to use the authority to wiretap contained in the legislation on the basis that it transgressed traditional American freedoms, the council noted.

"The AFL-CIO abhors the crimes committed and the violence that runs rampant in our land," the council said. "But it does not believe that the 'new road' that holds such frightening potential for wholesale encroachment on the privacy of the individual can combat crime and still protect our cherished heritage of freedom."

Federal aid to state and local communities in developing more qualified law enforcement officers and the practical utilization of new technology in the detection and prevention of crime would seem the more sane and rational approach, the council said, along with a massive attack on the root causes of crime—poverty, ignorance and disease.

The council pointed out that "the assumption that in practice the use of wiretapping and eavesdropping affects only criminals is fallacious and totally unwarranted. In our free society, the ends of law enforcement do not justify any and all means. Even if crime could to a degree be prevented, we should not choose the use of those ends that assuredly portend flagrant violation of the 'right to privacy.' "

IUD Appointments Fill Key Staff Posts

Appointment of Stephen J. Harris and Philip J. Daugherty to major staff positions in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. was announced by IUD Pres. I. W. Abel.

Harris, assistant director of the department's collective bargaining services section since 1961, was named IUD research director. Daugherty, of Office & Professional Employes Local 2, was named a legislative representative.

Council Spells Out Labor's 1969 Goals

Mid-Winter Sessions Put Focus On Pressing National Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

of conflict and frustration. **(Story, Page 2.)**

On the continuing pressing need to eliminate poverty, the council spelled out a series of specific programs keyed to full employment and a $2 minimum wage and scored single-shot plans for a guaranteed income, a negative income tax and family allowances as over-simplified and completely inadequate approaches. **(Story, this page.)**

On matters affecting the trade union movement the council elected three new members to fill existing vacancies—A. L. Grospiron, president of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers; Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers; C. L. Dennis, president of the Railway & Airline Clerks. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Subcommittees Established

It voted also to set up subcommittees to study the possible restructuring and makeup of the council and to review the financial structure in terms of new activities undertaken by the federation.

It voted its support of organizing efforts by the American Federation of Teachers, with a $120,000 appropriation to back the drive, and voiced its support for a number of national organizations by continuing financial contributions.

Earlier it had voted to give the New York Teachers Union $100,000 toward paying the $220,000 fine imposed on the union by the courts for its strike in support of teacher job security.

Acting on a number of additional domestic matters, the council:

- Called for state and federal action to give the right to vote to millions disenfranchised by state residence requirements and other restrictive voter registration laws. **(Story, Page 8.)**
- Launched a state-by-state drive to preserve one man, one vote apportionment against the threat of a constitutional convention. **(Story, Page 9.)**
- Urged Congress to pass a strong occupational health and safety law. **(Story, Page 10.)**
- **Asked extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers, with an increase in the minimum wage to $2 an hour. (Story, Page 4.)**
- Adopted a six-point program to improve job opportunities and living standards for rural Americans. **(Story, Page 10.)**
- Urged higher social security benefits and a major expansion of Medicare. **(Story, Page 9.)**
- Asked new consumer protection legislation, vigorous enforcement of existing laws and establishment of an independent federal agency to represent consumers. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Warned Congress and the Administration that budget slashes could wreck programs needed to conquer the nation's domestic problems. **(Story, Page 10.)**
- **Demanded an end to the double standard in the federal tax system that allows the wealthiest to escape taxes while a bigger burden falls on low and middle income families. (Story, Page 5.)**
- Asked uniform federal minimum standards for public welfare and repeal of the ceiling on the number of children who can be helped. **(Story, Page 9.)**
- Urged Congress to repeal the wiretapping and eavesdropping provisions of the 1968 crime control law and asked the Administration to reconsider its decision to make extensive use of wiretapping. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Endorsed the Keep America Beautiful campaign and urged unions to cooperate in its anti-litter efforts. **(Story, this page.)**

In the international affairs area, the council voted to withdraw from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions but to continue vigorous AFL-CIO activities in South America, Africa, Asia and other areas. It also:

- Urged that the United States devote 1 percent of its national income to foreign aid programs geared to helping the people and strengthening the economies of the developing nations. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- **Asked steps to curb "greedy businessmen" who run across the border to Mexico to exploit low wages for greater profits. (Story, Page 5.)**
- Reaffirmed its cooperation with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT). **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Called for UN condemnation of "guerrilla outrages" against Israel and economic sanctions against governments that continue to shelter and support terrorist groups. **(Story, Page 4.)**
- Asked international agreement to halt hijacking of airliners and end sanctuary for hijackers. **(Story, Page 8.)**

On matters affecting the trade union movement, the council:

- Pledged full support to the coordinated bargaining program of AFL-CIO affiliates representing nearly 200,000 General Electric and Westinghouse workers. **(Story, Page 10.)**
- Urged improved collective bargaining procedures for federal workers and called for higher pay and more adequate fringe benefits. **(Story, Page 11.)**
- **Heard a report that the federation's Human Resources Development Institute now has trained field representatives in 30 cities coordinating programs to open job opportunities to the hard-core unemployed. (Story, Page 9.)**
- Urged affiliates to earmark part of their investments so that the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust can help finance housing to meet the nation's needs. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Voted to continue support for the AFL-CIO Demonstration Arts Project and study the feasibility of creating a National Labor-Arts Foundation. **(Story, Page 8.)**

The council also approved a recommendation by its Economic Policy Committee to set up a conference with key government officials at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Apr. 14-16, to discuss economic policy problems.

It approved mergers of the Railway Clerks with the Transportation-Communications Union and the Railway Patrolmen and set up a special subcommittee at the request of the Fire Fighters to arbitrate a dispute on the representation of large and small locals at the union's convention.

Award to Gardner

It approved a Community Services Committee recommendation to present the Murray-Green Award for 1970 to John Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare and presently head of the Urban Coalition.

The council approved also a draft of a "white paper" on the disaffiliation of the Auto Workers and authorized its publication and distribution. Meany said the document will contain all the facts involving the UAW and its charges against the federation and will become part of the permanent record of the AFL-CIO.

A council subcommittee dealing with enforcement of the Landrum-Griffin Act will be revived to discuss problems in this area with Labor Sec. Shultz, Meany announced. The objective is to secure fair play enforcement of the law, he said.

Contributions were voted to the Urban League for its LEAP program, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, National Institutes on Rehabilation & Health, National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, Group Health Association, National Council of Senior Citizens, National Housing Conference, Conference for Economic Progress.

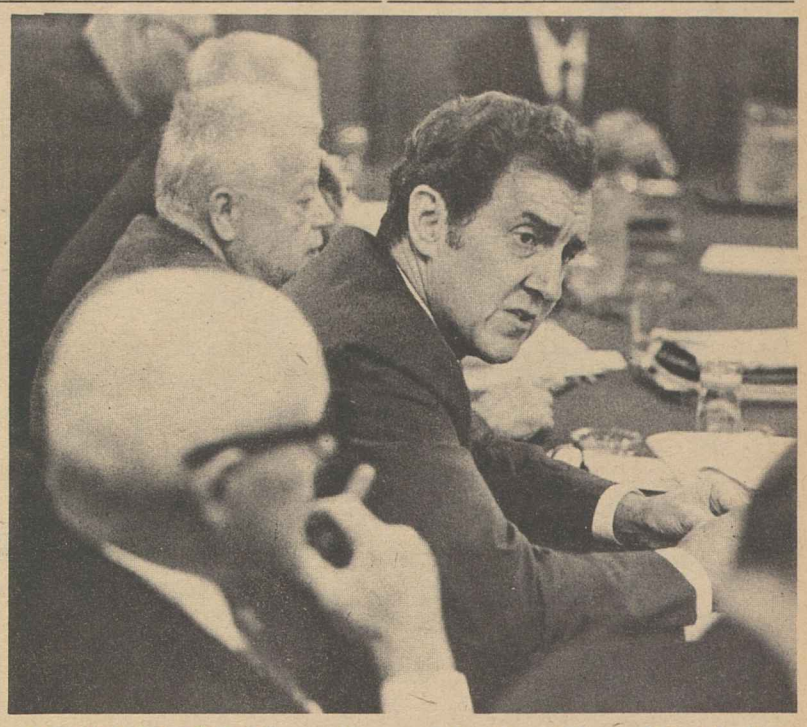
The next meeting of the council was set for May 14-15 in Washington.

Council Commends Anti-Litter Effort

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The "effective" drive of Keep America Beautiful to promote anti-littering campaigns throughout the United States received commendation from the AFL-CIO.

An Executive Council statement described its programs, particularly aimed toward developing clean streets, which are being supported by unions, industries and government agenices.

"We urge our fellow citizens to continue to support the program of Keep America Beautiful in every way possible," the council said.



NATIONAL ISSUES are discussed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie during a visit to the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The Maine senator also thanked the AFL-CIO for its support of the Humphrey-Muskie ticket in the 1968 presidential campaign.

Multiple Attack Pushed On Causes of Poverty

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The many complex causes of poverty can best be attacked through "radically improved employment, wage, social insurance, welfare" and other programs, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation is convinced "no one program can eliminate poverty," the Executive Council said in a statement, because a profile of poverty in America "shows it has many and diverse origins" and the treatment calls for specific remedies for specific causes.

The job cannot be done, the council said, by the proposed guaranteed annual income plan, the negative income tax or the family allowance plan.

The advertised attraction of the first two of these plans are usually the "seemingly mechanical and simple approach that is supposed to do away with all or most social insurance, minimum wage and and other existing programs," the council commented. It added that at almost any conceivable level of guaranteed income "in the period immediately ahead, there would still be the need for individual programs such as welfare assistance to supplement guaranteed income receipts."

The family allowance plan can provide only a modest supplement to other forms of income but could be of some use for larger than average families, the council noted.

Basic to a solution to the poverty program is to reduce unemployment to no more than 2 to 2.5 percent of the labor force. A large scale public service employment program and a nationally coordinated manpower program are also essential.

Full employment coupled with a $2 minimum wage and universal coverage "is the best basic approach toward eliminating poverty for the greatest number of people."

To eliminate poverty among the elderly it advocated an increase in social security benefits; for those who are poor because of chronic illness or physical disability it urged increased payments and extended coverage under social security; for those subject to frictional unemployment it called for improved unemployment compensation programs; for mothers and children in fatherless homes, strengthened welfare programs adequate to provide decent living standards.

"It is especially noteworthy," the council pointed out, "that the poor are not work-shy idlers. Indeed, three out of five poor people are in families headed by an employed person and if the involuntarily unemployed are added, the figure is probably as high as two-thirds."

The council warned that some of the advocates of single-shot solutions present a "discernible danger," that they couple simplistic solutions with simultaneous attacks on social security, minimum wage, welfare and other programs. "It is a reactionary attack by opponents of all social welfare programs. These new proposals must not be permitted to serve as vehicles to depress wages and to abrogate the federal government's responsibilities in eradicating poverty."

Text of Nixon Letter

Following is the text of a letter from Pres. Nixon to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Feb. 19, 1969.

Dear Mr. Meany:

You have my warmest good wishes as you meet with the other members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to discuss many of the problems that beset our nation—and how best to insure maximum opportunity in a prosperous economy.

To find solutions to these problems will require the best cooperative effort of those in both the private and the public sector.

We must find ways to curb inflation, which robs working men and women and their families of hard-earned gains. And we must do this without asking the wage earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs.

Our goal should be to provide for each citizen the opportunity to develop his full potential. And to help do this, we must revitalize our manpower and educational efforts to prepare all our people more effectively for rewarding employment. I hope it may be said of 1969 that a priority item of business in America was to see that every citizen—whatever the color of his skin—has a fair chance to realize the promise within him.

Together let us strive to strengthen the collective bargaining process, and make it responsive to the needs of a changing economy, while preserving the freedom of private decision it guarantees.

As we seek new paths to social justice, new ways to enrich our national life, I ask for your counsel and cooperation and for the understanding of the millions you represent.

I hope this meeting will be successful for each of you, and for the country you so ably serve.

Sincerely,

/s/ Richard M. Nixon

VIET NAM LABOR'S relentless opposition to Communist aggression was emphasized by Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) to the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla. Listening from left, are Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center and AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Dubinsky.

Labor Urges 1% of GNP For Foreign Aid Fund

Bal Harbour, Fla.—America can afford to expend at least 1 percent of its national income on foreign aid programs in line with its "national interest and humanitarian concern," the AFL-CIO declared.

Attainment of that standard was among recommendations advanced by the Federation's Executive Council for expanding foreign aid, particulary to the developing nations.

The expansion, a council statement warned, is "essential" if the United States is to continue its own economic growth and check the spread of communism.

Past economic assistance programs, it pointed out, have helped create areas of economic progress that otherwise "would today be pockets of political chaos and pawns in the hands of agrressors bent on world domination."

The statement noted that the United States is now providing 0.85 percent of its national income for economic aid to other nations—a lower proportion than the 0.93 percent expended on the average by 16 other industrial countries.

The council said that labor is "not particularly concerned" about reports that the Nixon Administration will give a new name to the Agency for Intl. Development, which handles aid programs.

But it stressed that the AFL-CIO "will oppose vigorously all moves—regardless of their guise—to sap the strength or alter the basic nature of AID by 'restructuring' it in such a way as to deprive it of its vital functions."

If there is a new agency, the council said, its working staff should be accorded "the same status and prerogatives" now enjoyed by State Dept. foreign service personnel.

In other areas — to help the United States more effectively fulfill its "world role and responsibilities in promoting freedom, peace and social justice"—the council recommended that:

- Congress appropriate biennially for foreign aid, instead of annually, to give the program greater authority and stability in funding various projects.
- The Foreign Assistance Act be amended to permit a wider range of aid to democratic institutions and social projects, such as those being carried out by trade unions.
- "Increasing emphasis" be given to expansion of organizations like the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the Asia-American Free Labor Institute because their programs offer direct aid to people and promote democratic institutions.
- Military assistance and aid for economic and social development should be separated from each other through congressional action.

The statement attacked "false charges" that AID has discouraged private investments in foreign aid. It stressed that it is the "private investors" who should be criticized for not showing enough interest in helping developing nations.

UN Urged to Act Against Arab Terror

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The United Nations was urged by the AFL-CIO to condemn "guerrilla outrages" against Israel, which are being fostered and financed by Arab governments and Russia.

The condemnation, the federation's Executive Council said, should be issued by the Security Council along with a warning to all governments that they will be subject to "severe economic sanctions" for harboring and supporting Arab terrorist groups.

The council said recent Arab commando attacks against Israeli airliners in Athens and Zurich show "that no nation will be safe from terrorist violations of its sovereignity unless the international community acts decisively to halt such brutal crimes."

The statement also called attention to the volume of Soviet weapons poured into the Middle East since the war there in June, 1967. It said this exceeds even "the huge arsenal of Russian arms lost by Nasser and his allies in the six-day war."

"This continuous flow of war materiel constitutes a serious threat to the security of Israel and world peace," the council warned.

To reduce the danger, it added, the U.S. should speed delivery of the Phantom jets it recently sold to Israel and provide that country "with all other military assistance it requires for assuring its national security."

New Safeguards Sought:

Full Federal Agency Status Urged for Consumer Affairs

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO Executive Council urged establishment of an independent federal agency to represent consumers and called on Congress for more protective measures against frauds and high-pressure merchants who prey on the public.

The council said the record of the 89th and 90th Congresses in passing consumer legislation was "most impressive" but "full and impartial enforcement of protective measures is also essential" and "much additional legislation" to protect and inform the consumer is necessary.

The council report cited such "notable achievements" of the past as legislation on the use of drugs, auto safety, truth in packaging and lending, meat and poultry inspection and similar measures.

The American consumer, it said, requires much more protection against unsafe food and drugs, dangerous household chemicals, medical men disguised as merchants and gypsters preying on the poor.

The council also commended the launching by Congress of comprehensive studies of auto insurance, consumer credit and product safety.

On the subject of legislation previously enacted, the council declared "the American people expect and believe that public officials, entrusted with the administration of these programs, will do their job."

The 91st Congress, it said, "can and should maintain the recent momentum and continue productive activity on behalf of the consuming public."

"The time has arrived," the council's statement declared, "when Congress should consider seriously the longstanding proposals to provide unified and permanent consumer representation in the Executive Branch of the government.

"We commend the record of Pres. Johnson's Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs, and his Committee on Consumer Interests.

"We urge that statutory recognition now be given to the consumer through a Dept. of Consumer Affairs, an Office of Consumer Affairs or other independent agency within the Executive Branch."

The council said Congress should also encourage consumer representation and consumer protection in state governments through a system of grants-in-aid for state consumer offices.

In the field of consumer safety, the council called on Congress to match the Wholesome Meat & Poultry Products acts with a comprehensive Wholesome Fish & Fishery Products Act. Also, it said, Congress should move to close longstanding loopholes in the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act.

It urged Congress further to "strengthen the tools and the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to proceed against fraudulent and deceptive sales practices." In particular, it declared, the commission should be authorized to obtain temporary restraining orders from the courts pending the completion of complaint proceedings against law violators.

The council called for extension of the FTC's jurisdiction through a broader definition of interstate commerce and "stiffer penalties for violations of the FTC Act."

Authorization and money should be provided, the council continued, for a previously proposed investigation of home improvement "sales rackets."

Recently released government reports on warranties and guarantees and on household appliances "documented innumerable cases of meaningless promises, fine print exclusions and inadequate servicing," the statement said. It urged "appropriate legislative action to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs."

In the field of consumer information, the council said "the public has increasing need for unbiased and reliable facts on product performance and characteristics." It recommended that government consumer information services be expanded and improved and that product information and testing results be made available to the public.

The council welcomed the prospective study of consumer credit by the new National Commission on Consumer Finance but said "Congress should proceed promptly to remedy known credit evils." It called for:

- A reasonable "cooling off" period in which consumers who buy from high-pressure door-to-door salesmen could change their minds.
- Legislative remedies for the excessive costs of credit life, accident and health insurance "exposed by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in 1967."
- A ban on the distribution of unsolicited credit cards by banks and other financial institutions.
- Legislation to curb the known abuses of consumer credit rating bureaus with respect to misinformation in their files and their failures to protect the confidentiality of their records.

The council urged continuation and completion of congressional investigations into the pricing structure of auto insurance with a view to re-establishing the federal jurisdiction previously surrendered to the states.

Vietnamese Labor Pledged Cooperation

Bal Harbour, Fla. — The AFL-CIO reaffirmed its cooperation with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) "for the advancement of free trade unionism, democracy, social justice and a just, enduring peace."

The council issued a statement after hearing CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu report that he was encouraged by an increasing friendliness to labor by South Viet Nam's government.

The statement also hailed an announcement by the Agency for Intl. Development that it would contribute substantially toward a $100 million fund to aid the government in speeding land reform.

Success of the program and safeguarding it from Communist sabotage "can best be assured" through organizations like CVT participating actively in it, the council stated.

Top Priority Given Goal Of $2 Minimum Wage

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Legislation to raise the federal minimum wage to $2 an hour and extend coverage to all workers will be one of labor's "top priority" goals, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

Every previous increase in the minimum wage has helped the nation's economy, the council said. And none of the "dire predictions of disaster" made by opponents has been borne out.

Now, the AFL-CIO said, "it is time to make further progress toward wiping out the most shameful type of poverty in America—the poverty of the working poor."

The council reiterated the AFL-CIO position that "the best way to combat poverty is to assure job opportunities that pay sufficient incomes to support a family."

It said the last series of minimum wage increases moved the nation closer toward that goal. But "too many millions of workers are still excluded from coverage and the minimum wage is still too low."

One very needed improvement, the council statement stressed, is equality for farm workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

When they were brought under the minimum wage law for the first time in the 1966 amendments to the law, they were started at the same $1-an-hour rate as other newly-covered workers. But while other new groups were to be brought up in annual steps to the basic $1.60 wage floor, the cutoff for farm workers was set at $1.30.

Farm workers reached the $1.30 level this year. Unless the law is changed, their wage floor will go no higher.

The council statement cited the report to Congress by former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz shortly before he left office as evidence that the latest round of increases in the minimum wage did not curtail employment opportunity. In fact, employment increased in the areas newly covered by the legislation, including the large farms brought under the minimum wage.

On balance, the Labor Dept. report indicated, "both the position of low-paid workers in particular and the economy in general" were strengthened by the higher minimum wage and expansion of coverage.

The council statement concluded with this declaration:

"The AFL-CIO goal in the 91st Congress will be a $2 minimum wage with universal coverage. We shall make achievement of this goal a top legislative priority for the need is great and the cause is just."

Job Picture Steady In Major Centers

Only six of the nation's 150 major job centers are listed in the substantial unemployment category —6 percent or more—for February, the Labor Dept. reported. In February, 1968, there were 11 centers in that category.

The six areas still in the substantial unemployment category are Fresno and Stockton, Calif.; Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.; Mayaguez and Ponce, Puerto Rico, and Wheeling, W. Va.

To Plug Loopholes:

Tax Reform Called Key Legislative Goal

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The double standard in the nation's income tax system that allows the wealthiest to escape all taxes while forcing those in poverty to pay must be corrected, the AFL-CIO declared.

To allow the situation to go unchecked will further sap public confidence in the tax system as it places an unfairly great part of the burden of running the federal government on the shoulders of America's middle income families, the Executive Council said.

The need for tax reform is overriding and Congress and the Administration "must assign top legislative priority" to substantial and thoroughgoing reform, the council added, noting its approval of the tax reform investigation being conducted by the House Ways & Means Committee.

To achieve a standard of tax fairness the council called for:

- Elimination of the loopholes of special tax privileges for wealthy families and corporations.
- A minimum tax on all income over a total which would provide protection for legitimate small investors but which would require at least some tax payment from those whose huge incomes are now preferentially taxed or totally tax exempt.
- Removal of the impoverished from the federal income tax rolls.
- Reduction in the relative tax burden for low and moderate income families.
- Rejection of proposals for new tax loopholes which would create even more inequities in the federal tax structure.
- Dismissal of all proposals for a federal retail sales tax whether called "value-added" taxes or offered clearly as a tax on consumers.
- Repeal of the provision for double depreciation on all new construction, except low and moderate-rental housing, and the 7 percent tax credit for business investment in machines and equipment.

The dimensions of the tax inequities were sketched in by the council which pointed out that in 1967 there were 21 individuals who reported incomes above $1 million and 155 who reported incomes of $200,000 or over who "paid not a dollar of federal income tax."

In contrast, some 2.5 million persons whose incomes fell below the government's "poverty line" paid $100 million in federal income taxes.

The council statement stressed that three major loopholes—capital gains, exemption of state and local bond interest and tax windfalls on oil, gas and other mineral operations cost the Treasury about $7 billion in 1968. The 7 percent tax credit on investment in machinery and equipment produced over $2 billion for corporations.

It pointed out that there are now tax forgiveness proposals to provide incentives to industry for on-the-job training and inner-city industrial development, proposals that "would further reward those who already more than adequately share in America's affluence, and use as their excuse the plight of those who are today in trouble because they do not have their fair share."

Neither will "no strings" federal aid plans that are not subject to congressional scrutiny of specific programs be in the national interest, the council declared.

It singled out specifically "talk of adding new tax gimmicks for real estate operators, many of whom are now more accurately considered in the business of constructing tax shelters rather than shelters for people."

Sanctions Ended For Two Unions

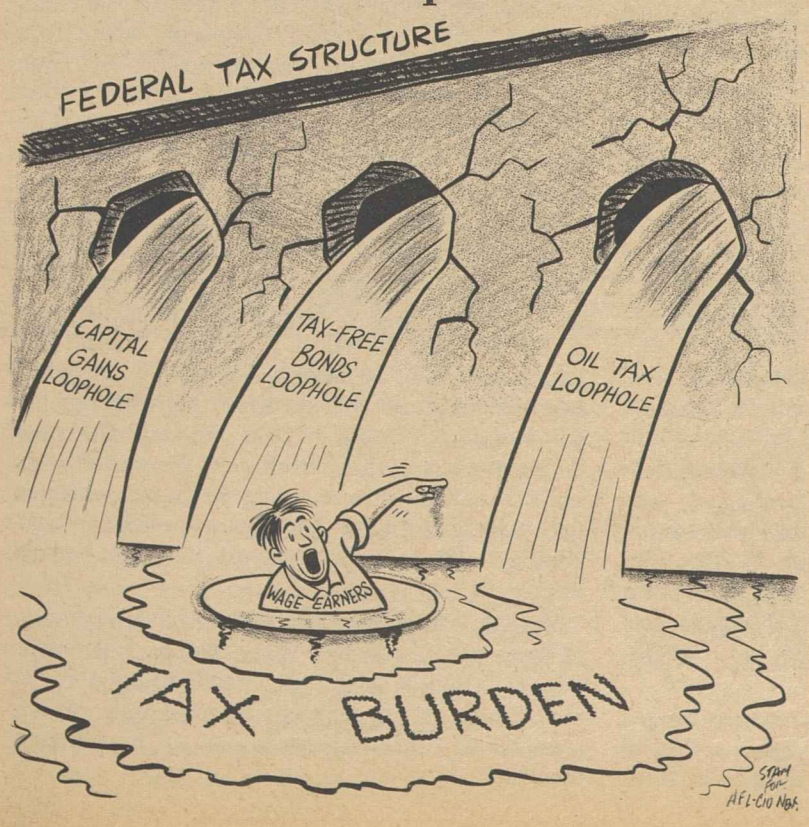
Bal Harbour, Fla.—Sanctions required under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan have been removed from two unions that had been found in non-compliance with determinations of the impartial umpire.

Removal of sanctions against the Railroad Signalmen was approved by the other union in the dispute, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In the case of the Switchmen's union, the sanction was removed when the union merged with the Trainmen and other unions to form the United Transportation Union. The Trainmen's union was the other party to the dispute.

Unions remaining under sanctions required by Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution are the Air Line Pilots, the National Maritime Union, the Intl. Typographical Union, the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and the Intl. Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers Union.

The report on the disputes plan showed the continued effectiveness of mediation with 60 percent of complaints filed settled at that level.

'Help!'



NEW TEAM of top Labor Dept. officials joined Labor Sec. George P. Shultz in meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council and in this news conference. From left: Joseph Loftus, special assistant to Shultz for communications; Jerome Rosow, who will fill a new post of assistant secretary for policy development and research; W. J. Usery, Jr., assistant secretary for labor-management services; Shultz; Under Sec. James D. Hodgson; Commissioner of Labor Statistics Geoffrey Moore; Curtis Counts, director of the independent Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Arnold Weber, assistant secretary for manpower.

U.S.-Mexican Controls Urged To Halt Exploitation of Workers

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO has appealed for "immediate" government actions to curb "greedy businessmen" who are increasingly running away to Mexico to exploit low wages for greater profits.

The so-called Mexico border development program, supposed to improve U.S.-Mexican relations and cut joblessness in a high unemployment area, "is a complete failure on both counts," the Executive Council declared in a statement.

These failures, the statement said, are compounded by "another and interrelated problem" — the widespread hiring of "green carders" by U.S. employers. The "green carders"—so designated for the color of the alien permits issued to them—are admitted under immigration laws that allow them permanent resident status.

The "green card" holders and other border crossers "are used as pawns in strikebreaking and other anti-labor activities by ruthless employers in the border areas," the council said.

It charged that the combination of the mounting runaway pattern and the "green card" abuses has resulted in "a system of exploitation on both sides of the border affecting tens of thousands" of already poor Mexican and U.S. workers.

The runaway lure is based on a "twin plant" scheme under which a firm makes parts in a U.S. plant, ships them to a Mexican plant for assembly, and re-imports the finished product.

The U.S. tariff is based not on the cost of the product, but on the "value added" in the Mexico plant —essentially the low wages of Mexican border workers.

The council charged that the term "border program" is misleading because its abuses now "extend far north and south of the United States-Mexican border." The program, it said, has provided an ever-increasing number of big U.S. corporations "with soaring income and the opportunity to evade both Mexican and U.S. laws."

In the process, the statement continued, it has "victimized" thousands of unskilled Mexican job-seekers who have moved northward into an already glutted job market and has thrown thousands of U.S. workers out of jobs. It has also led to industrial strife in Mexico, including at least one strike by 1,400 Mexican workers, the council noted.

Although the runaways are hiring Mexican workers for wages as low as 29 cents an hour, the council observed, neither workers nor consumers in the two countries "share in the vast savings to the border companies" because prices of products are not lowered.

Since the program began in 1965, the council reported, apparel imports from Mexico have jumped from $174,000 to $9 million a year, and imports of electrical equipment have soared from $350,000 to nearly $34 million annually.

To end "this festering source of inter-governmental anxiety" and terminate "widespread abuses at both countries' expense," the council called for:

- Repeal of the section of the U.S. Tariff Code that allows firms to duck adequate tariffs on imported products.
- Laws requiring adequate labeling of the country in which products are partially made or assembled by foreign workers but sold under U.S. brand names.
- An end to cooperation by government agencies with firms that "increase the nation's unemployment by crossing the border into Mexico" and a request by the U.S. government to the Mexican government to keep U.S. firms from locating in Mexico "under these circumstances."
- Broadening of an import plan governing cotton textiles to include wool and man-made fibers and enforcement of the cotton import agreement with Mexico to prevent abuses of its provisions.
- Action by the U.S. government to halt importation of strikebreakers from Mexico which undermines nonfarm workers' standards and adds "to the troubles of such exploited groups as the California grape workers."
- Administrative action by the Defense and Labor Depts. to plug loopholes in the use of government funds to export jobs and undercut minimum wage and other laws.

"These concerted actions," the council concluded, "can eliminate both the 'green card' myth and a program which greedy men have degraded into a cruel hoax on the very people it was designed to help."

Swollen Profits Termed Basic Inflation Factor

(Continued from Page 1)

rations in new plant and equipment threatens "to create a future gap between the economy's rapidly growing capacity to produce and lagging demand for goods and services."

It cited the 91 percent increase in after-tax profits between 1960 and 1968, the 84 percent rise in dividends over the same years compared to a 31 percent hike in weekly, after-tax take-home pay for the average non-supervisory worker.

To meet the problem the council laid out a program calling for a full employment policy coupled with a public-service job-creating program and manpower training measures; sheltering residential construction from high interest rates; easing government monetary policies at the first sign of a general economic softening; pegging continuation of the temporary surtax to the trend of unemployment and the level of military expenditures in the months ahead; reform of the tax structure; a substantial rise in the buying power of wages, salaries and fringe benefits to strengthen the consumer foundation of the national economy, and curbs on the adverse trends of the accelerated rate of economic concentration.

Ernest Eaton Dies, Retired Organizer

Sanford, Me.—Ernest A. Eaton, who helped organize a United Textile Workers local at the former Goodall-Sanford mills and was an AFL-CIO staff representative for 11 years, died here after an illness. He was 80.

Eaton was a farmer, woodsman and teamster before becoming a spinner at the mills, now operated by Jagger Bros. He was the first secretary-treasurer of UTW Local 1802, and in 1944 was assigned by the former AFL to the regional organizing staff. He retired in 1958. His wife, five children, 12 grandchildren and four great-grandchildren survive.

The National Economy

1. THE AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL insists that full employment must be the nation's primary economic goal. The government's tax, expenditure and monetary policies for an adequate rate of economic growth should be supplemented by manpower training measures and a federal program to create jobs for the remaining hard-core unemployed and under-employed in providing needed public services.

2. Residential construction must be sheltered from the ravages of the credit-squeeze and unprecedented interest rates.

The 7 percent investment tax credit should be repealed—to curb the flow of available funds into business investment and provide additional funds for home-building.

The development of the new form of government security, authorized by the Housing Act of 1968—government-backed mortgage bonds—should be speeded up, to attract new investment funds into housing.

3. The government's monetary policy should be eased at the first signs of a general economic softening and rising trend of unemployment. Moreover, a thorough congressional review of monetary policy is needed—for the development of a policy that is in the best interest of the nation and the American people, rather than merely the banks and other lenders.

4. The trend of unemployment in the months ahead and the level of military expenditures should be key factors in deciding whether the temporary surtax should be terminated in mid-year, phased out or continued.

A rising trend of unemployment in the coming months would be a strong reason to terminate this temporary tax or to begin to phase it out. If the surtax is continued for another six months or a year—or if part of it is maintained—the surtax rate should be applied to income that is now excluded from federal taxation.

5. Reform of the tax structure is long overdue—to eliminate loopholes of special tax privileges for wealthy families and business, to establish a minimum tax that will end tax avoidance and to reduce the relative tax burden on low- and moderate-income families.

6. A substantial rise in the buying power of wages, salaries and fringe benefits is needed to provide wage and salary earners with a fair share of economic progress and to strengthen the consumer foundation of the national economy.

The lag of real wages and salaries must be ended. Rapidly rising productivity and great business profits make possible substantial improvements in workers' earnings, within the context of a relatively stable price level.

7. Rising business profits should be based on an expanding sales volume, rather than on swollen profit margins at the expense of consumers and workers—to curb pressures on the price level and to provide an improved economic balance between wages, profits, dividends and other forms of income.

8. We are disturbed by the accelerated rate of economic concentration in the past few years—including conglomerate mergers and one-bank holding companies—and the impact of this trend on the national economy. We urge the Congress and appropriate government agencies to make the facts fully known to the public and to curb the adverse impacts of this trend.

—Excerpted from statement by AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 21, 1969, Bal Harbour, Fla.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, March 1, 1969 No. 9

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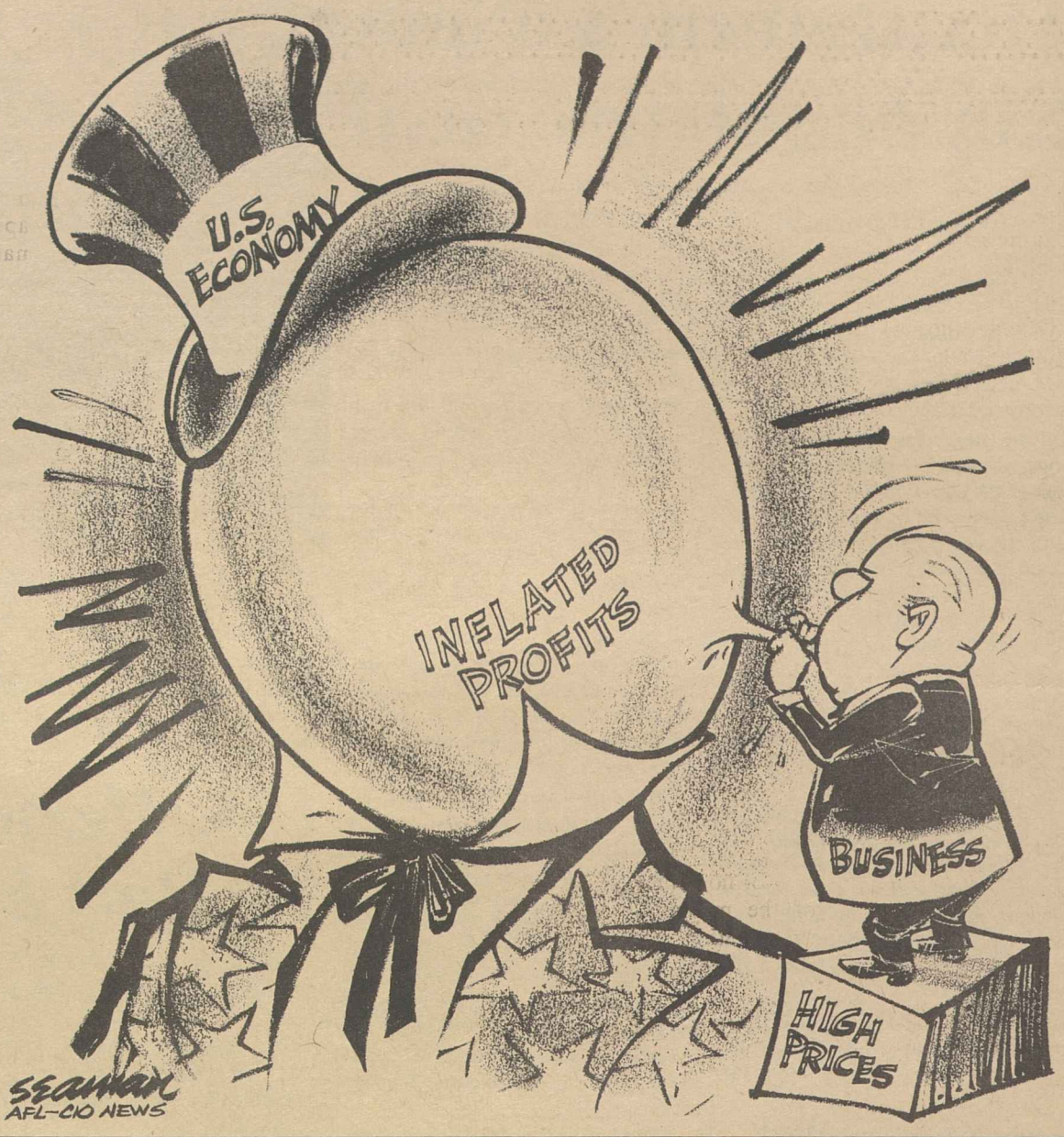
'This'll Knock His Hat Off!'



A Word Edgewise:

Only France Can Finish No. 1 In De Gaulle's Grand Scheme

By John P. Roche

WHEN FRENCH PRES. Charles de Gaulle set off a diplomatic grenade on the eve of Pres. Richard Nixon's visit to Europe, a number of people suggested it was conclusive proof that the old man had achieved full senility.

I strongly disagree. The fact is that de Gaulle's fundamental course was charted during World War II, and his memoirs provide us with a clear reading of his major assumption: that international politics is a zero-sum game. In practical terms, this means that de Gaulle believed, and still believes, that the only way France can achieve greatness is at the expense of everyone else, allies included. There can be no shared "grandeur;" in a zero-sum game (e.g., seven-card stud) there is only one winner and all the others are his victims.

There is nothing novel about this concept. It was the classic view of diplomacy in the 16th and 17th centuries and led to countries shifting sides in the middle of a war, to Catholic nations working with the Turks against other Catholic nations, and to all sorts of mysterious shenanigins. The problem we have may be likened to that of a suburban doctor in 1969 confronted with a case of cholera: it is hard to diagnose an archaic malady.

But if we start with the proposition that de Gaulle believes that France can become powerful only if everyone else is pushed down, we get a quite consistent pattern of behavior. Outside of Europe, what this policy has amounted to is the effort to prevent any stable spheres of influence from emerging—or, alternatively, of trying to disrupt those that do exist. Given the power configurations in the world this has led to vigorous anti-Americanism. There is nothing personal about this. If the Tamils exercised the same world role, de Gaulle would be anti-Tamil.

De Gaulle, for instance, has made two excursions into the Western hemisphere. In the first, a few years back, he wandered around Latin America indicating that Latin civilization was highly preferable to domination by the "Anglo-Saxons."

The Latin Americans were charmed by his rhetoric, but persisted in asking what the French were prepared to pay to support this new cultural alignment. That ended that. More recently, de Gaulle gave strong endorsement to the French separatists who are trying to tear Canada apart, another shot at the Anglo-Saxons.

He has been accused of inconsistency in the Middle East, but again because critics have not grasped his working thesis. He wanted an Israel strong enough to disrupt the Arab world, not an Israel which, by its power, could generate Arab unity, a tight Arab-Soviet alliance, and American involvement in the area. A besieged Israel merited French support; a militant Israel became in his eyes an instrument of American power.

Without boring the reader with further details, I think it is fair to say that de Gaulle's support for the Viet Cong, for Biafra, and for the Republic of South Africa is cut from the same cloth. He even tried the gambit in Eastern Europe, but got put down rather hard in Poland.

PRES. NIXON'S GREETING from de Gaulle was therefore hardly startling, unless one believes that the problems Presidents Kennedy and Johnson had with the French "emperor" arose from misunderstaning, pique, and the war in Viet Nam. A new Administration has, of course, the right to blame its difficulties on its predecessors. God knows, we engaged in that sport. The important question is: Do they believe their own press releases?

De Gaulle's latest maneuver was (as the French insist) quite predictable. In the last few weeks he has seen two events that suggested a tightening of NATO and an effort to isolate France: the strong statement of British-German accord which emerged from the Wilson-Kiesinger meeting, and the London meeting of the Western European Union (which he boycotted). A Western Europe unified without France might be in a position to talk turkey with an American President so de Gaulle, with a vested interest in chaos, struck back.

One can hope that Mr. Nixon's reintroduction of French wines in the White House will endear him to "Charles le Grand," but nothing short of our turning in our chips as a world power could significantly alter the viewpoint of the French president.

'Black Capitalism' No Solution:

Statement on Minorities

Following is the text of the statement Economic Progress of Minorities, adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Feb. 21, 1969.

THE FACT THAT large numbers of Negroes, Mexican-Americans and other minorities remain outside the mainstream of America's economic and social order is among this nation's most pressing domestic problems.

Despite the persistence of this problem, the significant advances of recent years are testimony to America's capacity for attaining a solution. Federal legislation, assuring equal opportunity, is now on the statute books. The nation's economic progress—built in part on the recent federal manpower, housing and anti-poverty programs, minimum wage legislation and the historic breakthrough of federal aid to education—has planted seeds whose results are yet to be fully realized.

As a result, unemployment among nonwhite adult men declined from 11.7 percent in 1961 to 3.9 percent in 1968—solid and unmistakable progress. Despite this improvement, unemployment among adult nonwhites is double the rate among whites and joblessness among Negro teenagers in 1968 was 25 percent, a disastrous level.

Recent improvements in employment, education and skills have brought increases in the family incomes of many Negroes and other minorities. By 1967, the median income of nonwhite families was up to 62 percent of the median of white families—an unsatisfactory situation, but a considerable improvement over the 50-55 percent ratios of most of the 1950s and early 1960s.

These beginnings need encouragement, support and expansion. There is yet a long and hard road ahead. But the achievements of recent years point the way toward the only rational means of achieving a sound solution of this problem.

For the vast majority of Negroes and other minorities, the route into America's mainstream is manpower skills, education and jobs at decent wages.

The essential underpinning is a national commitment to full employment. Federal expenditure, tax and monetary policies for maximum economic growth must be supplemented by a national public-service employment program—to create jobs, linked with training and supportive services, for the unemployed and seriously under-employed in both rural and urban areas.

Federal manpower programs should be expanded and adequately financed—to provide the unemployed and under-employed with adequate skills that are needed in the job markets, as well as literacy training, counseling and medical assistance.

The forward momentum of federal aid for education, including vocational education, must be maintained. Adequate educational opportunities, to the maximum of the student's capacity, must be made available to all, regardless of race, creed, color or family finances.

Full funding, implementation and expansion of the housing and community facilities legislation of recent years is essential if America is to provide decent homes for all her citizens in the next ten years.

Effective enforcement of the civil rights legislation of recent years is a must.

Sound government and private efforts to assist Negroes and other disadvantaged minorities, who wish to establish business enterprises, should be provided. The critical need is capital formation and technical assistance. The government should establish machinery to provide long-term, low-interest loans and technical assistance to meet this need.

These varied policies and measures are essential to accelerate the upward mobility of members of minority groups into the nation's mainstream.

To do this, America's goal must be the rapid elimination of ghetto conditions and the ultimate elimination of the ghetto itself.

Some people, however, have urged that this route be abandoned for an emphasis on so-called "black capitalism."

At its best, this policy is an illusion. In a society where 90 percent of those who are at work are wage and salary earners—on private and public payrolls—only a small number of people can move into the economy's mainstream through self-employment and small business. Thus sole or major emphasis on this policy would undermine or kill the jobs-skills-education-housing measures that are essential for the overwhelming majority of Negroes and other minorities.

At its worst, "black capitalism" is a dangerous, divisive delusion—offered as a pancea by extremists, both black and white, some businessmen who see a chance for profit and a few well-intentioned but misguided liberals.

Attempts to build separate economic enclaves, with substantial federal tax subsidies, within specific geographically limited ghetto areas, is apartheid, anti-democratic nonsense.

It is also unworkable, for the ghettos are, in fact, a part of the nation, their inhabitants are Americans, and small pockets of urban or rural poverty cannot be made into viable, separate economic entities. The gross national product, produced by the inter-dependent national economy, should be shared fairly by all Americans.

Moreover, the "black capitalism" proposals to create huge, new tax loopholes for business to locate in ghetto areas is also bad tax policy. If enacted, these loopholes would attract small sweatshops or some marginal plants of big companies—with little additional employment at decent wages, but with considerable tax benefits to the companies.

SOME LEGISLATIVE proposals for separate economic enclaves would create development corporations, in each ghetto area, with authority to control the economic life of the area. Such control could be used by extremists to harass businessmen, black and white alike, within these geographically defined enclaves.

Separatist economic schemes offer no hope for the solid advance of the overwhelming majority of disadvantaged minorities into America's mainstream. But they do present a real threat of further division, additional conflict and bitter frustration.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council is unalterably opposed to separatist schemes. We reaffirm our consistent commitment to the principle of integration and the goal of full and equal opportunity for all Americans.

We will continue and redouble our efforts to enable Negroes and other disadvantaged minorities to move as rapidly as possible into the nation's mainstream.

The way to do it is to put massive federal money, manpower and muscle into the programs we have endorsed in this statement—within a framework of full and equal opportunity for all Americans.

America knows the route to solving its minority problems; it needs only the will to reach its goal.

Seek Federal Agency:

Consumers Press Drive

NEW CONSUMER PROTECTION and new strength for those already in force will be major issues in the new Congress, a consumer affairs adviser for organized labor predicted in a network radio interview.

Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Intl. Ladies' Garment Workers Union, said unions and consumer organizations would seek a federal consumers' department or agency, product warranties and guarantees and legislation dealing with door-to-door sales practices.

Miss Dubrow, who is also chairman of the AFL-CIO legislative subcommittee on consumer legislation, said that "the consumer has become very popular in Congress" and there is growing demand that consumer interests now come into "full maturity and citizenship."

"The rich have always been concerned with what happened to their consumer dollars," she asserted. "Now, for the first time," she noted, "the middle- and low-income people have joined those ranks and there is a common front."

Miss Dubrow also cautioned state legislators to carefully explore all the implications of the proposed Uniform Consumer Credit Code before taking action on it. She warned that in some states, the code may be used "to make the federal truth-in-lending act less effective."

By Press Associates, Inc.

FOR MANY YEARS the labor movement has insisted that every American boy and girl should have the right to as high a degree of education as he or she is capable of.

A century ago this meant largely eight years of elementary school with a diploma as the passport to a decent job.

In the past few decades the elementary diploma as the necessary passport has been escalated to a high school diploma, representing four more years of schooling.

Now there are increasing signs that some college education and ultimately a college diploma will be the basic need when a young man or woman goes job hunting.

The constant growth of educational requirements has just been dramatized by announcement that the AFL-CIO will inaugurate a labor studies center in Washington for the training of labor leadership.

Attainment of higher and higher levels of education as the necessary goal of young American workers is not simply a romantic concept based on social justice and democratic principles. Hard statistics compiled by the U.S. Dept. of Labor show that while a high school diploma is a "must" as we go into the 1970s, attainment of some degree of college education is rapidly becoming a "must," too.

As industrial life becomes more complex, educational standards are being forced up as in many occupations.

In a study published in the current issue of the Monthly Labor Review, Economist Elizabeth Waldman reports that by March 1968, five out of eight American workers 18 years and older had finished at least four years of high school. One out of five workers with a high school diploma had completed college.

"This all time high level of educational attainment is the result of an uninterrupted educational upgrading of the work force for the past decade and a half," Miss Waldman wrote.

Her statistics show that almost two-thirds of the American work force in 1968 had completed high school, compared with only 43 percent in 1952. One out of every eight had completed four years of college compared with one out of every 12 in 1952. For the work force as a whole, the statistics showed that workers had had 12.3 years of schooling in 1968 compared with 10.9 years in 1952.

Further analysis of these figures shows that the non-white population has trailed behind the white worker force with the inevitable consequence of an unemployment rate double that of whites and employment patterns at the low wage—frequently poverty—level.

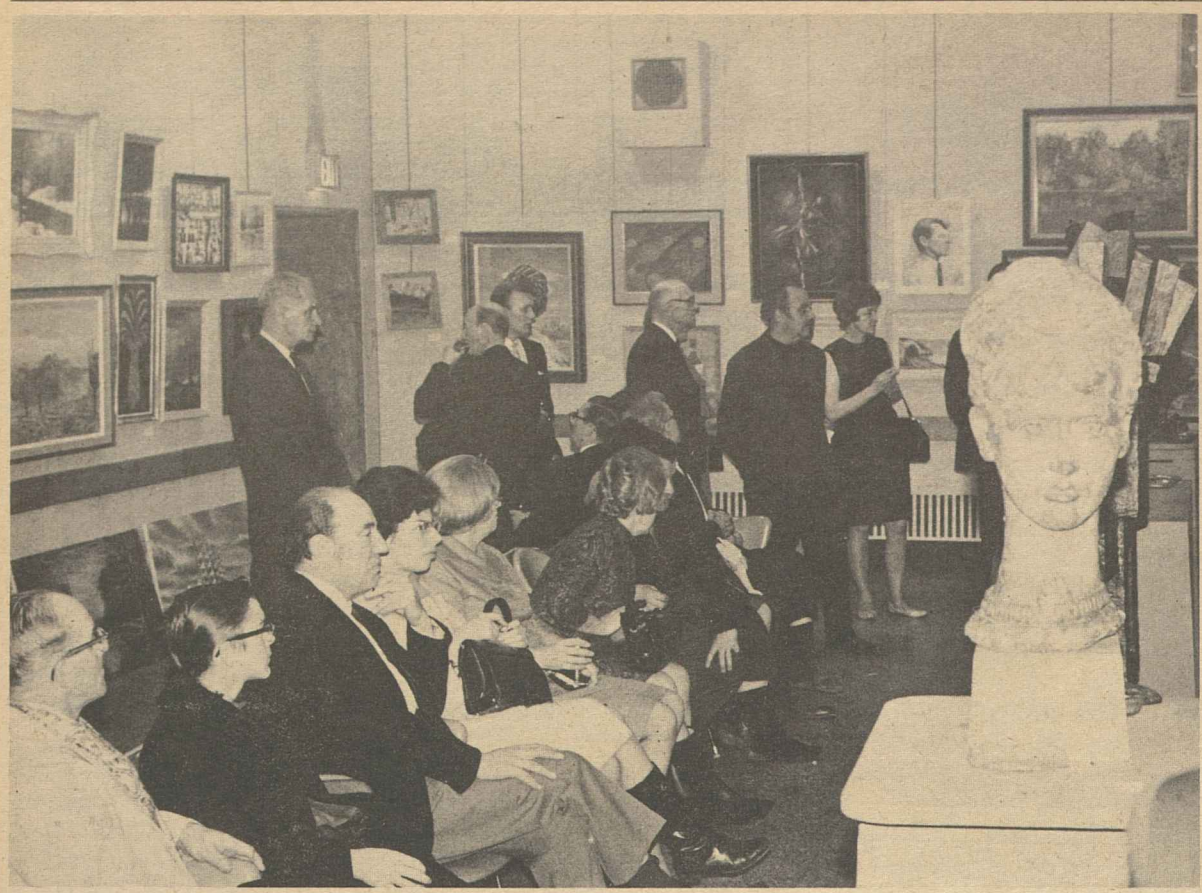
THE STATISTICS SHOW that while 64.5 percent of white workers had completed high school in 1968, only 42.8 percent of nonwhite workers had reached this educational level. The college-level story is even more tragic. While 13.1 percent of white workers had four years or more of college education in 1968, only 6.8 percent of nonwhite workers had reached this level.

But nonwhite workers in recent years have shown considerably more progress in the percentage of those getting higher education than whites. While white college graduates went from 8.6 percent to 13.1 percent between 1952 and 1968, nonwhite college graduates shot up from 2.6 percent to 6.8 percent over the same period.

Figures compiled by the Manpower & Training Administration show that by 1975, 16.8 percent of the working population over 25 will have had a college education compared with the 12.4 percent of all workers in 1968. For workers in the 25 to 34 year group, the percentage will be almost one-fifth—19.7 percent.

The lesson is clear. Tomorrow's worker—if he is to get and keep any kind of a decent, well-paying job—is going to have to increase his skills and learning through education. Today's dropouts, far from catching up with the procession, will lag even farther behind.

A FEDERAL consumers' department or agency, product warrantees and guarantees and door-to-door sales practices will be major consumer issues in the 91st Congress, Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative for the Ladies' Garment Workers, predicted on Labor News Conference. She was questioned by Frank, Swoboda, left, of United Press Intl. and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The AFL-CIO produced interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.



PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE by union members, including an oil painting by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, were exhibited in Toronto, Ont., at the Steelworkers' art gallery, the only permanent art gallery operated by a union in Canada. The exhibition, open to the public for three weeks, was sponsored by the Labor Council of Metropolitan Toronto.

State, Federal Action Proposed To Reform Voting Registration

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The AFL-CIO called for state and federal action to give the right to vote to millions of Americans who are disenfranchised by unduly restrictive voter registration laws.

At least 5 million Americans were unable to vote for President last year because they didn't meet residency requirements, the federation's Executive Council said. Others were discouraged from voting by inconvenient places and times of registration or the closing of voter lists well before the date of the election.

The council urged AFL-CIO state central bodies to press for immediate action in state legislatures to modernize registration and election procedures.

It also instructed the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation to work for a federal constitutional amendment that would guarantee the right to vote in presidential elections to persons unable to meet state residency requirements.

In companion statements, the Executive Council called for lowering the voting age to 18 and urged a system of federal subsidies to help meet the cost of presidential campaigns.

Experience in states which have lowered the voting age, the council said, justified extending the 18-year-old vote to all states. The resolution endorsed 18-year-old voting proposals pending in both state legislatures and Congress.

On campaign financing, the council warned that continuation of the present system will mean that political parties will be even more dependent on wealthy contributors or that only the rich would be able to afford to run.

The best solution, the Executive Council said, would be "direct federal subsidies to political parties to help them meet the costs of presidential campaigns."

Vouchers 'Worth Trying'

A voucher system, allowing each voter to earmark a certain amount of federal funds to the candidate or committee of his choice, is another system "worth trying," the council said. It noted that a tax checkoff plan, with the same goal, was enacted by Congress in 1966. The statement expressed regret that the law was repealed before it had a chance to go into effect.

The AFL-CIO statement said a tax credit for political contributions would be "an acceptable, though less desirable, alternative." But it said the federation is "unalterably opposed" to allowing tax deductions for political contributions since this would work to the advantage of persons in the higher income brackets.

A tax credit means that the amount contributed—up to a specified limit—could be subtracted from the amount of tax a person owes the government.

A tax deduction means that the amount of income on which tax must be paid—for persons who itemize their deductions—is reduced. The higher the income bracket the person is in, the greater is the reduction in taxes.

The council statement also urged Congress to direct the Federal Communications Commission to prepare detailed proposals requiring TV and radio stations to provide free time for political broadcasts. This, it said, would do much to lower the costs of campaigns and serve the public interest.

Old Plan Backed

In its analysis of voter registration laws, the Executive Council endorsed the recommendations made years ago by a presidential commission appointed by Pres. John F. Kennedy. Its findings, the statement said, while "almost completely ignored," are still valid.

The council statement said election reform "should include truly permanent, personal registration so that a citizen, once registered, remains registered."

It said that "a government which is able to devise procedures for keeping permanent records for income tax and social security participants can certainly devise and maintain a permanent vote registry."

The Executive Council urged state central bodies to work for procedures to bring registration books to the neighborhoods to make it easier to register. It noted with approval the Idaho law which authorizes registrars to undertake a house-to-house canvass for eligible voters. As a result, it noted, Idaho has been "a leader in voter turnout" on Election Day.

All-Out Effort Pressed To Solve Air Hijackings

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The U.S. government must "spare no diplomatic, political and economic effort" to reach an international accord to end hijacking of airliners, the AFL-CIO Executive Council stressed.

For months, it pointed out, world aviation—particularly flights in the U.S.—have been plagued by "piracy in the air" and in 1968 the pace of hijacking has increased.

The situation, a statement declared, "gravely endangers" not only passengers but also the pilots and the airborne crew "whose attainment of high skills took many years of training and development."

"The very foundations of all civilized society," the council said, "are imperiled by the continuation of this banditry of the air whose criminal perpetrators have to date found haven in Havana, Algiers and Cairo."

The council urged the U.S. government to ratify the 1963 Tokyo Convention, adopted by numerous countries around the world, to provide for the quick return of hijacked passengers and planes to the country from which they were taken.

Beyond that, it called for the U.S. to press for an international pact to provide that:

- No government shall permit the planes of its country to fly to any country which offers a sanctuary for hijacked planes, their hijackers, or both.
- All governments shall agree to extradite the hijackers to the country in which they committed their crime.

The council urged the Intl. Federation of Airline Pilots Associations to support the federation's position "unreservedly and firmly."

Abolish Electoral College:

Popular Vote Urged To Elect President

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived far wider support in Congress than any other proposal, and according to polls is favored by the vast majority of the American electorate. If it cannot be adopted, there is little reason to suppose that any other plan can."

Nixon's substitute proposal calls for some system of allocating the electoral vote of each state so as to "more closely approximate the popular vote."

He did not spell out just how this would be done, declaring he was "not wedded" to any specific plan. However he noted that in the past he has endorsed a proposal to divide each state's electoral votes in proportion to the popular vote breakdown in that state.

One effect of this would be to lessen the importance of winning a large industrial state since the winning candidate, instead of taking all the electoral votes, would probably receive only one or two more electoral votes than his nearest opponent.

This, the AFL-CIO statement noted, "could have the same unfortunate consequences as the existing system—it could elect a President receiving a smaller popular vote than his opponent."

In fact, the council pointed out, that's exactly what would have happened if a proportional electoral vote system had been used in the 1960 presidential election. Nixon would have been elected President, even though John F. Kennedy received more popular votes.

Nixon also proposed abolishing individual electors, a relatively noncontroversial reform which would prevent "faithless" electors from disregarding their pledge and supporting another candidate.

Under Nixon's proposal, the candidate with the most electoral votes would be elected President provided he received at least 40 percent. If no candidate received 40 percent of the electoral vote, there would be a runoff election between the two top candidates—to be decided by popular vote.

To this, the Executive Council commented: "If direct election by popular vote is feasible in a runoff, as the President proposes, it is feasible in the first place."

A proportional division of the electoral vote would enable third or fourth party candidates to claim electoral votes from states in which they received only a small portion of the vote. The council warned that this "would favor the development of splinter parties and undercut the two-party systems."

The Executive Council noted that past AFL-CIO conventions have called for abolition of the Electoral College and direct popular election of the President and Vice President.

"We reaffirm that position," it declared.

AFL-CIO Extends Aid To Pilot Arts Projects

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Financial support for the AFL-CIO Demonstration Arts Project and authorization for a study of the feasibility of creating a National Labor-Arts Foundation were voted by the federation's Executive Council.

A council subcommittee cited encouraging results in cities where seminars on the performing arts have been held and reported the renewal of a $20,000 grant by the National Endowment for the Arts.

The Council voted to approve two subcommittee recommendations:

- That AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany be authorized to spend up to $10,000 in the next six months to help finance labor's Demonstration Arts Project.
- That the subcommittee, with the assistance of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes and the national arts coordinating consultant, be given the authority to study the feasibility of establishing a National Labor-Arts Foundation to increase the involvement of union members in leisure-time activities.

The subcommittee reported that two-day seminars have been held in four pilot cities—Buffalo, New York City, Minneapolis and Louisville—to launch local projects with the aid of local and national union leaders, representatives of performing arts unions and local arts institutions.

"Results of these seminars were encouraging," the subcommittee said. "National and local media and labor press response was extensive and enthusiastic. Dialogue between labor and the local arts institutions has begun."

Buffalo's demonstration program was called the "most advanced" to date. A coordinator is at work with a salary grant from the New York Council on the Arts, and a Central Labor Arts Committee is actively directing the program.

All major arts institutions and agencies are included on a discount coupon arrangement for union members only. A promotional campaign to enroll 10,000 members is being prepared, and labor leadership has been included in planning future projects.

A Minneapolis Central Labor Arts Committee is, the report said, functioning well. New York City is screening applicants for the post of arts coordinator, and specific projects are in process.

The subcommittee reported that the Louisville project, after an "apparently good start," is presently "stymied." Should this condition continue, it said, labor and arts sponsors may want to pick another city.

T. C. Douglas Wins Canadian Seat

Vancouver, B.C.—A by-election in a British Columbia district returned the leader of Canada's New Democratic Party to the House of Commons.

T. C. Douglas polled 19,712 votes on the NDP ticket to 12,728 for the Liberal Party candidate and 1,948 for the Conservative.

Douglas had narrowly lost his seat in a different district in the last general election. The death of an NDP House member, Colin Cameron, brought about the special election in the Nanaimo area district. The turnout for Douglas brought the NDP both a bigger total vote and a bigger share of the vote than at the last election in the district when the labor-endorsed party had a plurality but not a majority.

Major Changes Sought:

50% Hike Pressed In Social Security

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Major changes in the Social Security Act to make it "a fully adequate law, realistically tailored to meet the needs of all the beneficiaries" were called for by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Its statement emphasized the need for increases in social security benefits "to make the goal of a 50 percent increase a reality as soon as possible."

The council reaffirmed labor's call for a National Health Insurance program as the only means of guaranteeing all Americans — rich and poor alike—"their right to health."

And until that goal is reached, the statement stressed, the AFL-CIO will press for improvements and expansion of Medicare—a program that labor helped bring to birth.

The AFL-CIO "cannot be content with the pace of progress in any of these areas," the council said, because "too many overwhelming gaps remain. These gaps must be filled by immediate legislative action."

The council noted that the 1967 AFL-CIO convention called for a 50 percent increase in benefits in several steps and Congress enacted a 13 percent boost that same year.

"We joined with the aged in hailing that increase as a down payment toward our goal," the council said. "We also shared their disappointment as the increase was quickly eroded by price increases."

The statement cited harsh statistics underscoring the need for improved benefits:

Eight million social security beneficiaries remain below the level of poverty. Without their social security checks, only 5 percent would be above the $3,900 annual income the Labor Dept. says is needed to maintain "even a moderate standard of living for an elderly couple." The average social security check for a retired worker is $98 a month, about $166 for aged couples. Millions receive less including nearly 3 million who get the $55 a month minimum.

The ultimate answer to erosion of benefits by increased living costs "will continue to be a serious problem until an automatic adjustment of benefits is included in the system," the council said.

The statement advocated that additional benefits be financed from general revenue, employer-employe contributions and an updating of the earnings base on which contributions and benefits are based. It urged that the improvements be followed by periodic adjustments linked to increases in active workers' earnings so that retired citizens can participate in rising living standards.

On Medicare, the council urged Congress to eliminate "a major shortcoming" in the program by including prescription drugs in its coverage.

Eighty percent of persons over 65 suffer from at least one or more chronic ailments and "they purchase drugs nearly three times more often than do persons under 65," the council noted.

It also endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Council on Health Insurance for the Disabled that Medicare be extended to the disabled and that the hospitalization and supplementary medical insurance programs be combined into one system.

Pointing out that the average monthly social security benefit for the disabled now is $112, the council said it is impossible for them "to meet their high medical costs from such meager payments."

"The disabled, like the aged," it observed, "are a high cost, high risk group who frequently need extensive health services at a time they can least afford them."

Further, the council called for enactment of a greatly expanded child health program as an extension of Medicare "to assure readily accessible comprehensive health services for all mothers and their children, including pre- and post-natal care."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING is working better than most Americans realize, officers of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations tell press conference at Bal Harbour, Fla., after meeting with AFL-CIO Executive Council. From left are: Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists; Victor Borella, labor consultant for Rockefeller Center; Board Chairman E. T. Klassen, deputy postmaster general; Lane Kirkland, institute president and executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany; Theodore W. Kheel, arbitrator and adviser to the institute.

HRDI Serves Jobs Program In 30 Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Trained AFL-CIO manpower representatives are at work in 30 cities coordinating programs that will help provide good jobs at decent wages for the hard-core unemployed, the federation's Executive Council was told.

It received a report from the Human Resources Development Institute, set up in September 1968 by the AFL-CIO in a contract with the Dept. of Labor, outlining the progress made in the first five months.

Julius Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs and president of HRDI, told the council that 27 field manpower representatives are now servicing 30 cities. The total professional staff of the institute has been recruited from 20 different internationals and includes Negroes, Mexican Americans and women.

The work of the HRDI representatives varies from city to city, Rothman said, but the goals in each community are the same:

- Striving for maximum involvement of AFL-CIO unions in existing manpower programs, along with management and government.
- Evaluating existing programs to see if they are training the hard-core for jobs that actually exist and permit advancement.
- Encouraging AFL-CIO unions to sponsor meaningful and innovative programs of their own, making use of government funds for experimental and research projects as well as for straight training.

Rothman noted that the institute is working with model cities administrations, apprentice outreach programs and the buddy system set up under the JOBS program.

Abner Takes AAA Post, Quits Mediation Service

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service announced the resignation of Willoughby Abner, special assistant to the director, to become a vice president of the American Arbitration Association and director of its Center for Disputes Settlement.

FM&CS Dir. J. Curtis Counts praised Abner for helping develop programs to reduce disputes in the public sector.

May Conference Slated On Bargaining Issues

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A major conference on collective bargaining in its modern setting will be held in New York City May 12-13, the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations announced here.

The conference will bring together key representatives from labor, management, the academic world and the public for an intensive two-day look at the current problems in the bargaining area.

Officers and board members of the institute met with members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at a luncheon announcing the conference. Four members of the council are on the board of directors.

Theodore W. Kheel, adviser to the institute and widely known arbitrator and mediator, told a press conference following the luncheon session that collective bargaining is working better than most people realize and rather than searching for a substitute the major effort should be to make it work better.

Those from the government and academic community who constantly attack collective bargaining and ask for substitute approaches are doing a "great disservice," he said.

Lane Kirkland, institute president and executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, said the primary objective of the institute is to strengthen collective bargaining through voluntary methods.

The CBI is supported by both labor and management and was formed last year to improve the bargaining process and give the public a better understanding of how it works and why it is important in a democratic society.

E. T. Klassen, deputy postmaster general and former president of American Can Co., is chairman of the board with Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller, vice chairman. Victor Borella, labor consultant to Rockefeller Center, serves as vice president. The coordinating director is Dr. Matthew A. Kelly of the New York State School of Industrial Relations at Cornell University.

Federal Welfare Plan Held Essential For Poor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Federalization of public welfare is an essential first step if the nation is to meet "the needs of the most impoverished Americans so they can live in decency, dignity and security," the AFL-CIO declared.

Such federalization, the Executive Council said, must spell out methods of financing, standards of eligibility and minimum payments under plans now being largely run by the states.

The call for the federal program, advocated by former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen and a growing number of leaders in both parties, was included in a council statement on public welfare.

The council also urged repeal of a "harsh, punitive and coercive" freeze on the number of children who can be helped under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

The freeze, enacted by Congress in 1967 and set to take place July 1 of this year, would mean that about 1.1 million children "would be eliminated from the rolls altogether or have their payments reduced," the council said.

"No just nation," it emphasized, "can tolerate this kind of treatment for the least fortunate children."

The council also hit action by Congress in 1967 to require mothers to participate in mandatory training, employment and daycare programs when there aren't enough of these available. It appealed to Congress to exempt those mothers who have pre-school age children or children attending school other than during school hours.

The statement urged Congress to require states to make AFDC benefits available to families with a jobless father living in the home, while maintaining the requirement for fathers to accept suitable employment or training.

This, it pointed out, would eliminate "the cruel dilemma" faced by many destitute fathers who feel they must leave their families to make them eligible for assistance.

Although its separate proposals are urgently needed, the council continued, they will not in themselves be enough because public assistance payments are inadequate in most states.

Labor Mobilizes Drive To Protect 1 Man, 1 Vote

Bal Harbour, Fla.—American labor mobilized for a state-by-state drive to preserve one man, one vote apportionment of state legislatures.

The campaign was launched by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and the front line troops will be the federation's state central bodies.

The goal is to block the move to call a constitutional convention to initiate an amendment which would nullify the Supreme Court rulings which ended minority, rural domination of most of the state legislatures.

Under a never-used provision of the Constitution, legislatures of two-thirds of the states can cause such a convention to be held. There is considerable controversy over the number of states which have passed valid resolutions to convene a convention but the Executive Council termed the threat "critical."

"We intend to fight to uphold the landmark Supreme Court decision now under attack by reactionary forces," the AFL-CIO statement said.

Warning that both representative government and effective state action to meet the urban crisis are endangered by the move to amend the Constitution, the council declared:

"We call on all AFL-CIO state central bodies to fight in their respective legislatures against those who would convene a constitutional convention.

"We urge state central bodies to work to rescind resolutions calling for such a convention in those states where such regressive action has been taken.

"In those critical states where no action has been taken, state central bodies should fight the attempts by reactionary forces to adopt such resolutions."

The AFL-CIO warned that "this state-to-state battle will determine whether the nation retains or discards democracy's most basic precept."

General Clay Cited for Aid To Refugees

New York—Gen. Lucius D. Clay, former commander in chief of all U.S. forces in Europe, received the Freedom Award of the Intl. Rescue Committee here for his efforts on behalf of refugees over more than 20 years.

The 1969 award went to Clay for "taking a leading role" in aiding the resettlement of thousands of refugees who fled from East Germany to West Germany, and for his more recent help for Czechs fleeing Soviet aggression.

Leo Cherne, chairman of the board of the Rescue Committee, which provides relief and rehabilitation services around the world, made the presentation at a dinner attended by nearly 1,000 leaders in labor, industry, government and civic affairs.

Willy Brandt, foreign minister and vice chancellor of the West German government, who flew here for the occasion, was the main speaker. Messages of congratulations to Clay came from Pres. Nixon and all three living former Presidents — Johnson, Eisenhower and Truman.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, recipient of the Freedom Award in 1965, sent a message from Florida where the Executive Council was meeting. He termed the choice of Clay for the award "most fitting and appropriate" in view of recent Communist pressures against free Berlin.

Clay also was "one of the first of our nation's great military leaders to recognize the indispensable role of free trade unions" in developing a democratic, socially just society, Meany noted.

DON'T BUY campaign against Frosty Morn, Valleydale and Reelfoot brand meat products gets a boost from colorful new poster viewed by Meat Cutters Vice Pres. Donald H. Smith, left, and Pres. John Russell of Asheville, N. C., Local 525. Central bodies in all southeastern states have mailed posters to all affiliated unions in support of strikers at three plants of Lorenz Neuhoff chain which has refused to bargain over acceptable contract terms.

Budget-Cutting Assailed As Tempting 'Disaster'

Bal Harbour, Fla.—"Political one-upmanship" to see whether Congress or the Administration can slash the budget the most would be disastrous to the nation, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation's Executive Council warned that key programs "to combat the nation's domestic ills and to improve the quality of America's lives" could be destroyed by budget cutbacks.

A large part of the budget consists of mandatory expenses or national defense programs, the statement noted. Only about 10 percent is earmarked for "all other programs, including social and economic commitments to decaying cities, to the schools, to the disadvantaged, the young, the old, the ill and the jobless," the council said.

"Unfortunately," the statement added, "it is these commitments—enacted through bipartisan support—that will be singled out for the most critical attention and the most severe onslaught, all in the pursuit of economy."

The council warned against a repetition of last year's budget-cutting spree, when the new Housing Act received only one-third of its authorized funds, when educational programs were given less than half of the amount authorized by law. Health and job-training programs were also cut back from scheduled levels.

"Once again these programs face funding crises in the new Congress," the Executive Council said. "Virtually all will require considerably greater funds to properly meet the original goals that Congress prescribed."

The council noted "with dismay that already the cry for budget cutting has been heard from within the new Administration." It cautioned also that "the political fact of a Republican Administration and a Democratic Congress provides an arena of great political temptation, which will require great statesmanship and responsibility to resist.

"Budget-cutting for political one-upmanship must not become the sport of Congress and the Administration.

"For Congress to enact new programs which hold forth promises of a better life and then to cruelly deny the necessary funds is to tempt a disaster that would shatter far more than the nation's budget stability."

Council Renews Call For Job Safety Law

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Enactment of a strong federal safety and health measure was urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council as the initial step in attaining a goal of "a safe and healthful place of employment" for all working Americans.

A council statement also called on "the many responsible elements of business management to adopt a constructive and positive approach to occupational health and safety legislation before the 91st Congress."

The statement noted that the Occupational Health & Safety Act proposed by Pres. Johnson in 1968 "was killed by some business groups, through the use of vicious and misleading propaganda."

Last year, the council observed, there was "no visible improvement in scattered and inadequate" existing safety laws and reduction in the mounting toll of deaths and injuries in the workplace.

"A concerned nation can and must reduce this appalling toll," the council declared.

It proposed legislation to:

- Empower the Secretary of Labor to promulgate, develop and enforce standards governing occupational safety and health.
- Provide a stronger role for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in developing occupational health standards, aided by creation of a statutory Occupational Health Center.
- Assure strong federal inspection, enforcement and penalty provisions, with court review for aggrieved persons affected by application of the standards.
- Furnish effective federal guidelines for state occupational health and safety plans as a condition for federal planning and grants-in-aid.
- Require all federal agencies to establish and maintain health and safety standards for federal employes in line with those in private industry.
- Provide adequate authorizations for research, education and manpower training in the areas of occupational health and safety along with adequate representation for labor on all advisory committees.

"We believe that such a program, adequately funded and staffed, will constitute the first decisive step in federal health and safety history," the council concluded.

Automation Group To Hold Film Fair

New York—A film fair aimed at helping to bridge the gap between jobless youths and prospective employers will be sponsored here May 21-22 by the American Foundation on Automation & Employment.

The foundation, a non-profit labor-management organization, said the fair will offer employers, labor organizations and anti-poverty groups a chance to view films or job training programs in ghetto areas.

The fair will also include seminars with film-makers and community action groups and presentation of awards to outstanding films in various categories. Articles about films and listings of availability will be distributed to participants.

Theodore W. Kheel, president of the foundation, said that backing for the fair has been obtained from many prominent leaders in industry, labor, government, community groups and civil rights organizations.

Ex-AFL-CIO Staffer Aaron Velleman Dies

Malden, Mass. — Aaron Velleman, retired AFL-CIO field representative and a contemporary in the Cigar Makers of Sam Gompers, first AFL president, died here at 88. He had been a business representative for the Office & Professional Employes and an AFL-CIO organizer from 1938 until his retirement 11 years ago.

To Check Migration:

Rural Aid Programs Called Vital to Cities

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A major national program to aid rural Americans is both simple justice and a key step in solving the urban crisis, the AFL-CIO declared.

In a comprehensive statement examining the problems of rural America the federation's Executive Council set out a specific six-point program to improve job opportunities and living standards in the countryside.

Stressing that the one-fourth of the nation's total population that remain in the rural areas "encompass one-half of the nation's poor" and that the "shocking magnitude of rural poverty has persisted" since the exodus from the farms started after World War II, the council proposed:

- A reasonable ceiling on federal income maintenance benefits paid to any farm, that "excessive payments to large and profitable agri-businesses cannot be justified."
- Measures to help farmers bargain collectively for a reasonable price for their products in the marketplace.
- **Coverage of farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act, minimum wage law, state unemployment and workmen's compensation laws. This involves no taxpayer cost and the "benefits can well be supported by the large and profitable commercial farms that employ most of the nation's farm laborers."**
- Minimum federal welfare standards covering all states must be enacted and enforced. Food distribution programs must be federally administered wherever states and local communities refuse to cooperate and they must be dedicated to meeting human needs rather than serving primarily as a means to unload agriculture surpluses.
- Greater resources be made available to implement the Appalachia program, the Economic Development Act and other federal programs.
- Closing the tax loopholes that cost the U.S. Treasury a billion dollars a year, particularly the one that allows so-called farm losses to be used as an offset against non-farm income.

Tracing the development of poverty in rural America, the council statement pointed up the "unprecedented technological revolution in agriculture on the one hand and the failure of public and private policymakers to take adequate measures to forestall the tragic human consequences, on the other."

Since World War II the number of farm units has been cut in half by the growth of ever larger and more efficient enterprises. Of the remaining 3 million farms, the 300,000 largest account for nearly two-thirds of total sales. Less than 5 percent of the labor force produces more food and fiber than Americans can consume.

Farmers and farm workers constitute less than one-quarter of the work force in rural America, with the remaining three-quarters employed at low-paying off-farm jobs or either under-employed or totally jobless.

The council warned that the wholesale migration from the rural areas to the "crisis-ridden cities" will continue unless counter-measures are quickly taken. Solving the urban crisis, it emphasized, partly depends on the ability to meet the desperate needs of the rural areas.

Coordinated Bargaining Termed 'Essential' Tool

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Coordinated bargaining has proved its worth, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in pledging full support for the 1969 bargaining program of 10 affiliates representing nearly 200,000 General Electric and Westinghouse Electric workers.

Delegates from 270 local unions that have contracts with GE and Westinghouse will meet in Washington, D.C., Mar. 6 to define their common goals in negotiations this year. The unions, as they did three years ago, will coordinate their efforts through a committee headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"The 1966 negotiations established both the practicality and the legality of coordinated bargaining," a council statement noted. The contracts achieved by the various unions were substantially better than the "first and final offer" which in previous years had been imposed on the then-divided labor forces by the two giant firms, it said.

The statement recalled that the courts and the National Labor Relations Board have ruled in several leading cases that "coordinated bargaining, conducted with scrupulous regard for the letter of the law, is a legitimate function of the labor movement which management must accept."

In practical terms, coordinated bargaining is "an essential tool in the achievement of justice for workers in large companies where two or more unions are involved," the statement continued.

Only through coordination can unions overcome the "divide and conquer" tactics of a totally unified management, the council declared.

"Therefore the AFL-CIO Executive Council reiterates its wholehearted support of coordinated bargaining in principle, and in particular its continued application in General Electric and Westinghouse.

"The 1969 bargaining program of the GE-Westinghouse committee will have the full support of the AFL-CIO in reaching a successful conclusion."

U. S. Median Age Remains at 27.7

"Americans have stopped getting younger," the Census Bureau said in reporting that the median age of 27.7 years was unchanged between fiscal 1967 and 1968 for the first time in 15 years.

The median age, midpoint at which the population divides equally, half younger and half older, reached a peak of 30.3 years in 1952 after steadily rising from 16.7 in 1820.

The report said that 1.5 million Americans reached age 65 during fiscal 1968, up slightly from the previous year, and 3.8 million people became 21, up 1 million from the number reaching that age in 1967.

New BLS Survey:

9.5% Jobless Rate Recorded in Slums

Workers living in the slums in six cities had a 9.5 percent unemployment rate in the summer of 1968, more than two-and-one-half times the national average, the Labor Dept. reported.

Jobless rates among all classifications of workers exceeded national averages, the department said, and unemployment among slum youths was "especially severe."

Nearly 110,000 persons living in the slums—about one out of every five who worked or looked for work—were jobless at some time between mid-1967 and mid-1968.

The findings highlighted the department's first Urban Employment Survey, a program established to examine the job situation, barriers to employment and attitudes of residents in slum areas.

The survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, with cooperation from the Manpower Administration and Census Bureau, was made for the period July-September 1968 in slums in Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles and New York.

Similar information covering a 6-month period for the six cities will be published later this year, BLS said.

68 Percent Negro

Approximately 825,000 men and women 16 years and over resided in the slum areas in the six cities. Of this total, 68 percent were Negro. The remainder were about equally divided between Spanish-speaking Americans and other white persons.

Unemployment rates in the slum sections were 5.2 percent for adult men and 9.3 percent for adult women, compared to their national rates of 1.9 and 4 percent, respectively.

Among Negroes in the slums, the jobless rate was 10.4 percent compared to a 6.8 percent rate for Negroes throughout the nation. The unemployment rate for whites in the slums was 7.2 percent against 3.2 percent in the nation as a whole.

The 30 percent unemployment rate for teenagers living in the ghettos compared with 12.2 percent for all teenagers and 24.4 percent for Negro teenagers in the entire country.

Of the 110,000 slum residents with some unemployment during 1967-68, BLS said 25 percent of them were out of work for 15 weeks or more, about the same proportion as for the nation as a whole.

More alarming, according to the report, was the fact that one out of four slum residents who experienced unemployment did not work at all during the year, "more than twice the proportion in the entire nation."

The survey found that a fourth of the full-time and part-time workers in the slums earned less than $65 a week, about the equivalent of the federal minimum wage for a 40-hour week.

Median weekly earnings for all full-time workers were $92, with men averaging $106 and women $74. With part-time workers considered, the median was $85.

In looking at family income, the survey revealed that 20 percent of the four-member families in the slums had incomes of less than $3,500 a year over a 12-month year, putting them in the "poverty" category.

The median annual income for all families living in the poorest sections of the cities was $5,400, compared to the 1967 median of $8,000 for all families in the nation.

During the survey period, 59 percent of the persons 16 and over in the slums were in the labor force—that is working or looking for work. This was about the national proportion.

However, BLS found that 23 percent of slum residents considered not in the labor force said they wanted a job "now," as compared to 8 percent of the non-participants on a national basis.

On the subject of educational attainment, it was discovered that slum area workers 18 years and over averaged 10.7 years of school completed, compared with 12.3 years for all of the nation's workers.

Only 37 percent of the workers in the slums had completed four years of high school or more, compared to 60 percent of the workers in the entire U.S.

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD presented its annual Heywood Broun award for the best newspaper work in the Broun tradition to Chicago Daily News columnist Mike Royko. From the left, ANG Pres. James B. Woods; Royko; Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.), one of the judges in the competition, and Arthur Rosenstock, past ANG president. Broun was a crusading columnist who headed the Guild until his death in 1939.

Chicago Writer Wins Guild's Broun Award

The Newspaper Guild's annual award for the best newspaper work in the crusading spirit of Heywood Broun, its first president, went to Mike Royko, columnist for the Chicago Daily News.

A panel of three judges—all outside Guild jurisdiction—chose Royko's 1968 columns on racial injustice, police behavior, school busing and the troubles of the "little man" as most in keeping with the work of Broun, himself a widely-read columnist until his death in 1939.

It was the first time since 1963 that the winner was a Guildsman, said Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Calif.), one of the three judges, who presented Royko with a Guild citation and a check for $1,000.

Two runners-up, also Guildsmen, got special mention—Richard Zimmerman of the Cleveland Plain Dealer for a "sophisticated series" on a juvenile accused of murder in a small Ohio town, and Carl West of the Covington, Ky., Kentucky Post and Times Star for reporting that "led directly to the prosecution of two persons for manipulating FHA-insured mortgages and falsely inflating the prices of homes."

Van Deerlin is a past president of the San Diego Guild who described himself as the only Broun contest judge who ever entered the award competition in his reporting days. His fellow judges were Charles B. Seib, Jr., managing editor of the Washington Evening Star, and Stephen D. Isaacs, metropolitan editor of the Washington Post.

At least two dozen of the 95 entries in the 1968 contest appeared to meet the standards set by Broun, the judges said. But "the work of Mike Royko—sardonic, bold, courageous, always stressing the little man and what our society sometimes does to him—seemed to us to be in special harmony with Broun's concept of journalism."

Royko's columns, which the judges called "extremely well written," have appeared daily in the Chicago Daily News for five years. The column is syndicated in 90 other papers.

Royko offered his appreciation to "several million people who, for most of last year at least, were underdogs."

The 1968 award was the 28th in a series sponsored by the Guild after Broun's death. Standards used for judging are those exemplified in Broun's columns for the defunct New York World and later the World-Telegram.

Present at the Washington luncheon were ANG Pres. James B. Woods, St. Louis; former Pres. Arthur Rosenstock, chairman of the Broun awards committee; and members of the ANG executive board, in the city for a quarterly meeting.

Nixon Appeals For Boost in Debt Ceiling

Pres. Nixon asked Congress to raise the ceiling on the national debt and urged a permanent change in the method of computing the debt ceiling.

Congress has insisted on tight limits on the national debt and every Administration has been forced to seek temporary increases to meet the fluctuations in the amount of government bonds outstanding and the flow of tax revenue to the Treasury. During Democratic administrations, Republicans have tended to use debt ceiling bills as occasions to denounce government "spenders."

Nixon said that under the present method of computing the debt, the current temporary limit of $365 billion should be raised to $382 billion by mid-April.

But he urged that instead Congress exclude from the debt limit the amount the government owes to itself, such as money from the social security trust fund which is invested in government bonds. If that were done, he said, the debt ceiling could be lowered to $300 million.

U.S. Urged to Assure Federal Employe Rights

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The federal government's own collective bargaining system is riddled with inequities, the AFL-CIO Executive Council charged.

The council called for prompt action to remedy the problems encountered by AFL-CIO unions representing more than a million federal and postal workers.

It noted the lack of any means of breaking a stalemate in collective bargaining. It protested the lack of binding arbitration of grievances. And it pointed out that "there is no single body responsible for administration of the federal government's entire union management relations policy for its employes."

The "logical" step is to write an improved labor relations policy into law, the council said. Policy is presently set by presidential executive order.

Until legislation is enacted, the council added, the AFL-CIO will continue to seek improvements in the program through administrative action.

The council statement also urged major improvements in the pay, fringe benefits and rights of federal employes.

It said the government should follow the example of many private employers and pay the full cost of life insurance and health coverage for its workers.

The council urged "immediate steps" to raise federal salaries in line with private industry pay trends. It called also for modernization of the civil service retirement system.

Congress was urged to revise the Hatch Act so that federal employes, while free from political pressure, would not be barred from exercising their political rights as citizens.

The council said the postal service should remain a department of the government and declared that needed changes could be accomplished without the "drastic change" of turning over the system to a government-owned corporation.

Race Unity Urged For Mississippi

Indianola, Miss.—Black and white people must work together "if the real problems of Mississippi are to be solved," Mississippi AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay told a meeting of 250 persons here.

The meeting was called to deal with school issues here and in Sunflower County, and Ramsay particularly emphasized the need for a joint effort by blacks and whites toward solving educational problems.

Pointing to the role organized labor plays in helping to bring progress in the state, Ramsay emphasized that union membership brings workers job security and the opportunity to participate in community affairs on an organized basis.

N.Y. Teachers Protest Ford Foundation Role

A spokesman for New York City's union teachers protested to the House Ways & Means Committee that tax-exempt Ford Foundation funds were used to generate "bitter racial and religious tensions" and block settlement of the citywide teachers' strike.

Testimony on behalf of the city's United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers—was presented by Dan Sanders, assistant to UFT Pres. Albert Shanker.

He told the committee, during hearings on tax-exempt foundations, that the $1.4 million the Ford Foundation pumped into so-called school decentralization experiments in New York—including financing for the Ocean Hill-Brownsville district—reaped dividends of "chaos, bitterness, conflict and confrontation."

Sanders stressed that "the Ford Foundation, like other great tax-exempt foundations, has an important role to play in providing funds for many worthwhile activities and philanthropies."

But he said that when it "enters the arena of community-school relations, instead of sensible proposals for change based upon the needs of children, we seem to be faced with confrontations . . . people standing at the school door and barring the way to school employes. . . . We get little 'revolutions' by extremists who are more interested in political power than in educating children."

Whatever the argument may be for "revolutions," the UFT spokesman commented, "we tend to doubt whether they should be federally funded."

Sanders spelled out the role of the Ford Foundation in first promoting, then financing, the decentralization program.

Throughout the long dispute, he noted, a number of community extremists who blocked a settlement continued to receive weekly payments from the foundation. Ford Foundation money, Sanders charged, paid for "anti-union activity and political propagandizing." And he noted that members of the city's school board have obtained Ford Foundation money for outside projects.

Urging that federal guidelines be issued to prevent tax-exempt foundations from straying from their proclaimed role, Sanders warned: "New confrontations are brewing and the Ford Foundation continues its involvement in them."

Lowry Heads Department:

Railway Clerks-TCU Merger Completed

A long-planned merger that brings the Transportation-Communication Employes into the Railway & Airline Clerks as an autonomous division has taken place.

Details of the merger, effective Feb. 23, were announced jointly by BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis and TCU Pres. A. R. Lowry, with both acclaiming its advantages.

Under the merger, TCU will become the Transportation-Communications Division of the BRAC, with about 40,000 members. Since BRAC's previous membership was 270,000, the merger puts the union over the 300,000 mark.

Lowry will serve as president of the new division. In addition, he becomes a member of BRAC's executive council. Other officers of the TCU continue in similar posts in the new division.

Merger negotiations between officers of the TCU and BRAC opened early in 1967 and continued into 1968.

Last July, delegates to the TCU convention, by more than a two-thirds margin, authorized the union's grand lodge and general officers to consider the TCU-BRAC plan along with any other merger possibilities.

The convention decided further that any plan approved by a majority of the officers would then be submitted to the membership which would ratify it by a majority vote.

After determining that no merger possibilities with other unions could be worked out, TCU officers further discussed and debated the TCU-BRAC plan, approved it and submitted it to the members.

The plan was ratified by a substantial margin of the union's members in the United States and Canada in a mail referendum held during October 1968.

In their joint statement, Dennis and Lowry said the merger means "that the members of our two organizations will be able to enjoy the many benefits of belonging to one stronger union."

"Both the BRAC and the TCU have played important roles in winning higher pay and improved benefits for transportation employes in the United States and Canada," they said.

"Now, under one union roof, we anticipate continued progress through the use of modern collective bargaining."

In another development, BRAC announced that it is in negotiations on a merger with the Railway, Transport & General Workers of Canada, an independent union representing some 35,000 workers.

Court Upholds New York Law On Rail Crews

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of New York's "full crew" law requiring a fireman on every diesel locomotive in freight service.

It did so by refusing to review a ruling handed down in 1965 by a Special Court of the New York Supreme Court, which in turn was upheld last November by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Ten railroads operating in New York had challenged the law, covering only engine crews on freight trains. They claimed they did not want to dispense with the "second man" in the cab but wanted him to be a brakeman instead of a fireman.

The appeals court found that it was legislative intent that the second man should be a fireman and that a brakeman's duties frequently prevent him from being in the cab.

It agreed with the state court's decision that "the fireman is the only crew member in position to take and pass signals and act as lookout on the left-hand side of the cab."

The decision marked the second time in recent months that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled for state-enacted "full crew" laws. It upheld the constitutionality of two Arkansas laws last November.

ST. LOUIS UNIONS helped provide food, clothing and shelter for 20 members of four Mexican-American farm families who took to the road telling the story of the strike against non-union California table grape firms. Shown with some of the 25 caravan members are, from the left, Fred Speckmann of Machinists District 9, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Del Garst, Regional Organizer Harold Hamilton and Msgr. James Johnston, director of Father Dempsey's Charities.

AFL-CIO Joins In Mourning Eshkol

The American labor movement joined Histadrut, Israel's trade union center, in mourning the death of Premier Levi Eshkol.

Eshkol, 73, was one of his nation's pioneer settlers and headed its government since 1963.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired the federation's "heartfelt sympathy" to Histadrut Sec. Aharon Becker. Meany said Eshkol "fought valiantly in the defense of freedom and all who believe in democracy mourn his death."

TWU Strikes Airline After 10-Month Talks

New York—The Transport Workers struck American Airlines coast to coast in a contract dispute and stationed pickets at company facilities in 22 major cities. It was the first TWU strike against the line in nearly 20 years.

The union reported that all American Airlines flights were canceled shortly after the walkout began. On strike are some 15,000 mechanics, ground and fleet service workers, communications employes and stock clerks.

Among the cities affected are New York, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston and Dallas.

The union had been negotiating for 10 months for better contract terms. It issued the strike call after rejecting a last-minute company offer. Both sides said they were willing to resume talks at the call of the National Mediation Board.

TWU first sought wage increases effective last May 1. When that failed, it reopened the entire contract and continued negotiating past the expiration date, Jan. 1, 1969.

American is the nation's second largest air carrier. At the strike's start, it suspended all operations and shifted passengers to flights on other airlines.

Grape Boycott Gaining International Support

Free world labor is responding to an appeal for help from U.S. farm workers by refusing to handle struck California grapes.

First to join the international boycott was the Swedish Landworkers' Union, one of the largest European importers of California table grapes for its consumer cooperatives, followed by transport unions in the other Scandinavian countries.

The Intl. Transport Workers' Federation, trade secretariat for 315 unions representing 7 million transport workers in 84 countries of the free world, called on all affiliates Feb. 11 to support the boycott of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers Organizing Committee by refusing to buy, sell or unload grapes picked by non-union employes of struck growers.

Similar action was taken a few days later by unions affiliated with the Intl. Federation of Plantation, Agricultural & Allied Workers.

ITF reported to its affiliates that the UFWOC's "Don't Buy California Grapes" campaign had been "tremendously successful" since UFWOC members struck in 1967 for recognition of their union and the right to bargain for better working conditions.

The appeal to buyers has been so successful, ITF related, that "the growers are now trying desperately to export to other countries grapes which they are unable to sell on the home market."

For that reason UFWOC has enlisted the "sympathetic support of unions and the public in Europe, Latin America and Asia," and has sent a special representative to Europe to enlist such aid, according to ITF.

Its letter warned that the grape growers may try to hold down their losses "by increasing exports to other countries or by using back-door methods to get grape consignments into countries where transport unions have pledged not to handle" such cargoes.

"This may be done by switching cargoes to ports in other countries and then attempting to transport them by road, rail or air to their original destination," it said.

Such switching was tried in Sweden when the Landworkers refused to handle grape shipments from the U.S., the ITF stressed.

The Don't Buy movement was launched in the U.S. to draw public attention to the refusal of California grape growers to recognize the field hands' union or to allow a representation election. Farm workers are not covered by the labor act as industrial workers are.

3-1-69

Worker Buying Power Shows Sharp Decline

(Continued from Page 1)

and $70.93 for the worker without dependents. These figures were down 68 and 63 cents respectively.

For the worker with no dependents, real spendable earnings were down nine cents from last January, but for the worker with three dependents they were up 78 cents from a year ago.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said that the decline in purchasing power between December and January ran through all major industry divisions.

The January rise in consumer prices equaled that of a year ago, and was "considerably larger than the average for the month during the preceding three years," BLS said.

Chief contributors to the rise were higher than normal increases in food prices, a boost in gasoline prices and a seven-tenths of 1 percent jump in the cost of consumer services.

The increase in the services area of the index was led by a "sharp" climb in automobile insurance premiums, boosts in home maintenance costs and a rise of nine-tenths of 1 percent in medical care prices, BLS reported.

The increases in various items more than offset declines in apparel and new car prices, both of which dropped less than usual for January.

Arnold Chase, BLS assistant commissioner, attributed the price increase to burgeoning demand. "Demand is putting pressure on prices—it's as simple as that," he said.

The Wholesale Price Index—often a forerunner to further price increases—rose by eight-tenths of 1 percent in January, its largest monthly increase in almost 3 years. Preliminary data point to another rise in this index in February, BLS said.

More than 630,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay boosts as a result of the rise in the January Consumer Price Index. For 500,000 trucking industry employes the increase will be 4 cents an hour, the maximum permitted for their second annual review of prices under a 3-year pact. Other workers will receive increases ranging from 1 to 8 cents an hour.

Robert Moran Named Wage-Hour Chief

The nomination of Robert D. Moran of Springfield, Mass., as administrator of the Labor Dept.'s Wage-Hour and Public Contracts divisions was announced by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz on behalf of the President.

Moran will direct the divisions which administer the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act and the Service Contracts Act.

Moran, 39, is an attorney and labor arbitrator. Since 1966 he has served Massachusetts as chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission, chairman of the state conciliation board and associate commissioner of labor and industries.

Convict Labor Barred From Coast Farms

San Francisco—Superior Court Judge William A. O'Brien made permanent a previous temporary order barring the use of convict labor to harvest California farm crops.

The injunction puts some teeth into a provision of the state constitution which the California AFL-CIO accused Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) of ignoring.

Judge O'Brien entered a permanent restraining order against Reagan and the state government "for all the reasons fully set forth" in the preliminary injunction won by state labor Nov. 14, 1967.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the state federation said the injunction closes "one more door" to the use of cheap, captive farm labor by California's farm corporations. Prisoners, he said, were used to harvest crops of non-union growers who "hadn't even attempted to meet the federal government's minimum wage and work criteria" on importing farm workers.

Labor Pushes Direct Vote for President

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 8, 1969 | No. 10

Meany Hits Profits Spiral, Warns on Danger to Jobs

Amendment Pressed For Vote Reform

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment providing for election of the President by popular vote rather than seek a mere "patchwork" change in the present Electoral College system.

Federation Pres. George Meany presented labor's views to the House Judiciary Committee which is considering a smorgasbord of proposals for electoral reform. **(Excerpts, Page 4.)**

Meany took issue with Pres. Nixon who suggested a "proportional" system of dividing a state's electoral votes because he didn't think a direct election amendment would be ratified by the required three-fourths of the states.

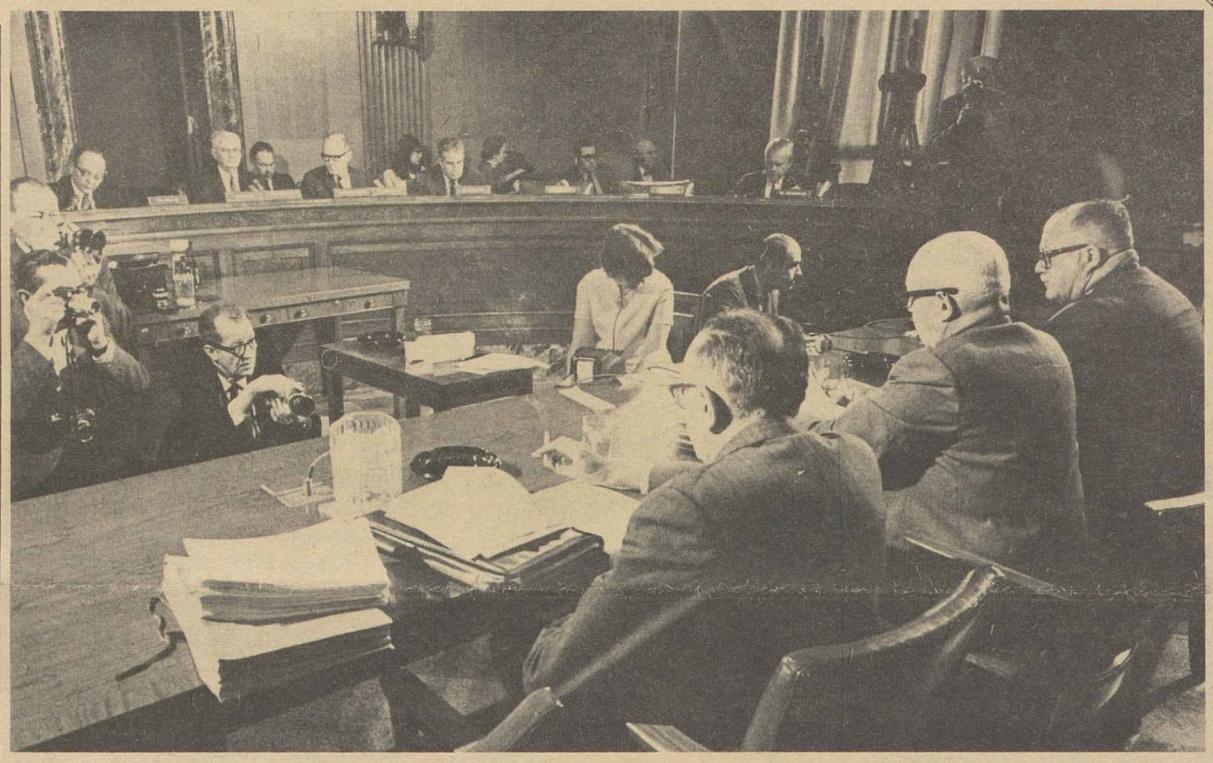
On the contrary, Meany insisted, direct election is the one proposal that has broad public approval—demonstrated by big majorities in public opinion polls and in endorsements by a wide range of organizations, including the American Bar Association and Chamber of Commerce.

"None of the other proposals has any comparably broad support," Meany noted. And all suffer from a common weakness—they could result in the election of a President who received fewer votes than an opponent.

Meany told the committee that the AFL-CIO supports a constitutional amendment which would:

- Provide for the election of the President and Vice President by direct, nationwide popular vote.
- Require a runoff between the

(Continued on Page 6)



FULL EMPLOYMENT must be nation's top goal, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells Joint Economic Committee of Congress. With Meany at the witness table are AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, left, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Interest Rate Rise Threat To Economy

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned Congress that the nation's economy could be thrown into a skid if the government jams too hard on the economic brakes in an effort to hold down prices.

"Full employment must be the nation's primary economic goal," Meany told the congressional Joint Economic Committee. If jobs are sacrificed to heavy-handed anti-inflation measures, the price to the nation will be "human misery for hundreds of thousands of families."

Meany stressed labor's view that the roots of the current rise in living costs are excessive interest rates and price-gouging by industry and business.

He spoke sharply of the "swollen profits," which have risen during this decade "almost 200 percent faster than the weekly take-home pay of the average non-supervisory worker." The basis for higher profits, he said, should be "an expanding sales volume" and not a big profit margin on each sales dollar.

Meany told the committee, made up equally of congressmen and senators, that the record-high interest rates on borrowing money are reflected in "the prices of almost everything we buy. . . . In addition, they are being built into the payments that consumers will make on installments and mortgage loans for years to come."

He warned that the nation's housing goals are endangered by the

(Continued on Page 8)

'Disaster' Feared:

School Aid Renewal Called Vital to Cities

Federal aid to education has saved America's school system from total collapse and must be continued and expanded, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Walter G. Davis, the federation's education director, warned that city school systems "face disaster" if Congress abandons the federal grant program which has helped elementary and secondary schools meet the educational needs of children from the poorest families.

The landmark Elementary & Secondary Education Act was launched four years ago by the 89th Congress and Davis urged the House Education & Labor Committee to extend it another five years.

It hasn't solved all of the nation's educational problems and "no one ever supposed that it would do so," Davis noted. But, he stressed, without this massive federal aid "many of the major school systems in America would have collapsed altogether."

Joining Davis in presenting the AFL-CIO position were Legislative Rep. Kenneth Young and Jack Sessions of the federation's education staff.

They supported the five-year extension bill which has been introduced by Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.).

Davis warned that "the entire structure of federal support for education" could be destroyed if the existing program were scrapped and Congress substituted "block grants" that states could spend for any education programs they wished.

He reminded the committee of the many years that federal aid legislation was blocked in Congress

(Continued on Page 7)

New Mexico House Kills R-T-W Bill

Santa Fe—A backdoor attempt to put over a "right-to-work" law in New Mexico by attaching it to a civil rights bill was soundly beaten in the state House of Representatives.

Earlier, by an identical 41-29 vote, the House rejected a move to bring the union shop ban before the electorate in either a general or special election as a constitutional amendment.

Although "right-to-work" may still come up in the Senate, the twin House actions seemed to

(Continued on Page 3)

Bogus Union Reveals Grape Growers' Role

Two top officers of an organization set up to undermine the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee have admitted that their outfit was formed and financed by grape growers who have opposed union rights for their workers.

Facts on the founding and activities of the Agriculture Workers Freedom to Work Association came to light in a report filed with the Labor Dept. to comply with reporting requirements of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The document — filed by AWFWA Pres. Gilbert Rubio and Sec.-Treas. Shirley Fetalvero—revealed that the organization was conceived at meeting attended by Rubio, Jose Mendoza and a group of about ten grape growers.

Mendoza, general secretary of AWFWA, recently made a national tour to denounce UFWOC and its president, Cesar Chavez—a tour he said was financed by the National Right to Work Committee.

(Continued on Page 6)

Court Reaffirms Union Self-Government Rights

Philadelphia—A stern warning against courts invading the area of union self-government to set themselves up as types of "super internationals" was issued by the 3rd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Such action, the appeals court emphasized in reversing the Philadelphia District Court, threatens the whole concept of "union self-determination" which Congress recognized in establishing labor policy.

A three-judge appeals panel upheld the State, County & Municipal Employes' expulsion from membership of Frederick E. Lewis, a former business manager and president of Local 403, representing Philadelphia street employes.

The union acted in June 1967, under its disciplinary machinery, after the city charged Lewis with violating the local's no-strike contract by causing two work stoppages

(Continued on Page 2)

Craft Tutoring Programs Set In Three Cities

Unemployed youths from minority groups—110 in all—will be trained for skilled crafts in Fort Worth, Omaha and Denver under Apprenticeship Outreach contracts announced by the Labor Dept.

A contract for one year provides $50,258 in federal funds to the Fort Worth Building & Construction Trades Council to prepare 50 youths in that city to take apprenticeship entrance tests.

The one-year "outreach" contract in Omaha, providing $52,036 in federal assistance, is with the Omaha Urban League to train 30 youths for the same purpose.

In Denver, the Urban League will prepare 30 youths for apprenticeship examinations under a one-year contract approved for $50,305.

The Denver grant represents an extension of a previous outreach contract through which the Urban League successfully placed 55 Negro youths in apprentice training, while another 25 have passed training and await openings.

All of the contracts call for 10 weeks of training, using the "tutor and cram" techniques developed in the outreach program, the Labor Dept. said.

It reported that the contracts bring to 53 the number of major industrial cities currently participating in the program, with a total placement goal of 3,100.

The department said that the Fort Worth project is the 14th being sponsored by an AFL-CIO Building Trades Council. It noted, too, that the Omaha and Denver projects are being backed by local building trades unions.

Organized labor is involved in all 53 current programs, providing the tutoring, coaching and contact services with various union locals.

Union Backs Bill to Protect Fur Animals

A union representing fur workers joined with conservation groups in support of legislation to protect species of animals threatened with extinction.

The Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen testified before a House subcommittee on a bill to prevent rare animals from being slaughtered for fur or skin and to ban importation of prohibited products. The designation of species threatened with extinction would be made by the Secretary of the Interior.

At the same time, the union urged a House Merchant Marine & Fisheries subcommittee to amend the bill to instruct the government to seek an international treaty dealing with threatened wildlife.

"Obviously," the union said, "the goal of conserving species will not be met if the United States bans the importation, but others do not. Also, we greatly fear that unless other nations provide a similar ban, U.S. fur and leather jobs may be exported."

The Meat Cutters took the initiative in working with conservation groups on a legislative approach which would protect threatened wildlife without the risk of job losses seen in legislation introduced, but not acted on, in the last Congress.

Rep. John D. Dingell (D-Mich.) is chairman of the subcommittee considering the bill, which was introduced by Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), chairman of the full committee. The legislation was endorsed by both the Johnson and Nixon Administrations.

ORGANIZING EFFORTS of Mrs. Lillian Roberts, organizing director of State, County & Municipal Employes District 50, are recognized with the presentation of the A. Philip Randolph Award at a reception in New York. Mrs. Roberts, who was sentenced to 30 days in jail and fined for her part in the SCME strike against New York state mental hospitals, was cited for her "perseverance and sacrifice in organizing the unorganized and thereby helping the working poor lift themselves out of the cycle of poverty. . . ." From left are AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, Mrs. Roberts, Actors' Equity Pres. Frederick O'Neal and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute which sponsored the reception with the National Council of Negro Women.

Coleman Strike Rings Of Early Anti-Unionism

Somerset, Pa.—It seems like the "bad old days" to old-timers in this area sandwiched between the Pennsylvania Turnpike and the coal belt. The town is full of Pinkerton guards and state police escorting strikebreakers and strawbosses through a picket line to help a rich absentee tycoon bust a union.

The union is newly-chartered Steelworkers Local 7494, and the tycoon is Sheldon Coleman of Wichita, Kan., president of the Coleman Co., Inc., makers of stoves, lanterns and other items of camping equipment.

Coleman campaigned vigorously against unionization of his employes. He's against unions and in favor of far-right extremist groups like the John Birch Society, the strikers say. Nearly 300 strong, they've been on the picket line four weeks while 50 imported strikebreakers and 100 supervisors are brought from their motels to the Coleman plant every day in chartered buses.

Only six members of the town's newest union have yielded to what the strikers call management's "massive intimidation." The majority walk and wait—but Coleman isn't ready to negotiate yet.

The use of Pinkerton "security" guards, many of them patrolling areas not owned by Coleman, doesn't sit well with town regulars. The Pinkertons carry sidearms and use two-way radios to communicate with guards posted atop motels near the plant while others photograph pickets braving the icy wind off the Allegheny Mountains.

Company spokesmen emphasized a "law and order" line to convince local authorities they should call in the state police, according to the union. USWA members protested to Gov. Raymond P. Shafer but patrol cars and troopers remained.

John Tabor, state secretary of labor and industry, came to Somerset to offer his services but Coleman still refused to negotiate.

USWA Rep. Andrew Koban reported that contract talks last year proved futile and charged that Coleman is determined to throttle any meaningful union representation for its Somerset employes. He said the firm succeeded in decertifying a union at its Culver City, Utah, plant after importing nonunion workers and negotiated at its Toronto, Ont., facility only after a bitter nine-month strike by steelworkers.

One union has bargaining relations at the Wichita headquarters plant—Mine Workers District 50, unaffiliated.

The Washington, D.C., Post identified Coleman as one of the strongest financial backers of the John Birch Society in the Midwest. Two weeks before the strike began he announced that company sales jumped by $10 million to $79 million in 1968.

Automobile Insurance Cancellations Scored

Nashville—Tennessee AFL-CIO Pres. Matthew Lynch told the Govtrnor's Advisory Committee on Automobile Insurance that policyholders are subject to arbitrary cancellations if their cars are damaged—even if they are clearly not at fault.

Calling for state action to curb abuses, Lynch cited one case where a policy was cancelled because a car properly parked and locked in its owner's driveway was hit by another vehicle.

Invasion Admonished:

Governing Rights Of Unions Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

at the city's street department yard, and further threatening to "shut down" the department.

The union pointed out that Lewis violated the contract which made SCME vulnerable to damage suits from the city and threatened the loss of jobs for members of the local.

After participating in the union's hearing that led to his expulsion, Lewis challenged the decision in court, claiming his rights were violated under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

In April 1968, the District Court ruled in his favor, holding that the expulsion was not justified because there wasn't sufficient evidence against him. It also exonerated him of causing the work stoppages.

In its appeal, the union said that Lewis did not specify the manner in which his rights were violated, as the law requires, and the court "totally usurped" the international's trial function under its constitution.

"The courts have consistently held that the requirement of a fair hearing" under the law's section protecting rights "does not authorize" the court to weigh the evidence at a union trial or judge its merits, a union brief said.

The brief was submitted for the SCME by Attorneys Henry Kaiser and Ronald Rosenberg of the law firm Van Arkel & Kaiser, and Richard Kirschner, of the Wilderman, Markowitz & Kirschner firm.

It pointed out that Lewis received 15 days advance notice of the union's trial, the hearing ran for 16 hours, Lewis "extensively" cross examined all parties who testified against him and was given the right to testify and present witnesses.

The finding that Lewis had not caused the walkout "ran contrary to undisputed and irrefutable facts," the union declared. It noted that Lewis' lawyer hadn't even argued that point before the lower court.

The appeals court panel agreed that there was "sufficient evidence" for the union's finding that Lewis played a "significant" role in calling and directing work stoppages on May 4 and May 18, 1967.

Although the panel decided the evidence before the union's trial was sufficient to expel Lewis, the decision voiced greater concern over the lower court substituting "its own judgment for that of the union's tribunal."

Once the court determines that the findings were "not without any foundation of evidence," that the proof related to the charges and due process was observed, "the action of the union tribunal must be upheld," it added.

"The court has no authority to enter into any evidence-weighing process and it may not substitute its judgment for that of the union tribunal," the ruling emphasized.

Such a limitation, it concluded, is vital "if we are to prevent the federal courts from becoming a super-international trial board appeals tribunal" in direct conflict to "the concept of union determination as reflected in the spirit of our national labor policy."

Work Ailments Brought Under Wyoming Law

Cheyenne—State AFL-CIO leaders hailed passage of two bills to strengthen Wyoming's workmen's compensation law during the recent 40-day session of the state legislature.

One measure empowers the courts to extend benefits for total disability beyond the duration prescribed in the law. Another makes occupational diseases, including employment-related heart disease, compensable under the law. Wyoming was the only state without occupational disease coverage.

The legislature also passed a labor-backed state health and safety law, which sets up a seven-man committee to promulgate standards, inspection procedures and penalties for violators.

John D. Holaday, Wyoming AFL-CIO executive secretary, said the three proposals were passed with support from Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway (R) and Republican and Democratic legislators.

There were a number of anti-union bills introduced, including one that would have imposed curbs on labor's political activities, but none of these were enacted, Holaday added.

Repeal of Wyoming's "right-to-work" law was killed in the Senate by a 15-15 tie vote.

NEW LOCAL of Steelworkers maintains winter picket line at Somerset, Pa., plant of the Coleman Co., makers of stoves, lanterns and other camping equipment. Employes voted for the union last November and struck when contract talks were unproductive. USWA Local 7494 says company Pres. Sheldon Coleman, long identified with John Birch society causes, brought in 50 strikebreakers and 100 supervisors from other plants, now balks at negotiating.

Civil Rights Rider:

New Mexico Rejects Twin R-T-W Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

spell doom for it in this session of the legislature.

A "right-to-work" proposal to outlaw union shop agreements in the state previously appeared on the state ballot as a constitutional amendment in 1948 and was defeated by a substantial margin.

The measure has been pushed unsuccessfully in the legislature in nine of the last 10 sessions by New Mexicans for Right to Work with assistance from the National Right to Work Committee and the Farm Bureau.

The proposed constitutional amendment on "right-to-work" came to the House floor this year with a 7-3 "do not pass" recommendation from the Labor Committee. The committee acted after holding a three-hour hearing attended by more than 50 persons.

Proponents at the hearing were led by Pres. W. A. Langanegger of the New Mexico Farm Bureau and representatives of oil drilling companies. Langanegger said he feared unions in agriculture. The oil drillers attacked organizing efforts of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

A key opponent, Brother Raymond Ogden, political science professor at St. John's College here, said, "I think it is a proposal to keep the lousy low wages we have in this state."

Roland Kool, an Albuquerque attorney, said the law's chief aim "is to weaken organized labor."

When the measure came to the floor, debate followed similar lines. Proponents claimed it would prevent unions from getting too strong and bring industry to the state. Opponents said it was plainly designed to hold down wages and weaken union organizing drives.

Meanwhile, just before the House turned down the constitutional amendment, its Appropriations & Finance Committee reported out a human rights bill with a recommendation for passage. By a 9-6 vote the committee adopted an amendment to make the union shop illegal under the law.

When the legislation reached the floor, the amendment was the immediate center of attack in debate, and it was stripped from the rights bill before the House went on to approve the balance of the measure.

The bill as it went to the Senate prohibits discrimination in employment because of sex, race, religion, color or national origin. It also bars discrimination in housing and public accommodations. A five-member commission would administer it.

The New Mexico legislature is under Democratic control and most of the votes that defeated "right-to-work" in both instances came from Democrats.

In Pennsylvania, a "right-to-work" bill has been introduced but has not moved. In Idaho and California open shop forces have organized drives, but no bills have been introduced.

In Kansas, "right-to-work" was adopted by a constitutional amendment in 1958 but the state has never passed necessary enabling legislation. This year labor is fighting against an enabling bill in the legislature.

TRANSPORT WORKERS on strike against American Airlines in 52 cities want a living wage, these demonstrators tell the public in a turnout at Washington National Airport. Leading the pickets are, from the right, TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan, Pres. Thomas Corbin of Washington Local 510 and TWU Executive Vice Pres. James F. Horst. The union scheduled similar demonstrations at all American locations in support of 15,000 ground crew members, out since Feb. 27.

Federal Employe Unions Hit Release of Pay Plan

AFL-CIO unions representing more than 1 million federal workers joined in a sharp protest against "premature" announcement by the government of proposed salary adjustments to take effect July 1.

The proposal would give the biggest percentage raises to persons in the top government grades and no increase at all to those in the lowest pay grade.

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, representing 35 unions with members working for the federal government, said the effect of the announcement has been to undercut a requirement in the salary comparability law that unions be consulted in the preparation of pay recommendations.

The new pay scales, supposedly based on comparability with similar jobs in private industry, were drawn up by the Civil Service Commission and the Budget Bureau for submission to the President.

Technically, the pay tables released to the press by the two agencies are still tentative. The unions were given copies of the proposed salaries at the same time as the newspapers and will have an opportunity to argue for improvements.

But the Government Employes Council charged in a statement that the publication "seriously hampers" the chances that the agencies will agree to significant changes. And the GEC says there are a lot of improvements needed.

Earlier, a joint statement by the American Federation of Government Employes, Letter Carriers and Postal Clerks had termed the publication of the tentative pay proposals "a gesture of bad faith."

The three unions charged that the action "reflects the long-outdated management concept that unions are mere window-dressing."

Under a 1967 law, this year's round of pay increases doesn't require congressional action. They can be put into effect automatically by the President. However Congress can pass legislation changing the pay schedules or adding additional increases.

Booklet Hails Missile Sites Labor Record

Labor-management cooperation in minimizing work stoppages at missile and space installations is documented in a new booklet, "The Missile Sites Labor Commission," published by the government.

The analysis of the commission's work, from its creation in 1961 by a presidential executive order through 1967, was written by Dr. Wayne E. Howard, assistant professor, Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania.

In one section, Howard points out that the program, based on a no-strike, no-lockout pledge by unions and managements, was "extremely effective" in preventing stoppages.

A limited number of the 88-page booklets are available at the offices of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, Room 1212, Dept. of Labor Building, Washington, D.C.

AFGE Charges Southern Jobs Shortchanged

New Orleans — The American Federation of Government Employes charged that the federal government is shortchanging many of its employes in the South.

AFGE Pres. John F. Griner said this is being done by assigning southern workers to lower salary grades than employes doing the same work in other areas of the country.

He charged that this is direct defiance of civil service classification rules which are supposed to ensure "equal pay for equal work."

Griner told a news conference that a number of federal agencies are apparently following "the law of supply and demand" rather than the civil service law.

"In the large metropolitan areas, where there is competition for the skills of the employes, the government is willing to pay the price," Griner said. But when it can get people to work for less, as in parts of the South, he added, it hires them at lower civil service grades than their jobs should carry.

The union's executive council, meeting here, protested the practice.

Does 1 Vote Count? Better Believe It

Orangeburg, S.C.—The importance of "one little vote" was underscored as the Communications Workers won a union representation election at the Smith-Corona Marchant plant here. The final tally: CWA 531, no union 530.

The narrow victory came after the National Labor Relations Board ruled that four challenged votes should be counted.

Of the challenged votes, three went to no union, but the fourth, for CWA, was enough for the union—just enough.

In the campaign that preceded the election, CWA leaders and local union officers fought against a barrage of company-inspired anti-union propaganda directed at employes.

Transport Union Rallies Airline Strike Support

The Transport Workers staged demonstrations in 52 cities coast to coast to rally public support behind 15,000 members on strike since Feb. 27 at American Airlines.

"Our members had no alternative except to strike," TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan said after leading more than 300 demonstrators at Washington National Airport. "Ten months of talks got them nowhere."

Guinan was accompanied by union Executive Vice Pres. James F. Horst and other officers, in Washington for an effort by the National Mediation Board to get contract talks started again.

Mediators headed by NMB member Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., have been meeting separately with company and union negotiators. No joint meetings have been held since the strike started.

The airline halted all flights when the walkout was called by TWU mechanics, inspectors, fleet and ground service crews and communications employes. Members of other aviation unions respected TWU picket lines at all AA locations, including terminals, hangars and ticket offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Dallas and other cities.

The first TWU strike against American since 1950 was voted by employes who rejected management offers on wages, pensions and insurance plans as below comparable conditions in the air transport industry.

Negotiations on new contract terms began last April. Contracts expired May 1 as to wages and Jan. 1 on all other issues, but the union continued talks under a contract extension in the hope of reaching a settlement without a strike.

After all the processes of the Railway Labor Act had expired, including a 30-day cooling-off period, members stopped work everywhere on the system and the line grounded all flights. Passengers were transferred to other airlines.

American is one of the airlines which has a mutual-aid agreement with other major carriers under which increased income is shared with struck lines. Under that agreement, American paid out $29 million in 1966 when four lines were struck by the Machinists. This time American will share in the increased income of other lines, a company spokesman said.

The struck airline had been carrying about 45,000 passengers a day on flights between cities in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Among those not on strike but affected by the shutdown are 3,700 American Airlines stewardesses, 3,457 pilots and 591 flight engineers.

Rep. Morton Picked As GOP Chairman

A Maryland congressman, Rogers C. B. Morton, will replace Ray C. Bliss as the Republican Party's national chairman.

Bliss, highly regarded as a party organizer, will resign in mid-April.

Copper Unions Weigh Appeal In NLRB Case

Unions in the copper industry are expected to appeal a finding by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner that they tried to force Kennecott Copper Co. to bargain with them on a nationwide basis for 16,000 members.

A spokesman for 10 unions which struck the industry for eight months in 1967 and 1968 said they are asking an additional 30 days to decide whether to file exceptions to Examiner David Karasick's recommendations to the board.

Karasick ruled that the unions acted unlawfully by insisting and striking for "integrated and indivisible demands." These, he said, included common expiration dates for all contracts, economic terms to be applied equally on a company-wide basis with some minor allowances for local conditions, and a requirement that agreements be reached in all units before any operations would resume.

The law forbids any action aimed at enlarging a union bargaining unit unless the parties agree, the examiner held.

The Kennecott dispute was part of the strike by nearly 60,000 members of 21 unions against 11 copper firms which started July 15, 1967, after months of unproductive bargaining. Pres. Johnson assigned a special panel to mediate in the eighth month of the walkout, but agreement was not reached at all locations until July 1968.

Voting for President

PERHAPS the most important objection to the present electoral college system arises from the provisions which call for election by the House when none of the candidates for President has an electoral vote majority. While it is true that this has actually happened only twice in our history, the possibility has been an ever-present threat to stable transfers of power from one administration to another, as in the Hayes-Tilden contest in 1876.

In this connection, it should not be forgotten that it was the settlement of that contest, achieved through a compromise designed to avoid having the choice between those two contestants go to the House of Representatives when neither appeared to have an electoral vote majority, that paved the way for the deprivation and postponement of equal voting and civil rights for Negroes and other minorities for a period of nearly 90 years.

Indeed, the spectre of that dark history was ever-present even in our latest Presidential election in 1968, when George Wallace of Alabama dreamed of the possibilities of another deal as in 1876.

There are arguments, of course, in support of the present Electoral College system, not the least of which is that it has survived virtually unchanged since the Constitution was written in 1787. By and large, however, the arguments in behalf of this system are negative in character and the fact remains that the hazards which it presents continue to hang like a cloud over every presidential election.

WE BELIEVE that any amendment which is adopted by Congress should provide for election of the President and Vice President by direct nationwide popular vote. It would be desirable, we think, to provide that a candidate must obtain at least 40 percent of the popular vote in order to be elected, and that there should be a national run-off popular vote between the two top candidates in the event no candidate receives at least 40 precent of the popular vote. We also approve of provisions which would require the President and Vice President to be voted for jointly.

However, we respectfully suggest that the amendment does not go far enough in providing for federal control of eligibility to vote for President and as to the places and manner of holding presidential elections and the inclusion of candidates' names on ballots.

We think the constitutional amendment should itself provide for universal suffrage in presidential elections, that is that all persons 18 or over shall be qualified to vote in presidential elections. Further, we think that the amendment should provide that the places and manner of holding presidential elections and the inclusions of names of the candidates on ballots shall be prescribed by the Congress.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE system was from the outset a compromise that proved from the first presidential election on to be wholly unworkable and was the subject of one of the earliest amendments (Amendment No. XII) to the Constitution. Conceivably the Electoral College system seemed to the drafters of the Constitution to make sense when the country was young and because of difficulties of transportation and communications.

In practical fact, the federal principle today finds its strongest institutions, not in the Electoral College, but in the state governments, the Senate of the United States and, above all, the substantive provisions of the Constitution itself. We are convinced that direct election of the President and Vice President will do no violence to the federal principle but will strengthen and make far more workable our constitutional system of government.

—Excerpted from testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the House Judiciary Committee, Mar. 6, 1969.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV **Saturday, March 8, 1969** **No. 10**

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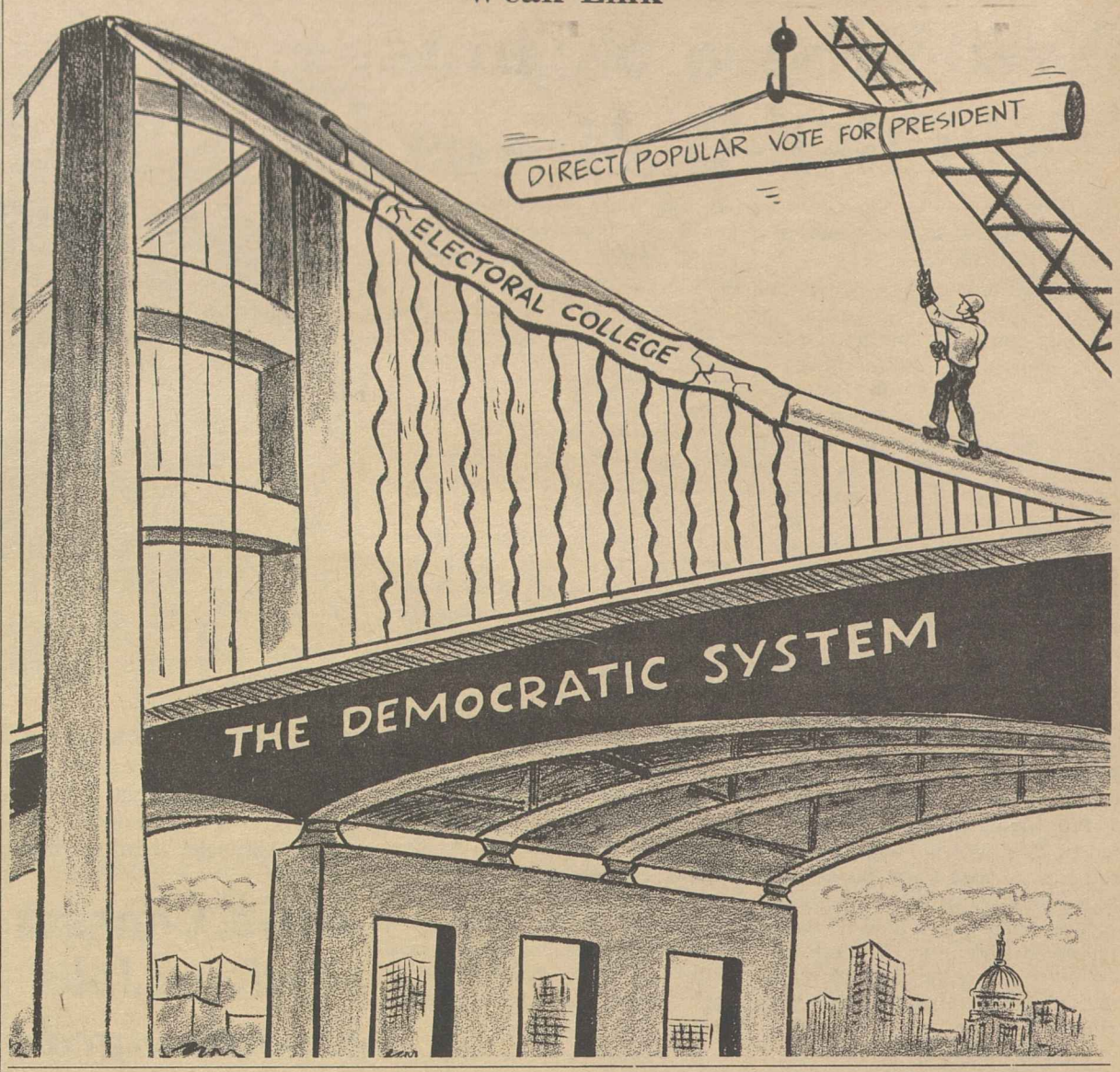
Weak Link



A Word Edgewise:

Nixon Hasn't Fumbled Yet— But Is He Carrying the Ball?

By John P. Roche

The AFL-CIO News will carry weekly in this space a column by John P. Roche, noted political scientist and historian who occupies the Morris Hilquit chair of politics and history at Brandeis University.

Roche served as special consultant to former Pres. Lyndon B. Johnson for two years after an earlier stint as national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. He is the author of more than a dozen books on political thought, government and history and has served as a consultant to the State Dept. and the Civil Rights Commission.

His column "A Word Edgewise" will provide a running commentary on current events and politics.

PRES. NIXON correctly interpreted the election returns as indicating the 57 percent of the American electorate wants less government, wants a letup in the crisis atmosphere that has pervaded Washington since the election of John F. Kennedy. In addition, his political sense tells him that one way to get in trouble is to start making decisions. And now here he is with Gallup's reporting that two-thirds of the people think he is doing a good job. The press keeps saying that he hasn't yet "fumbled the ball." The liberals' gurus are immensely impressed because he hasn't set up any concentration camps. In short, life is wonderful.

I have been patient with the new President, but I believe the time has come to blow the whistle. It is absolutely true that Nixon has not yet fumbled the ball. Indeed, he has not yet called a play. Politics, both domestic and foreign, has been notable for a permanent floating huddle. Anyone who has played football knows that freezing the ball is a useful strategy to stay ahead when the clock is running out. But you really can't substitute a huddle for a kickoff.

President Johnson may have had a credibility gap, but it was based on alleged conflicts between his statements and his actions. Mr. Nixon certainly has avoided this pitfall, but the consequence is that American policy is suffering from a therapy gap. Every time a problem comes up, it is rushed into a huddle with vague assurances that our best minds are working on it.

For example, look at the recent European tour. Difficulties in NATO did not suddenly begin on Jan. 20. For more than a decade NATO has been trying to figure out what it was going to be when it grew up, and one of the most thoughtful American commentators on the subject was Prof. Henry Kissinger, now of Mr. Nixon's staff. To be more specific, NATO could be either a trip-wire or a conventional military force.

In the first case, NATO strategy would be wholly based on nuclear deterrents: if the Warsaw powers invaded Western Europe, the big bombs would go off. For trip-wire purposes, a battalion would serve as well as a division.

However, if we are to avoid total reliance on nuclear weapons, NATO must be given conventional military assets which will at least serve to create "breathing space" in case of invasion; forces that can hold off the enemy until support arrives. For some time now NATO has been far too weak to handle this task, and the brilliantly mounted Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia has underlined the conventional capabilities of our opponents.

IT WAS NICE of Pres. Nixon to go around Europe listening, but all the sympathetic understanding in the world will not alter the options. The notion that Prime Minister Harold Wilson is going to reinforce the British Rhine army because he likes Nixon, or that a generous tribute to de Gaulle will bring France back into NATO, is pure fantasy. (De Gaulle did agree to come to the United States for another discussion.)

What is essential is an American NATO policy which the President not only expresses but implements. In my judgment, the United States has been playing a middle hand in a high-low game. Either we should opt for Nikes and cut back conventional force levels or tell our allies to pull up their socks and contribute adequately to NATO's conventional capacity.

When you play a middle hand in high-low, you lose both ways. I strongly oppose trip-wire strategy, but it is preferable to the present shambles in which nobody knows precisely what we would do if, say, Berlin were strangled. The most dangerous development in a situation like this is ambiguity, which erodes the credibility of our commitment. And ambiguity is invariably a product of commissions, committees, task-forces, and councils. It was Gen. Grant, I think, who once observed caustically that no council of generals ever recommended a battle.

In other words, no matter how many therapeutic sessions are devoted to them, Pres. Nixon's NATO options are not going to change. The time has come when he must start being Chief Executive, not chief psychiatrist, and, at the risk of fumbling the ball, start calling the plays.

No One-Shot Solution:

Multi-Program Thrust Held Best Antidote for Poverty Crisis

The following is excerpted from a statement, "Toward Eliminating Poverty," adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Feb. 21, 1969.

TODAY, DESPITE EIGHT YEARS of unparalleled national prosperity, 22 million individuals remain in the ruts of poverty. And at least 10 million others marginally exist near poverty's income rim of $3,500 a year for a family of four.

In the face of poverty's persistence, some single solutions have been offered as cures, such as the guaranteed annual income, the negative income tax and the family allowance plan.

The AFL-CIO is convinced no one program can eliminate poverty. There are no simple solutions. Indeed, a profile of poverty in America shows it has many and diverse origins and treatment of the malady requires not a nostrum, but specific remedies for specific causes.

It is especially noteworthy that the poor are not work-shy idlers. Indeed, three out of five poor people are in families headed by an employed person and if the involuntarily unemployed are added, the figure is probably as high as two-thirds.

Basic to solving the poverty problem is a national commitment to a full employment policy, with a firm undertaking to reduce unemployment to no more than 2 to 2.5 percent of the labor force. A large scale public service employment program will be needed, which will provide employment for those who can work but aren't working because of lack of education, training, job information, or other similar reasons.

To prepare workers for available and socially desirable jobs, America needs a national, coordinated manpower program. The core of such a program must be job training and related services, designed to meet the specific needs of the "hard core" unemployed. This program must be designed to meet the actual needs of the present job market and it must consider the future job market. Training for non-existent jobs and "dead end" jobs offers no permanent solution to unemployment or poverty and adds nothing to the dignity of the worker.

For those who are working but do not receive incomes above the poverty line, we recommend a statutory minimum wage of $2 an hour and that minimum wage coverage be extended to millions of workers presently not covered.

To eliminate poverty among the elderly, we recommend a minimum monthly social security benefit of $100 and a 50 percent increase in all benefits paid. These increased benefits would remove an estimated 4.5 million Americans from the rolls of poverty.

About 60 percent of non-working, head-of-household males, who are poverty stricken, are either chronically ill or suffer from physical disability. One way to raise these men and members of their families above the poverty line, is to increase payments and extend coverage under the disability insurance phase of the Social Security program.

Crevice-like poverty also stems from frictional unemployment. To cure this cause, we recommend broader coverage of the unemployment insurance system, at higher benefit levels and for an extended duration. We also urge elimination of harsh and unjust disqualification provisions.

We are convinced the best way to improve the workmen's compensation and the unemployment insurance system is to federalize them, or at the very least, establish adequate minimum federal standards for both programs.

BUT WORK and work-related social insurance would not help another segment of the poor, who cannot work or cannot be expected to work. Primarily, these are mothers and children in fatherless homes. To help them, the existing welfare program should be overhauled and strengthened. Welfare payments in most states are at sub-poverty levels and should be made adequate enough to provide decent living standards for those who must depend on them.

To assure uniform treatment of recipients and adequate financing throughout the country, the welfare program should be administered and entirely or largely financed on a national basis.

We believe the above several and specific programs obviate the need for the single-shot solutions currently being discussed in some circles. The advertised attraction of the negative income tax of other general guaranteed income scheme is usually its seemingly mechanical and simple approach that is supposed to do away with all or most of the social insurance, minimum wage and other existing programs. At almost any conceivable level of guaranteed income, in the period immediately ahead, there would still be the need for individual programs, such as welfare assistance.

While a program of family allowances is another plan being discussed, this plan cannot be regarded as a panacea for poverty. In those industrial countries where the family allowance is used, the payments provide only a modest supplement to other forms of income. For larger than average families, however, the possibility that family allowances might be one effective way to meet the special needs faced by them should be expected.

We believe there is a discernible danger in the arguments of some of the proponents of these simplistic solutions and in simultaneous attacks on the social security, minimum wage, welfare and other social programs. It is a reactionary attack by opponents of all social welfare programs. These new proposals must not be permitted to serve as vehicles to depress wages and to abrogate the federal government's responsibilities in eradicating poverty.

Follows Federationist Tradition:

Widely-Circulated Labor Press Saluted for Its Achievements

AFL-CIO PRES. GEORGE MEANY saluted the nation's labor press on the network radio program, Labor News Conference.

Meany singled out the AFL-CIO's official magazine, the American Federationist, for special tribute, as it rounds out its 75th year. He noted that through the "encouragement" of the American Federationist, more than 500 union newspapers and magazines now reach union members and other citizens in all parts of the country.

The role of the labor press in the dissemination of news about events and policies affecting the trade union movement is as essential today as it was when the American Federation of Labor established the American Federationist in 1894, Meany said.

"The regular daily press is not any more friendly (to organized labor) than it was back in those days," he said. But, he added, "I don't buy" the idea that "the daily press is the voice of our enemies . . . I don't look upon the people that we disagree with as our enemies." He said that while "a great many corporations" once saw unions as "absolutely detrimental to their interests," that is not the "prevailing feeling today."

"THE BASIC DISAGREEMENT is not over the system, not over the type of society that we have," but rather, "how we share the fruits of our productive machinery in this country," he declared.

Also appearing on the program was Saul Miller, executive editor of the American Federationist. Miller pointed out that "from the very beginning, the Federationist has drawn on the best writing abilities and the best thinkers in the country" for its in-depth analysis of issues. The magazine will continue this "rich tradition" of the "perceptive approach that will bring news events into focus," he said.

Miller, who is also director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Publications, said the modern, professional labor press has a "direct effect, not only on members of the trade union movement, but on the general public as well." It is "often one of the few lonely voices taking up the many great problems and the many great causes in this country," he noted.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S decision to continue the war on poverty has been highlighted by a special report just issued by the Dept. of Labor, analyzing the job situation and economic status of six of the nation's largest cities where slum conditions exist. The cities studied were Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles and New York City.

The report shows that while the war on poverty has had its victories, there are still great areas where much remains to be done. It found that:

1. Workers living in slum areas have an unemployment rate 2.5 times higher than the national average.

2. Unemployment among teenagers is especially severe: 30 percent of slum youth are unemployed.

3. Weekly earnings under $65 were reported by one out of six full-time workers.

About 825,000 men and women 16 years and over lived in the areas survived. Of these, 68 percent were Negro and the remainder about equally divided between Spanish-American and other white persons.

The study sought to get a clear picture of job conditions in slum areas, barriers to employment, and the attitudes of slum area residents. First results show certain common patterns as follows:

Educational Attainments: Workers in slum areas generally averaged about 10.7 years of schooling compared with 12.3 for all of the nation's workers and 11.1 years for Negro workers. Only 37 percent had completed high school compared with 60 percent for the nation in general.

Labor Force Participation: About 59 percent of workers in the slum areas were in the labor force—about the same as for the nation in general—but the proportion of adult women in the labor force was somewhat higher than that for the nation and the proportion of men somewhat lower.

Unemployment: The jobless rate in the slum areas was 9.5 percent compared with 3.6 percent for the nation as a whole. The jobless rate for Negroes was 10.4 percent compared with a 6.8 percent rate for all Negroes. White workers in the slums had a jobless rate of 7.2 percent compared with 3.2 percent for white workers in general.

Work Experience: Nearly 110,000 persons in the slum areas surveyed were jobless at some time during the year before. This was one out of every six compared with one out of every eight in the nation as a whole in 1967. Negro workers were more likely than white workers to be jobless at some period.

Earnings: About one out of six full-time workers had earnings of $65 or less, with women four times more likely to be among the low earners. On the other hand, about one out of seven full-time workers earned $150 or more a week, indicating inability to find housing outside of the slum area. Median earnings for all workers were $85 a week in the third quarter of 1968.

Family Income: A disproportionate number of slum area residents are members of family groups with very low yearly incomes, including welfare payments. About 20 percent with 4 persons in the family received less than $3,500 annually—the "poverty line." Median income for all families in the surveyed areas was $5,400, compared with $8,000 for all American families, and $5,100 for all Negro families.

It may well be that some of the worst conditions in American slums have been relieved somewhat by the "War on Poverty" and programs that have brought some measure of hope to thousands of men and women who have been deprived of the chance to move on as the nation has moved on.

But, the Labor Dept. study makes it bitterly clear that the "War on Poverty" is far from over; that thousands of fellow citizens in our great cities are still outside the main stream of American life; that the job of helping them to climb to a decent economic status is far from over.

"THE PERCEPTIVE APPROACH" that gives labor news "focus"—a 75-year tradition of the AFL-CIO's official magazine, the American Federationist—has served the nation and the labor movement well, AFL-CIO Dir. of Publications Saul Miller, right told Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, editor of the magazine, was also on the program, broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

ARMY OFFICERS of 16 Allied countries are briefed on the operation of an automated engine room carried on modern American merchant ships during a tour of the Maritime Union's Upgrading School in New York. The tour is part of the advanced engineering course for allied officers offered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Bogus Union Discloses Grape Growers' Role

(Continued from Page 1)

Rubio and Miss Fetalvero said that among those attending AWFWA's founding meeting in a Bakersfield, Calif., restaurant last May were John Giumarra, Sr., and John Giumarra, Jr., treasurer and general counsel respectively of Giumarra Vineyards, which has led grower opposition to farm workers' unionization.

Others attending the meeting, according to the statement, included Jack Pandol, another grower, and representatives of the Di Giorgio Corp., which had previously signed a contract with UFWOC.

The document made it clear that AWFWA was founded by growers, not workers, to counteract efforts to organize farm workers and the UFWOC boycott of grape growers who refused to hold union representation elections.

"We were to tell workers not to be afraid of Chavez, to be united, and we would support and protect workers and oppose efforts to organize and boycott," Rubio and Miss Fetalvero said.

The document brought out that Rubio and Mendoza were offered $120 a week. That money, along with other sums, it added, was paid to AWFWA through another organization called Mexican-American Democrats for Republican Action (MADRA).

The AWFWA officers listed dozens of checks ranging up to $500 which were allegedly used by AWFWA after they came through MADRA.

Records of AWFWA's activities, according to the statement, were kept by Donald Gazzaniga, head of Public Research Institute, part of a firm known as California Editors Publishing Co.

Authored R-T-W Tract

Gazzaniga has published a booklet, "California's Number One Industry Under Attack," a denunciation of unionizing of grape workers. It has been distributed by the National Right to Work Committee.

Gazzaniga gave money to Rubio and Mendoza "under the cover that they were researchers" for the publication, Rubio said.

He charged that Mendoza is now trying to dissolve AWFWA, presumably because it is no longer useful.

John Giumarra, Jr., denied the charges "that we gave money to Mendoza" and said "we will fight them in court."

He contended that Rubio had once supported UFWOC, then joined AWFWA to fight the union, "and now he seems to have switched again."

U.S. Aid Opens College Doors To Poor Youths

Increased availability of federal financial aid is helping students of poor families get a better chance at college education.

The U.S. Office of Education estimates that 11 percent of the full-time freshmen students enrolled last fall came from the lowest quarter of the American family income structure. This compares with 7.5 percent from the same income group in 1966.

Topped Estimates

Enrollments of first-time students on college campuses last fall were about 230,000 more than educators anticipated on the basis of the 1956-66 trend. About 65,000 of these freshmen were from families with annual incomes of $5,000 or less. Another 217,000 came from families with incomes of $11,600 or less.

The Office of Education study shows that students from the lowest quarter of family income were running 70 percent above the enrollment trend last fall.

All types of higher education institutions shared the increase, but public two-year colleges and technical institutes enrolled more than twice the number of students expected from this group.

During the 1966-67 academic year, about 900,000 students received some kind of financial aid from the Office of Education because of their low or moderate family income status.

But in the 1968-69 academic year, more than 1.5 million students are expected to benefit from these federal programs, the Office of Education estimates.

NLRB Ruling Hits Actions of Thomson Daily

The National Labor Relations Board has faulted a U.S. newspaper owned by Lord Thomson, British and Canadian press tycoon, for following an illegal labor relations policy.

The NLRB ruled that the Dothan, Ala., Eagle, of Thomson Newspapers, failed to pay regular six-month pay increases to apprentices in its pressroom and stereotype room "for the purpose of undermining the union and discouraging employe adherence" to the Printing Pressmen.

The ruling marked the first time the NLRB has cracked down on the Roy Thomson chain since its chairman began buying up U.S. newspapers.

Other unions, however, have had their troubles with the press lord—the Newspaper Guild, on strike at the Peterborough, Ont., Examiner since December; the Typographical Union, which struck the Sudbury, Ont., Star for two days last month; and the Cleveland Guild, negotiating with the Canton, O., Repository for more than six months for a first contract.

Thomson, aged 74, owns more than 50 U.S. and Canadian dailies in addition to publications in England and Scotland. Asked by an interviewer why he is buying so many U.S. newspapers, he replied "That's where the money is." To another reporter he described small-town newspapers as being "like cash boxes."

The NLRB ruling upheld a trial examiner's findings that the Dothan management failed to bargain in good faith after the Pressmen won an election on the Alabama daily in 1966.

The company stopped giving progression raises, as had been its practice in the pressroom, after the union filed its election petition, Examiner John M. Dyer found. He ruled the evidence showed that Thomson negotiators headed by James M. Baysinger, labor relations consultant for the chain, had no intention of negotiating an acceptable agreement with the Pressmen.

Labor Education Internship Offered

Applications for the 1969 labor education internship are now being accepted by Teachers Local 189. The deadline is Apr. 30.

The internship, sponsored annually by the local of labor education staff members, provides ten weeks of practical experience in union education and an $800 scholarship to cover expenses.

The internship is intended for a younger man or woman who would like to make a career in labor education but needs training. Application blanks and further details may be had by writing Labor Education Internship, 535 Clemens Drive, Florissant, Mo. 63033.

Cites Electoral College Flaws:

Meany Backs Bid For Popular Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

two top candidates if no candidate receives at least 40 percent of the popular vote.

- Establish a single constitutional standard guaranteeing that all persons 18 or above have the right to vote in presidential elections.
- Authorize Congress to pass legislation governing the conduct of presidential elections and the requirements for being listed on the ballot.

Meany rejected the argument that direct election of the President would be a departure from the federal system of government.

He pointed out that the Electoral College system, as initially conceived in the Constitution, quickly proved unworkable and remains an "anachronism" in the American political process.

Three times, he noted, it has resulted in election of a President who trailed in the voting.

Worst of all, Meany stressed, is the procedure for throwing the election into the House of Representatives if no candidate has a majority in the Electoral College—under a procedure giving each state one vote.

Some of the proposals for electoral reform would correct some of the potential dangers in the present system, Meany noted.

Thus a proposal to abolish the Electoral College and cast all of a state's votes for the winning candidate would eliminate the problem of "faithless" electors who disregard the voters' choice to cast their ballots for a different candidate.

And a proposal to have a joint session of Congress choose the President if no candidate wins an electoral majority would be preferable to the present system, since each congressman and senator would cast a vote.

But despite some improvements, Meany declared, the AFL-CIO cannot endorse such an amendment "since it still would permit the popular will as demonstrated by the votes of the people to be disregarded. At the present time, and under present-day political, economic and social conditions, we do not believe this is any longer tolerable."

The same objection applies to proposals for selection of electors from each congressional district instead of a "winner take all" statewide contest or to the proportional division of a state's electoral votes, Meany said.

Under the most-touted "district" system, Meany told the committee, Nixon would have been elected President in 1960 with 278 electoral votes to 245 for John F. Kennedy—even though Kennedy polled more popular votes.

Meany noted that Nixon said his "personal preference" would be for direct popular election.

There would be a better chance for its ratification, Meany suggested, if the President would give "unequivocal support" to popular election.

"If the proposal for direct popular election cannot be adopted," Meany said, "there is little reason to believe that any other plan can."

In response to questions Meany reiterated that the common weakness of all alternatives to direct popular election is that they don't assure majority rule, "the essence of democracy."

He was asked whether a requirement for a runoff election if no candidate received 40 percent of the popular vote would invite a "deal" by which the candidate who was eliminated would throw his support to one of the runoff candidates.

To this, Meany replied that the present system involving the Electoral College and the House of Representatives invites undercover deals. Any "deal" under a popular vote runoff, Meany noted, "would have to be made on the front pages of the newspapers, not behind a kitchen sink." And most important, he added, the final decision would be with the voters.

Supreme Court Outlaws 'Subtle' Curbs on Voting

The Supreme Court handed down a broad interpretation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, declaring that two southern states had violated the law by changing local election procedures without getting the consent of the Justice Dept. or the federal courts.

But the court refused, nevertheless, to order new elections sought by Negro petitioners in Mississippi and Virginia. Whether the challenged local laws must be given a federal review before the next elections in effect is up to Congress. The Voting Rights Act will expire in 1970 unless Congress extends it.

Two of the Mississippi laws point up the issues which were before the court.

One authorized two counties to elect members of the Board of Supervisors at-large instead of by election districts as in the past. The effect was that all Negro candidates were defeated, while several might have been elected under the district system. Another law abolished election of school superintendent in 11 counties with large Negro populations and made the job appointive.

The majority decision, by Chief Justice Earl Warren, held that the Voting Rights Act applied because it "was aimed at the subtle, as well as the obvious, state regulations which have the effect of denying citizens their right to vote because of race."

The Voting Rights Act imposed special restrictions on those states where the low percentage of the Negro voting age population participating in the 1964 presidential election was considered a presumption of racial discrimination.

In those areas, literacy tests were voided and new restrictions on the right to vote were banned unless either the Justice Dept. of a three-judge federal court in the District of Columbia ruled they were not discriminatory.

The Supreme Court's ruling was based on failure to follow this procedure. Justice Hugo L. Black dissented from the decision. Justice John Marshall Harlan dissented in one case, involving the at-large election. And three justices William O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall and Harlan—argued that having found that the states had violated the law, the Supreme Court should have ordered new elections.

Harlan complained that "the decision pays lip service to the Voting Rights Act but gives it no effect."

'Disaster' Feared:

School Aid Renewal Called Vital to Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

until a way was finally found to maintain separation of church and state and at the same time "meet the understandable concern of parents of children in non-public schools that their children share in the benefits of federal aid."

The solution, Davis noted, was to allocate the bulk of federal funds "on the basis of child needs rather than school needs." The allocation is based on the number of school-age children from poverty-level families in a school district, whether or not they are attending public schools.

Another drawback of block grants, Davis said, it that "political pressures" on state boards of education might result in shortchanging the city schools where the needs are greatest.

Several congressmen have suggested adding a general aid to education program to the existing legislation and Davis told the committee there is some merit in the concept.

Starved for Funds

But he said it wouldn't make any sense to try to add on new aid programs when the basic program is still starved for funds.

Congress last year appropriated less than $1.5 billion of the $3.25 billion authorized under the Elementary & Secondary Education Act.

"As a result," Davis said, "the available funds have been spread too thin to accomplish their purpose." It has been, he suggested, "a case of too little money and too many poor children."

The pending legislation does not actually provide money for the program; that requires separate legislation, handled by the Appropriations Committee. Davis stressed that the AFL-CIO has repeatedly "testified strongly for full appropriations."

It has also, he noted, criticized the Johnson Administration for not seeking as much money as Congress authorized for aid to education. Adequate funding of the basic program, Davis said, "is a national—not a partisan—issue."

He said the AFL-CIO believes "that the present emphasis should be on obtaining the full appropriations which are presently authorized and upon increasing the authorizations to more realistic levels, rather than upon developing still new programs."

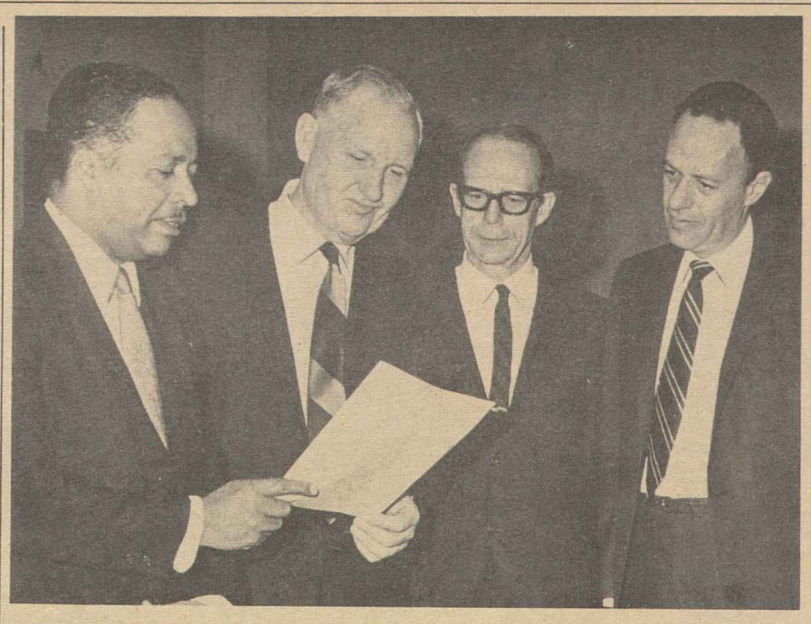
Extension of the present law, Davis said, should be accompanied by "forward funding" of the program — advance appropriations commitments which make it possible for school districts to know what federal funds are available when they draw up their budgets and plan their programs.

In separate testimony, spokesmen for the American Federation of Teachers endorsed extension and expansion of the federal aid program.

Improved Performance

Carl J. Megel, the union's legislative representative, said improvement in student performance has resulted from special programs financed by the federal grants.

A panel of AFT leaders from big city locals testified to the urgency of the need and endorsed the legislation. The delegation included the presidents of AFT locals in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston and Minneapolis.



EXTENSION OF FEDERAL AID to elementary and secondary education is necessary to save city school systems from collapse, AFL-CIO witnesses testified at House Education & Labor Committee hearings. From left: AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education staff and Kenneth Young, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

John Connors Closes Lengthy Labor Service

John D. Connors, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO safety committee and special assistant to Federation Pres. George Meany, has retired after 29 years of service to the federation.

Connors said he plans to travel and "putter around" the house at 8602 Woodbrook Lane, Chevy Chase, Md. 20015, where he lives with his wife Gertrude.

Born in Medford, Mass., Connors taught economics and consumer problems in his home town high school after graduation from Boston University and Harvard College. At New Bedford, Mass., he helped organize a Teachers' local in 1931-32 and started a union career that lasted nearly 40 years. For 10 of those years he was a vice president of the American Federation of Teachers.

Connors became special asistant to former AFL Pres. William Green in 1940; helped charter new Teachers' locals in New York and Philadelphia; and was named the AFL's first director of education in 1943. He took his latest post in 1961.

He is a former chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council and represents the conference on the NSC board of directors.

Court Asked to Prod Mediation Unit to Act

The Machinists went to court for an order compelling the National Mediation Board to act in the union's dispute with National Airlines.

In asking for a preliminary injunction, the IAM told the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia that the board promised last Dec. 23 to assign a mediator but has since taken no action.

More than 1,100 IAM members—mechanics and allied ground crewmen—were locked out Jan. 21 in a dispute growing out of deadlocked contract negotiations between union and management.

Meanwhile, National Airlines continued to fly reduced schedules while doing maintenance work principally through the use of supervisors, according to union reports.

In its court petition the IAM asked the U.S. court to rule either that the mediation board has "violated its duty" to mediate, as required by federal law, or that it erred when it docketed the case for mediation services at the request of the company.

If the case docketing was in error, the IAM said, the court should declare the dispute outside the NMB's jurisdiction. The union then would be free to strike, Pres. P. L. Siemiller noted.

Seimiller recently asked Chairman Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) of the Senate Labor Committee and Chairman Harley Staggers (D-W. Va.) of the House Interstate Commerce Committee for help in "obtaining fair and just treatment from the Mediation Board."

Suspensions Cited

The union's disagreement with National developed while the IAM was trying to negotiate new contract terms with eight major airlines. National suspended three IAM members at New York's John F. Kennedy Intl. Airport here and then "fired" 1,100 other machinists at all National locations who refused to work until the three were reinstated.

National secured court orders against the locked-out Machinists and then sent telegrams demanding that they return to work or be fired. The union says they were locked out because they protested a unilateral management decision to use two men, instead of three, in taxiing planes from airport terminal to hanger.

Meanwhile the airline went into U.S. District Court at Miami with an amendment to an earlier complaint. National asked the court to order the IAM to pay compensatory damages for losses the company said it incurred because of what it calls an "illegal strike" by the union.

The company charged that strikers disobeyed two federal court orders and telegrams from the union advising them to return to work.

U.S. Urged to Beef Up Loans to Poor Nations

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to help replenish funds of the Intl. Development Association, which provides low-interest loans to developing nations.

The association, a subsidiary of the World Bank, was set up by bank members, including the United States, in 1960. It has since loaned more than $1.7 billion, almost entirely to poor nations.

Congress must approve U.S. money for IDA and a bill authorizing the government to share in a "second replenishment" of its funds before the House Banking Committee.

In a letter to Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), committee chairman, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller praised the association and its objectives.

The AFL-CIO, he said, believes that helping "the poorest countries, as IDA does, is a wise policy, in terms both of humanity and security for the United States to follow.

"The IDA way of achieving this goal, through a multilateral approach shared by other industrialized countries, seems to us eminently sensible and worth continuing."

He said the federation was "impressed that under the terms of the second replenishment proposal, the U.S. balance of payments position is protected."

Except for purchases made in the United States, none of the U.S. contribution is to be used prior to June 30, 1971, or if the U.S. payments problem persists, for as long thereafter as IDA's resources will permit.

"This arrangement," Biemiller said, "allows IDA's borrowers to buy goods freely from American factories and farms, while the U.S. payments position is safeguarded."

The letter noted that in the years since 1960 "nearly a quarter-billion dollars worth of U.S. goods have been bought by U.S. borrowers," with only Great Britian exceeding the United States as a source of supply for IDA borrowers.

Subsequently, the committee approved a bill to authorize a $400 million appropriation.

Nixon Sends Congress Coal Mine Safety Bill

Pres. Nixon has sent legislation to Congress designed to reduce deaths from coal mine accidents and protect miners from "black lung" disease.

Hearings on the legislation, which drew bipartisan support, were opened immediately by a House Labor subcommittee headed by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.).

Nixon's proposal is similar to one by Pres. Johnson last September. The deaths of 78 miners in a Farmington, W. Va., coal mine explosion in November have since intensified demands for mine safety measures.

In a message accompanying the proposed legislation, Nixon said that miners and their families "have too long endured the constant threat and often sudden reality of disaster, disease and death."

He added, "Catastrophes in coal mines are not inevitable. They can . . . and must be prevented."

The Administration's bill would empower the Secretary of the Interior to issue regulations covering such matters as mine roof support, electrical equipment, ventilation, illumination and fire protection.

Another section would direct the secretary to set a limit of 4.5 milligrams of respirable dust for each cubic meter of air in a mine, with the limit eventually to be lowered to 3 milligrams.

At present, according to Interior Dept. officials, the average mine has a dust reading of about 6 milligrams.

Fines of up to $10,000 would be authorized against operators whose mines exceed the 4.5 milligram standard. There would also be provisions for shutting down mines with excessive dust concentrations.

Nixon also called for expanded research into "black lung" disease, which the Public Health Service said affected more than 100,000 of the nation's 135,000 soft coal miners over a five-year period.

In other areas, the measure would require three inspections of mines each year along with spot inspections, and provide for additional mine inspectors and increase their training.

Labor Pays Tribute To Job Safety Pioneer

Greetings and thanks from the the trade union movement went to Dr. Alice Hamilton, pioneer battler for better working conditions in mines, mills and factories, on her 100th birthday at her home in Hadlyme, Conn.

Labor is "deeply grateful for your lifetime of dedicated service which has contributed so greatly toward improving the health and safety of workers," said a message from Dir. Bertrand Seidman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. Dr. Hamilton exposed health hazards in the "dangerous trades" until her retirement.

NLRB Case Filings Dip To Reverse Long Trend

The National Labor Relations Board reported that new cases filed in the last three months of 1968 did not—for a change—break any records.

For the October-through-December quarter of 1968, labor and management filed 7,110 cases of all types—election petitions and unfair labor practice charges. That was a decrease of nearly 2 percent in new cases filed during the quarter, in comparison with 7,235 cases filed in the comparable quarter a year earlier.

After many quarters of constantly rising caseloads, the NLRB hazards no guess on what caused the slight decline in new filings. A spokesman did predict, however, that the decrease in business will not be a permanent condition.

In 1968's last quarter, unfair practice charges were filed against 2,819 employers—100 less than in the previous fourth quarter; and 1,491 against unions, down 171.

At the end of last December, 631 cases awaited decision by NLRB members, as against 605 pending Oct. 1, 1968, and 641 pending on Dec. 31, 1967.

The NLRB staff conducted 2,012 representation elections in the past quarter, when 140,764 workers, or 88 percent of those eligible to vote, cast ballots for or against union representation. Of these, 61 percent were in favor of unions.

AFL-CIO unions won a majority in 629 of the 1,237 elections in which they were on the ballot.

Sees Threat to Economy:

Meany Scores Talk Of Sacrificing Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

sharp boost in mortgage interest.

"A slowdown of residential construction is threatened instead of the vast home-building expansion that is needed," Meany cautioned. "Past experience teaches that high interest rates and tight money hit home building fastest and hardest—the tight money, high interest rate policy of 1966 threw residential construction into a deep recession."

Meany told the committee he "welcomes" Pres. Nixon's message to the AFL-CIO Executive Council declaring that inflation must be curbed "without asking the wage-earners to pay for the cost of stability with their jobs."

It was a welcome contrast, Meany indicated, to "statements by some officials of the new Administration—as well as by business spokesmen—that a rise of unemployment may be required to achieve greater price stability."

He warned that the chief victims of such unemployment would be "the most recently hired, the least skilled" and especially racial minorities and young workers.

He called for repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit as an important step in redressing the imbalance in the nation's economy.

As to the 10 percent tax surcharge, Meany said its retention should depend on "the trend of unemployment in the months ahead and the level of military expenditures." He said a rise in unemployment would be a "strong reason" to end the tax or begin to phase it out.

If the decision is to continue it, Meany urged, the same tax rate "should be applied to income that is now excluded from federal taxation, as a result of the major loopholes for capital gains, oil and mineral depletion allowances and income for state and local bonds."

And if the economy is to rest on a sound basis, he said, "the lag of real wages and salaries must be ended." He said increased productivity and high profits permit a "substantial" rise in wages "within the context of a relative stable price level."

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the joint committee, and Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), vice chairman, headed an unusually large turnout of committee members for the hearing.

Broad-ranging questioning, lasting more than an hour, followed the formal testimony by Meany.

In the course of it, Meany firmly rejected the argument that the job picture would be hurt by an increase in the minimum wage.

The same argument has been made against every increase in the minimum wage for the past 30 years, Meany said, but the experience has been that "everyone benefits" when the wage floor is raised and coverage expanded.

Several questions touched on labor's efforts to open up job and training opportunities for Negroes and remedy past discrimination and Meany told the committee of the efforts made by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates to meet the problem.

"I don't say we shouldn't be criticized," Meany said. There is still "a long way to go" to completely uproot all traces of discriminatory attitudes in the trade union movement.

But "I'm quite proud of the record of recent years," he declared.

Meany described union participation in the "outreach" programs to bring Negroes and other minority groups into apprenticeship programs for the highest-paid skilled trades.

The problems of training, opportunities, education and discrimination which has held down the percentage of Negroes in the most highly skilled, best paying jobs isn't confined to the building trades, Meany stressed. The trade union movement is very much of a cross-section of the nation, he noted.

But the unions are working actively to open up opportunities and the result, he observed, is "progress" that can be documented.

Meany presented to the committee key policy statements adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting and concluded with this affirmation:

"We in the AFL-CIO have faith that the American system will be able to meet the economic challenges that face us.

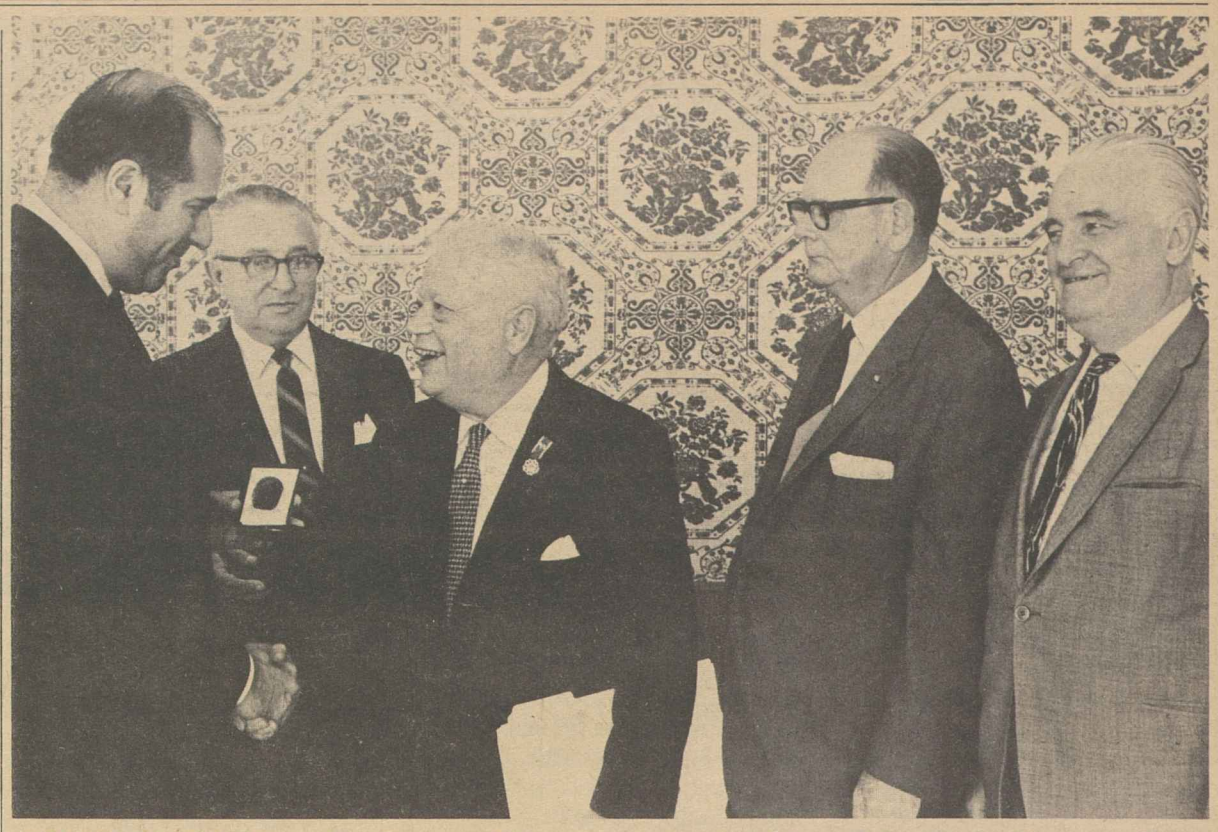
"In our system is the strength and the ability to meet our problems—including economics problems—and come up with solutions that will benefit all of our people.

"That, we contend, should be the goal of governmental economic policy—to serve all the people, not just a favored few. That, in truth, is the economic guideline America needs."

Sports Fans Shun Hearst Track Meet

Los Angeles—This city's Sports Arena seats 16,000 people.

But when the union-busting Los Angeles Herald-Examiner co-sponsored a heavily publicized invitational track meet, only 400 persons turned out for the afternoon program and fewer than 2,000 attended the evening main events.



MIAMI BEACH Mayor Jay Dermer, left, presents ceremonial key of the city to Honorary Pres. David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers at meeting of 2,000 ILGWU retirees in the Florida city. At right are Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO. The retirees called for a 50 percent increases in social security benefits and major improvements in Medicare.

Two New Leaflets Offered by COPE

Two new COPE dollar-drive leaflets are available for mass distribution at no charge to emphasize the importance of workers contributing to help elect liberals in 1970.

They are COPE Publication No. 200-C, "Give $1 to COPE in 1969, Win in 1970," and No. 201-C, "Sure It's Fun to Play the Market." Order by publication number from COPE, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D C., 20006.

Labor Safety Group Seeks Award Entries

Chicago—The Labor Conference of the National Safety Council has called for entries in its annual safety awards contest which recognizes outstanding efforts by unions and members toward accident and disease prevention.

Tom Dillon, chairman of the conference's awards committee for 1969 and a Machinists' business representative in Joliet, Ill., stressed that the only requirement to enter is affiliation with the National Safety Council.

Unions may enter if they are dues-paying members of NSC, and individuals are eligible if they are members of such unions or hold individual public service memberships in the council.

Three awards are presented to organizations—the Harry Read Award of Honor, the Harry Read Award of Merit and the Harry Read Award of Commendation.

These awards honor the late assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer for his work in promoting labor safety. Read was one of the founders of the conference and served on its board.

Citations are presented to individuals for distinguished, outstanding and meritorious service in stimulating safety on or off the job.

Written evidence of safety achievements should emphasize their scope and effectiveness. Entries and further inquiries should be addressed to the Labor Dept. of the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Court Voids Union Ban For Carolina Firemen

A three-judge federal court at Charlotte, N.C., struck down as "unconstitutional on its face" a 1959 North Carolina law forbidding public employes to join unions.

Upholding a suit by Charlotte firemen and the AFL-CIO Fire Fighters, a U.S. Court of Appeals judge and two District Court judges ruled "there is no valid state interest in denying firemen the right to organize a labor union."

The judges also struck down a section of the 1959 law making union membership punishable as a misdemeanor. They declined, however, to set aside another section forbidding any state or subordinate body to enter into contract agreements with any union.

The no-contract section is, the court wrote, a "valid exercise of the legislative authority" of the state and public employes are free to lobby against it.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan called the decision "truly a landmark for U.S. public employes." The union had tried for 10 years to invalidate "this tyrannical law, which in our opinion deprived fire fighters and other public employes of a basic American right," he declared.

Concern Removed

McClennan said his union was concerned that the North Carolina law might spread to other states. With that fear removed, the IAFF will now prepare to organize other firemen in that state, he asserted.

Before enactment of the North Carolina law, Charlotte firemen were members of IAFF Local 660. The local ended its affiliation but continued to negotiate with the city until the city manager and the city attorney advised against it. The city withdrew recognition of the union and ended a dues deduction for city employes.

Two years ago the firemen formed the Charlotte Firemen's Assembly to bargain with the city, but failed to win recognition. They filed suit, joined by the IAFF.

The court decision held that the law forbidding city employes to join unions is "void on its face as an abridgement of freedom of association protected by the 1st and 14th amendments."

The judges said they do not question the power of the state to deal with emergency situations but "we do question the overbreadth" of the law in question which "strikes down indiscriminately the right of association in a labor union—even one whose policy is opposed to strikes."

The state did not participate in the lawsuit. The city did not indicate whether it will appeal.

69-8-8

Andrew Gibson Nominated for Maritime Post

Pres. Nixon nominated Andrew Edward Gibson, 46, as Maritime Administrator and the Senate scheduled hearings on the nomination for Mar. 6.

Gibson started a maritime career in 1942 after graduating from the Massachusetts Maritime Academy. Three years later he was captain of an ocean freighter at the age of 22, the youngest captain in recent merchant marine history, according to a biographer.

After graduating from Brown University cum laude in 1951, he was a Navy lieutenant for two years. From 1953 to 1967 he was with the Grace Line, where he became senior vice president for operations. He served since then as vice president of the Diebold Group, a management consultant firm.

Gibson has been vice president of the New York Shipping Association; a member of the Merchant Marine Academy advisory board; and a governor of the Propeller Club of New York.

Oil Workers Condemn Industry's Price Claims

Denver—Gasoline companies that boost prices on the basis of labor costs are using labor as "a whipping boy for increases they probably were going to make anyway," Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers charged.

Grospiron and the union's executive board issued statements after some firms raised prices and contended that higher rates were necessary because of increased labor costs.

The union recently negotiated improvements in wages and benefits in the industry, but OCAW leaders insist that the cost of its package is more than offset by increasing productivity.

"The fact is," Grospiron said, "that unit labor cost—the cost per gallon of gasoline produced—is lower than a decade ago and is continuing to decline due to increased productivity."

"If present oil profit rates on the order of 13 percent return on investment, after taxes, are not adequate," the executive board said, the companies should make it clear that the "desire for greater profits is their reason for raising prices."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 15, 1969 | No. 11

10-Union Conference Sets GE, Westinghouse Goals

BROAD-RANGING DISCUSSION of domestic and world issues marked 70-minute meeting of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz with Pres. Nixon at the White House. Shultz told newsmen the President hopes to have "periodic meetings of this type" and to meet soon with the full AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Coordinated Talks Slated For 200,000

By Eugene A. Kelly

Delegates from 10 AFL-CIO unions representing 200,000 workers adopted a set of common goals and agreed to coordinate their bargaining efforts in 1969 negotiations with two of the nation's most profitable corporations—General Electric Co. and the Westinghouse Corp.

The goals are "sound, sensible and justified," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told 475 delegates from 270 local unions at a collective bargaining conference in Washington. The conference was called by Meany as chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, which he established in 1966.

"Coordinated bargaining is no longer an experiment," Meany said in summing up the advances made in the first coordinated negotiations with GE and Westinghouse three years ago. "You have proved that it works."

Coordinated bargaining is a system under which all unions holding contracts with the same employer meet to draft their individual proposals, sit in on bargaining sessions with the employer as guests of the negotiating union, and exchange information on developments and future plans, as employers in many industries have done for years.

Coordinated bargaining is not joint bargaining, and the conference was advised that "we do not plan nor intend to engage" in joint bargaining.

Justice, Meany said, "demands

(Continued on Page 3)

Jobless Rate Remains at 3.3 Percent

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment rate in February remained at 3.3 percent for the third consecutive month to match the 15-year low reached in December, the Labor Dept. reported.

Non-farm employment rose by 380,000 seasonally adjusted, to nearly 70 million for the fifth straight month in which a sizable advance was recorded.

Total unemployment in February was 2.9 million, about the same as in January and about 350,000 less than in February 1968. The decline over the year was broken down as follows: 250,000 adult men, 50,000 adult women, 50,000 teenagers.

The unemployment rate for adult men was 1.9 percent, down one-tenth of 1 percent from January. For adult women and teenagers the rates were unchanged at 3.5 and 11.7 percent, respectively.

The rate for full-time workers was virtually the same as in January at 2.8 percent, and the rate for married men held at 1.4 percent for the third straight month.

Jobless rates for non-white and white workers were 5.7 and 2.9 percent, respectively. The non-white rate was down three-tenths of 1 percent over the month while that for whites was one-tenth of 1 percent lower.

In line with this pattern, jobless rates for most occupational groups either declined or were unchanged between January and February, with the greatest drop occurring for blue-collar workers.

On the jobs side, Harold Goldstein, BLS deputy commissioner, noted that non-farm employment has increased by 1.6 million since September, an average of 325,000 a month.

"That's a very substantial increase, and I don't think we can keep it up," he added.

The February employment rise was broadly based, with gains recorded in all major industry sectors except mining.

The greatest increase was in construction, where employment rose by 110,000, seasonally adjusted, to nearly 3.5 million. It was an all-time February high for construction employment, which usually shows a decline in that month.

Manufacturing employment rose by 75,000 in February to just over 20 million, with about half of the gain attributed to the end of strikes by some locals of oil workers.

In transportation and utilities, employment increased by 30,000 to 4.4 million, with much of that rise due to a return to work by striking New York longshoremen.

(Continued on Page 4)

Damage Suit Hits Bogus Farm Union

Bakersfield, Calif.—A $10 million damage suit has been filed by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee against an organization shown to have been formed and financed by grape growers to fight the union.

Named in the suit, filed in a state court here, are the Agricultural Workers Freedom to Work Association, its officers, a long list of growers and farm suppliers, California for Right to Work, and the John Birch Society.

The National Right to Work Committee recently sponsored Jose Mendoza, general secretary

(Continued on Page 5)

For Public Employe Strikes:

Penalties Stiffened In N.Y. Taylor Law

Albany, N.Y.—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R) signed into law harsh new penalties voted by the Republican-controlled New York Legislature against public workers and their unions.

The governor and the legislature acted despite sharp warnings from many quarters that the move would be self-defeating.

Under the amendments to the Taylor law governing public employe labor relations, effective Apr. 1, for any day of absence during a strike a worker will lose two days' pay and must serve a year's probation with loss of job tenure. Fines against unions, formerly a maximum of $10,000 a day, were made possibly co-extensive with the union's treasury and assets. Dues checkoff rights now may be suspended without limit instead of an 18-month maximum period under the original Taylor law.

The 1967 law had in it no prohibitions against unfair employer practices. The new amendments prohibit some such practices, effective Sept. 1, but fail to list others and provide no penalties for employer violations.

Law Favors Employers

State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett had opposed the new law, noting that penalties in the law as enacted in 1967 had tipped the balance in bargaining power in favor of government employers and that the changes would mean a further imbalance with still greater inducement for some agency heads to take advantage of public workers in contract bargaining.

In a statement issued following passage, Corbett asserted that the action "deals a devastating new blow to fair and full worker-employer relations in government." He added that "this punishment binge on which the legislature's leadership and the state administration has embarked, is not only illogical and unreason-

(Continued on Page 5)

Labor Dept. Streamlines Manpower Unit

The Labor Dept. will reorganize its sprawling Manpower Administration to consolidate bureaus, give greater responsibilities to regional offices and simplify the lines of communication from headquarters to field offices.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz predicted that the changes will "improve the delivery of manpower services to the nation" and Pres. Nixon said the result will be "more in the way of job training for less in the way of tax dollars."

Shultz readily acknowledged that the new setup has "strong similarities" to the reorganization plan announced last fall by former Manpower Administrator Stanley Ruttenberg and former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz.

Both plans, he told newsmen, were designed to simplify a complex organizational structure involving

(Continued on Page 10)

High Court Urged to Uphold FCC On Rebuttal to Broadcast Attacks

The AFL-CIO has asked the Supreme Court to uphold a Federal Communications Commision rule requiring radio and television stations which broadcast personal attacks on individuals to give the victims a chance to reply.

Two broadcasting networks and an association of radio and television news directors challenged the rule, claiming it interfered with their freedom of speech and would be burdensome. A federal appellate court in Chicago agreed with them and held the rule unconstitutional.

On the contrary, the AFL-CIO argued in its brief to the Supreme Court, meaningful freedom of speech requires that the public have access to the publicly-owned airwaves. Unlike other forms of communication, the number of channels available for broadcasting are limited. In licensing a station, the AFL-CIO said, the government has both the right and duty to insist that basic rules of fair play be followed.

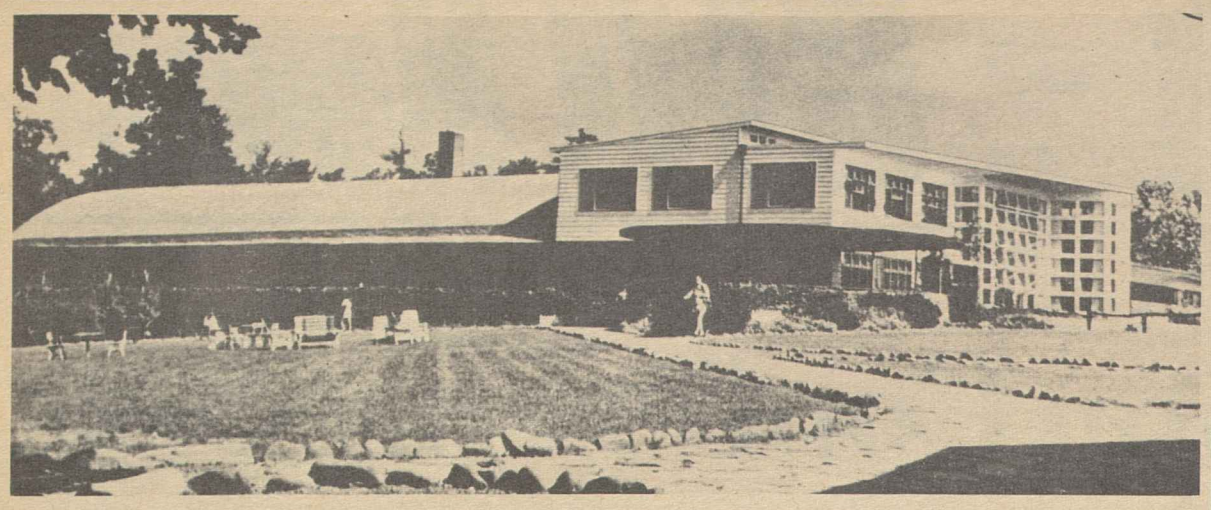
While the AFL-CIO is not directly involved in the litigation, the federation filed a friend-of-the-court brief in support of the FCC.

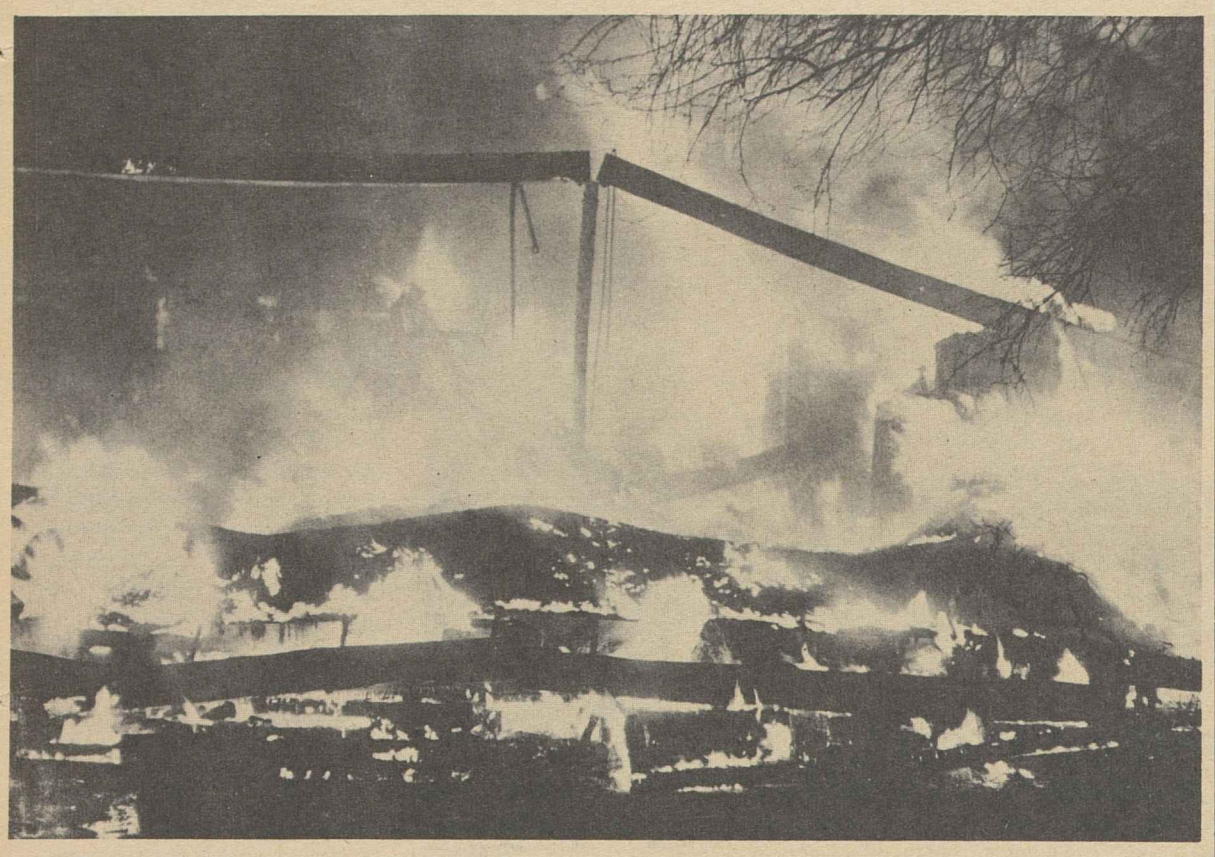
Labor has a stake in the broad issue involved, the federation said in explaining its interest in the case. It cited examples of unions being denied air time to present their views during organizing drives, strikes and legislative campaigns.

If anything, the AFL-CIO said, the government has been "overly cautious" in acting to assure public access to the airwaves. The specific rule that is being challenged is not only reasonable but also a necessary protection of the public's rights, the federation said.

The rule in question assures the right of reply "when, during the presentation of views on a con-

(Continued on Page 10)





SUMMER RECREATION ACTIVITIES for Ladies' Garment Workers and their families at Unity House were cancelled this year after fire swept through the administration building of the huge Pocono Mountains resort in eastern Pennsylvania. The ILGWU is already formulating building plans to replace the destroyed facilities.

Fire Shuts ILGWU's Unity House, Union Pledges to Rebuild Resort

Unity House, Pa.—Unity House, the spacious Pocono Mountains resort operated by the Ladies' Garment Workers, was closed for the 1969 season after a fire levelled its administration building. But the union promptly pledged to restore the resort, which has provided summer recreation for thousands of ILGWU members for nearly half a century.

The blaze destroyed the main dining room, several smaller dining rooms, kitchen, offices and lobby in the arena-like structure. Also lost in the fire were 13 murals painted by the noted Mexican artist Diego Rivera.

None of the other buildings on the 1,000-acre resort was damaged, the ILGWU reported.

The ILGWU board decided to cancel the 1969 season for Unity House following reports by resort manager Saul Gold and James Lepsig, assistant executive secretary.

But it ordered immediate planning for the rebuilding of the destroyed facilities with hopes of reopening the resort next year.

Several generations of garment workers have spent summers at Unity House, which was making preparations for its 50th anniversary. In recent years, the resort also was visited by members of other unions, labor and government officials—including the late Pres. John F. Kennedy.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has held a number of its meetings at Unity House.

The ILGWU resort was noted for its wooded land, rolling hills, deep blue lake—supplemented by excellent cuisine and top-notch entertainment.

The administration building was constructed at a cost of $325,000 after a fire destroyed the original lodge in 1934. The building also replaced several smaller rustic structures to provide more modern comforts.

A $250,000 renovating project was under way in the building when the blaze destroyed it Feb. 28. The fire apparently started in a new kitchen which was under construction, the union said.

No guests were at the resort, since it closed between seasons. The building's fire sprinkler system had been shut off because of subfreezing temperatures.

Space heaters were being used in the construction area of the building the night of the fire. Caretakers at the resort reported hearing a series of small explosions prior to the blaze.

Unity House, formerly called Forest Park Hotel, was a favorite hunting and fishing refuge for a group of German-American bankers and businessmen before World War I.

When it floundered financially, the resort was purchased in 1919 by a party of New York dress and shirtwaist workers who had been operating a smaller resort in Pine Hill, N.Y.

The ILGWU took over Unity House in 1924 when its Local 25 was unable to maintain its upkeep.

The curved ceiling of the administration building was considered an architectural feat with its use of interlocking beams rather than ordinary fasteners. The Rivera murals also attracted many art students.

Unity House at times was referred to as a "palace in the Poconos" which offered "a millionaire's vacation for garment workers at union-scale rates."

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg promised that a new administration building and huge dining room will replace the ashes of the destroyed structure. He added:

"It will be a structure in which the original spirit" of the builders of the union resort "will persist for coming generations of garment workers."

Fire Fighters' Drive Revives Charlotte Local

Charlotte, N.C.—The Fire Fighters moved swiftly after a successful court battle and reinstated its Charlotte local in a ceremony conducted by IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan.

McClennan installed acting officers of the local less than a week after a panel of federal judges overturned a 10-year-old North Carolina statute barring police and fire fighters from union membership. The local began operations after a whirlwind organizing campaign that gave it a membership that includes more than 80 percent of Charlotte's fire fighters.

McClennan also announced that he expected soon to reinstate other locals that were forced out of existence when the state passed its union membership prohibition law in 1959. Several fire fighter representatives from other North Carolina cities were present at the Charlotte ceremony.

The suit which overturned the law was brought by Charlotte fire fighters with the support of the IAFF.

As Unfair Practice Remedy:

High Court Asked To Back Cardcheck

An order compelling an unfair employer to bargain with a union on the basis of signed membership cards is the best presently available remedy against union-busting firms, the AFL-CIO said in a brief filed with the Supreme Court.

The "rising tide" of illegal employer opposition to union organizing is a direct result of the impotence of other National Labor Relations Board remedies, the federation's counsel said in urging the court to reverse rulings of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., in three disputed cases.

The NLRB has asked the high court to review a 4th Circuit Court finding that the Taft-Hartley Act gives employers an absolute right to demand an election, before a union can be certified and bargaining can commence. The cases involve Meat Cutters Local 347 in the Charleston, W. Va., area, and three employers—Gissel Packing Co., Inc., Heck's, Inc., and General Steel Products, Inc.

In each case the NLRB ordered the firms to negotiate with the union after they attempted to smash its majority support by illegal threats and promises. The appeals court refused to enforce the board order.

"The 4th Circuit Court position is clearly wrong," the AFL-CIO brief maintained, citing evidence that Congress did not intend to make elections the only legal way of determining employe choice. The brief also said a 1956 ruling in United Mine Workers v. Arkansas Oak Flooring "has seemingly escaped" the notice of the Richmond court.

In the Arkansas case, the high court decided that since a majority of employes had authorized a union to represent them, "the employer is obligated to recognize" the union.

The brief declared that "the critical cases that come before the board are those, such as the instant ones, in which the employer has violated . . . the act in a manner which makes it fair to say that the unfair labor practices were calculated to frustrate unionization."

When an employer violates the law during an organizing campaign, the brief continued, "the union and its employe supporters have the right to expect an adequate remedy. The bargaining order meets this just expectation."

The order "is the only presently available remedy which does so fully, and which tends to deprive the employer who has interfered with an organizing campaign with the fruits of his wrongdoing."

Employers, the brief said, have a "variety of powerful economic weapons at their control: they may replace economic strikers permanently; they may lock out employes in support of legitimate bargaining demands; and they may close down their operations for anti-union reasons as long as the purpose is not to chill unionization in other plants."

A union's strength, on the other hand, "tends to be dissipated" when an employer uses the many delaying avenues open to him. It is "plain that effective remedies" are essential, the federation brief said.

Parley Urged To Focus on Litter Problem

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The executive board of the Glass Bottle Blowers has called for a national conference of industry and union representatives to attack the nation's litter and solid waste disposal problems.

Expressing concern over legislation to penalize or ban non-returnable bottles, the union's board authorized Pres. Lee W. Minton to call such a conference under sponsorship of the union.

The board's statement noted that non-returnable glass containers account for about one-third of the glass container industry's production.

"Our industry and our union members have an unmistakable responsibility in this national problem," the board declared. "The products we create are being increasingly blamed for the overall problem of litter. While this blame is wrongly applied, we must meet the challenge in defense of products and jobs."

The board's statement also pointed out that potential legislation could affect jobs of thousands of other union members who produce convenience containers and packaging.

$1.30 Package Settles Jewelry Union's Strike

New York—Jewelry Workers Local 1 reached agreement on contract improvements estimated at $1.30 an hour and submitted it to a vote of 2,500 members, on strike since Feb. 1 against 125 precious jewelry manufacturers.

Local 1 Pres. Joseph Tarantola said the tentative settlement contained the largest package of contract benefits ever negotiated by the local. It was reached, he said, with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Besides wage increases of 30, 20 and 25 cents an hour at yearly intervals, the three employer groups involved agreed to better vacation, holiday and insurance clauses and new fringe benefits including a cost of living escalator clause, full seniority on a departmental basis, and shopwide upgrading keyed to seniority.

Starting rates will be raised from $1.66 an hour to $2, with automatic increases at frequent intervals to raise the lowest rate to $2.75 an hour within 13 months.

The employers offered one more paid holiday for a total of nine; two weeks' vacation after 18 months, instead of after two years of service; a third week for 13-year men, effective at once, and for 10-year men in the second contract year.

The proposed pact raises pension benefits from $50 a month to $70 this year, $90 in the third year. Other provisions include fully-paid Blue Cross coverage, major medical benefits, improved life insurance, and vested pension rights at any age after 20 years of service in the industry.

Local 1 members produce gold, platinum and diamond jewelry in shops centered in the midtown area.

For Coordinated Talks:

GE, Westinghouse Unions Adopt Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

that these two giant corporations provide a reasonable gain in spendable wages—a gain that GE-Westinghouse workers have not really achieved in nine long years" because inflation has wiped out contract gains.

The delegates voted unanimously to press, when negotiations open next August, for improvements in 83 specific areas, including the following:

- A "realistic" cents-per-hour wage increase, based on the increase in the cost of living since 1966, increased worker productivity, and wage settlements in other industries.
- A 37.5-hour work week, with 40 hours' pay for all covered workers.
- A full cost-of-living clause with a minimum quarterly increase keyed to the rise in the government's Consumer Price Index.
- A "meaningful" across-the-board wage supplement for increased skills, for both salaried and hourly workers, and increases for incentive workers, applied to the base rates.

The program calls for a union shop with no "free riders" in any shop; elimination of all area wage differentials, measured day work and so-called merit raises; a non-contributory pension system and health plan; job protection; full arbitration rights; and improved vacations and holiday benefits.

"Unity is the key that will unlock the door to progress at GE and Westinghouse," Chairman James Compton of the steering committee told the delegates. He is executive assistant to IUE Pres. Paul Jennings.

Meany presented a plaque to David Lasser of IUE, who retired Mar. 1 from his union post and as steering committee head, for his work as "spark plug" of the coordinated effort. Lasser, who will continue work as a consultant, thanked Meany for the "persistence and courage" he showed in helping win contract settlements three years ago for unions allied in the committee.

Pres. James Woodside of the Technical Engineers was conference chairman. Speakers included Pres. Charles Pillard of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Pres. Edward Carlough, Sr., of the Sheet Metal Workers; Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore of the Machinists; AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, and Jennings.

Meany congratulated the unions for "establishing both the practicality and the legality of coordinated bargaining" in spite of intense opposition by GE management.

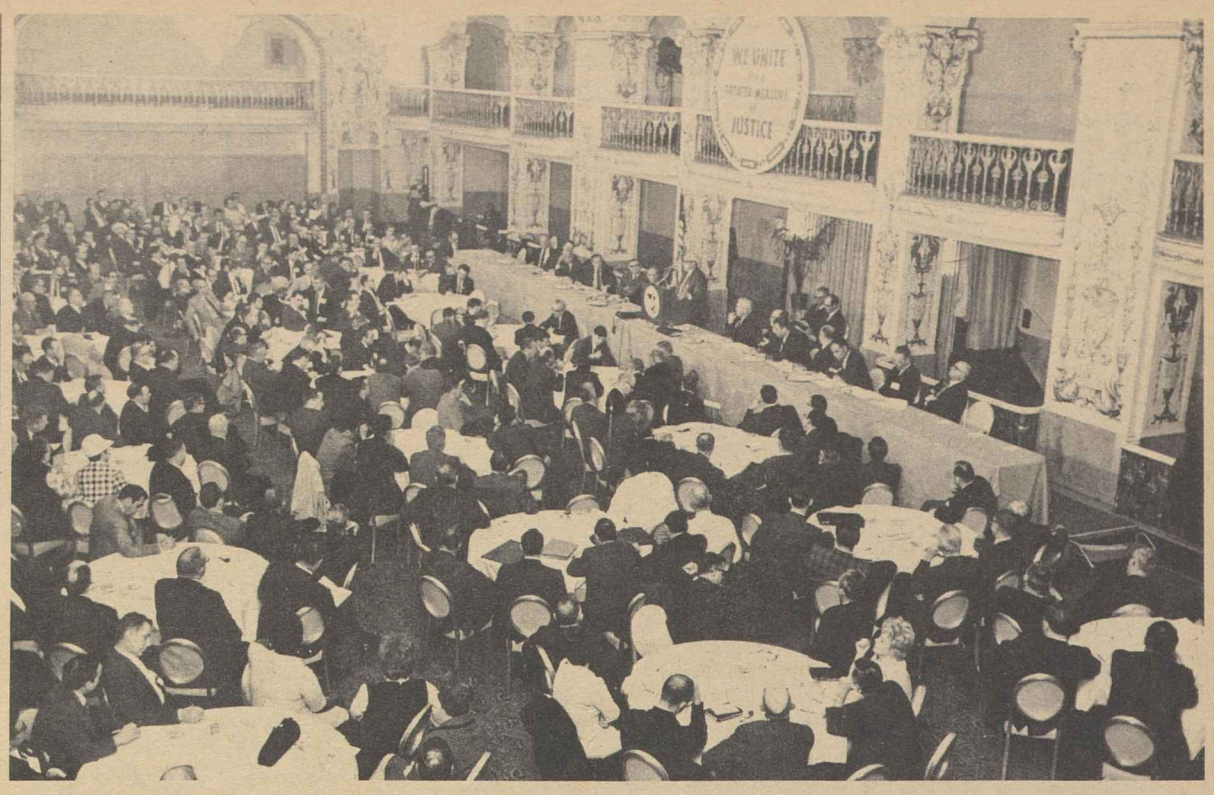
Legal Battle Won

The unions "fought and won the battle against GE before the National Labor Relations Board and in the courts," he said. "In light of this spirit, and because of this hard work, I am sure that 1969 will bring gains that are far beyond those of 1966."

Meany revealed that ballots will be sent to all GE-Westinghouse workers, who will be asked to list the issues they think most important. Before negotiations start, "grass roots" meetings will be held also to encourage full employe participation.

Earlier the AFL-CIO Executive Council pledged full support to the unions involved. They are the IUE, IBEW, Steelworkers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers and Technical Engineers.

The one-day conference heard reports on goals from committees headed by IAM Vice Pres. Gilbert Brunner, Dominic D'Ambrosio and Boyd Shinn of AIW, Paul Menger of IBEW, William Cleary of AFTE, Allen Roberts of Sheet Metal and Albert Vottero of the Flint Glass Workers.



GOALS OF THE 10-UNION Coordinated Bargaining Committee in fall negotiations with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Corp. are "sound, sensible and justified," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany tells committee meeting in Hotel Mayflower, Washington. The committee achieved substantial gains in 1966 negotiations and should be even more successful this year for the 200,000 workers it represents, Meany and other speakers said.

Civil Rights Group Hits Textile Contract Awards

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights has urged the Defense Dept. to hold up any new contracts to three textile firms with past records of race discrimination—until it has actual evidence that the job discrimination has been corrected.

The firms involved are J. P. Stevens & Co., whose name has become synonymous with union-busting, Burlington Mills and Dan River Mills.

Despite findings that the firms had failed to take "affirmative action" to remedy job discrimination, Deputy Defense Sec. David Packard authorized multi-million dollar supply contracts last month after receiving "personal assurances" from the heads of the firms that discrimination would be corrected.

More recently, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, whose department is charged with enforcement of a presidential order against discrimination in firms dealing with the government, announced that the government will follow through to see that the companies live up to their promises.

He said the Labor Dept. and Defense Dept. are working on a questionnaire that the firms will have to fill out quarterly.

It will require, he said, "detailed information in writing regarding actions taken and results achieved in recruitment, hiring, placement, upgrading and treatment of employes, including the use of company facilities."

The Defense Dept. went ahead with the contracts, with the concurrence of Shultz, after Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) had sharply protested the threatened disqualification of the firms.

Officials of the civil rights leadership group wrote Packard their concern that the leniency shown the three textile firms may weaken enforcement of the government's policy. Other federal departments, the letter said, might follow the Defense Dept. example.

There should be no contracts, the civil rights group said, until both the Defense Dept. and the Labor Dept. determine that the requirements of the executive order are being fully met.

The letter was signed by Clarence M. Mitchell, legislative chairman, and James Hamilton, compliance and enforcement chairman of the leadership conference.

Union-Busting Ruling Stands Against GE

The Supreme Court upheld a four-year-old charge by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers when it declined to review a lower court ruling that the General Electric Co. illegally smashed the union's majority at a company plant in Gainesville, Fla.

The court let stand a National Labor Relations Board finding, and a 1968 ruling by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, that GE tactics caused a majority of the workers to abandon the union after a one-year contract.

The NLRB ruled that GE had refused to bargain meaningfully over wages in 1965 negotiations on a new contract, and also that it unfairly withheld wage information needed by the union.

As a result of company misconduct, the board said, workers filed a decertification petition. Management then put a plant-wide wage increase into effect unilaterally, according to the NLRB.

The board's finding was that the IBEW's loss of bargaining rights was "directly attributable" to GE's unlawful refusal to bargain in good faith. It ordered the company to bargain with the union on a new contract, and GE appealed.

The company claimed the NLRB had failed to prove that GE caused the workers to disaffiliate. The appeals court rejected this claim.

State-County Adds 5 New York Units

New York—Five major New York State security personnel organizations, representing 6,800 members, have affiliated with the State, County & Municipal Employes and have received SCME charters.

The five units involved are the Correction Officers Benevolent Association, the Safety Officers Benevolent Association, the Narcotics Correction Officers Benevolent Association, the University Police Benevolent Association and the Long Island Parkway Police, Local 2016.

Delegates from the five groups unanimously adopted a resolution calling on Gov. Nelson Rockefeller "to abide by the decision of the Public Employment Relations Board to immediately conduct a representation election among our combined group so we can begin the collective bargaining process."

High Court Opens Files On Illegal Wiretapping

Defendants in criminal cases have the right to examine transcripts of conversations obtained by the government through unlawful electronic eavesdropping to see if their constitutional rights have been violated, the Supreme Court ruled.

The court, however, limited the requirement for such disclosure to cases in which the defendant is the subject of the surveillance or it takes place on his premises.

The court held that persons who were not overheard or whose premises were not compromised could not object to the use of illegal evidence gained by wiretaps or eavesdrops.

In allowing disclosure, the court made no distinction between ordinary criminal cases and those involving espionage. It also opened inspection to the defendant's attorney.

The ruling, which split the justices into several combinations of 5-3 votes, came in decisions handed down in two cases.

One involved the conviction of Willie I. Alderman of Las Vegas and Felix Alderisio of Chicago for conspiring to threaten the life of a Denver lawyer to collect a debt.

The second concerned the conviction of John W. Butenko, an American engineer, and Igor A. Ivanov, a Russian chauffeur, for conspiring to spy for the Soviet Union.

The cases were sent back to lower courts to decide whether any of the defendants had his constitutional right against "search and seizure" violated by unlawful surveillance.

The court rejected the Justice Dept.'s contention that any disclosures might bring serious risks to national security, and possibly weaken law enforcement techniques.

Also rejected was the argument that the defendant's rights would be adequately protected if trial judges read the transcripts of "bugged" conversations and disclosed to the defense what seemed relevant to the trial.

The impact of the ruling will be heaviest on past or pending cases because the decision applies only to illegal surveillance. Last year, in enacting a Crime Control Act, Congress made court-approved surveillance legal. But that law remains to be tested on constitutional issues.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its recent meeting, called for repeal of the wiretapping and bugging provisions of the 1968 law to preserve individual rights and privacy.

In addition, it proposed an amendment to provide stiff penalties for the use of wiretapping or eavesdropping except in those instances involving national security, "and even this exemption must be closely guarded."

Pending legislative action, the council urged the Nixon Administration to "reconsider" its recent decision to expand the use of electronic spying in criminal cases.

Meany Pushes Drive to Pay Teachers' Fine

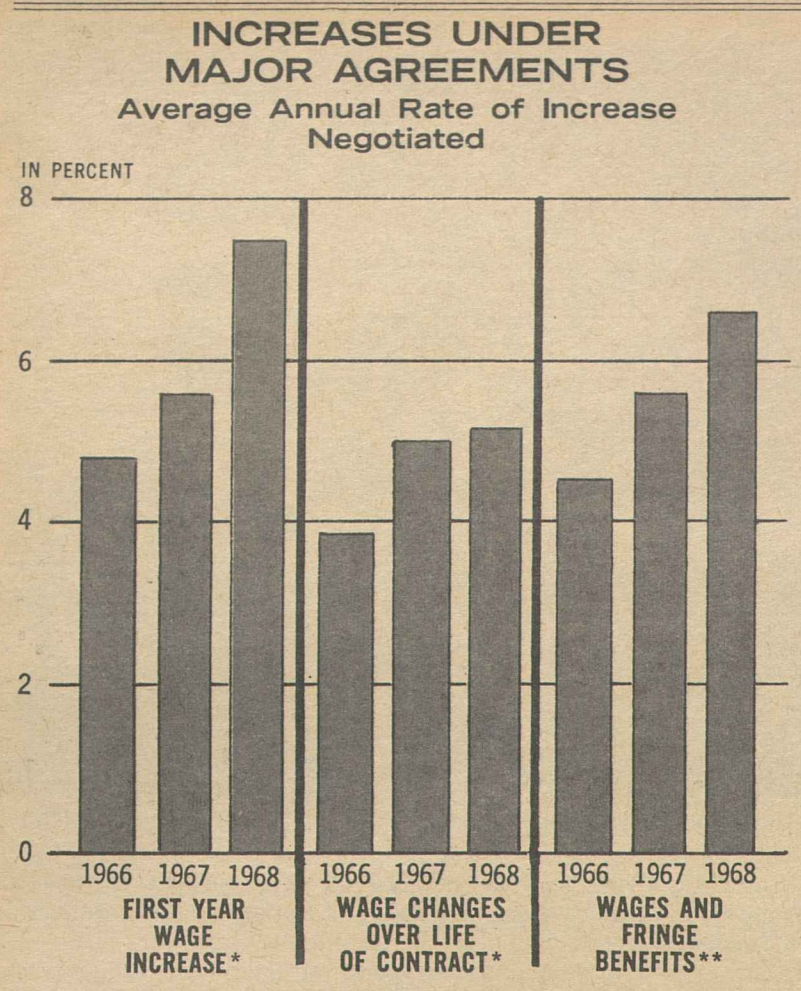
Widespread participation by the labor movement in the campaign to raise $220,000 for the teachers' union in New York City was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in a message to the presidents of all affiliated unions.

"The more widespread the participation" by labor, Meany wrote, "the more significant will this action be as an expression of trade union solidarity in the face of misguided and punitive efforts to destroy the effectiveness of public employe and other unions through the device of oppressive financial penalties."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted at its meeting last month to sponsor the campaign to pay a fine imposed on the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers—for walking out in violation of the state law forbidding public employe strikes.

The council contributed $100,000 toward the payment and Meany named Vice Presidents David Sullivan and Max Greenberg to coordinate the campaign for the balance.

UFT Pres. Albert Shanker was sentenced to serve 15 days in prison and the union itself was fined $220,000 although no penalties were imposed on those "actually responsible for the disruption of the city school system" or the failure to deal effectively with disorders in the schools, Meany's letter observed.



*Agreements covering 1,000 or more workers.
**Agreements covering 5,000 or more workers.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor.

20 Largest Areas Show 1968 Employment Gain

The employment picture for the nation's 20 largest metropolitan areas showed improvement between 1967 and 1968, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The annual BLS study of these areas revealed that they had a combined unemployment rate that averaged 3.4 percent in 1968, a drop of five-tenths of 1 percent from 1967.

BLS also said that the 20 areas, including their central cities and suburbs, averaged combined employment of about 25.1 million last year, up 310,000 from 1967.

Total unemployment in the areas averaged about 893,000 during 1968, a drop of about 125,000 from the previous year.

In the combined central cities, where unemployment was 489,000 in 1968, the jobless rate was 4.1 percent compared to 4.7 percent in 1967.

There was a drop in the rate for both white and non-white workers, with averages of 3.4 and 6.3 percent respectively in 1968. However, BLS noted there was little change in the near 2-to-1 ratio between white and non-white rates.

In the suburbs, whose population is about four-fifths white, the ratio was higher—2.7 percent for whites compared to 6.5 percent for non-whites.

Unemployment rates for white adult men and white adult women in the 20 areas averaged 1.9 and 3.1 percent respectively, compared to rates of 4.1 and 5.6 percent for non-whites.

For white teenagers in the areas the rate averaged 10.6 percent compared to a rate of 25.3 percent for non-white youths.

Together the 20 areas accounted for 30 percent of the white and 40 percent of non-white unemployment in the nation in 1968, BLS said.

The civilian labor force in the combined areas rose by about 200,000 to just over 26 million in 1968, with all but a small portion of the increase taking place in the suburbs.

BLS said that the jobless rates ranged from about 2.5 percent in Boston, Dallas, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Paterson-Clifton-Passaic and Washington to about 4.5 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco-Oakland.

The largest declines in jobless rates between 1967 and 1968 occurred in Los Angeles-Long Beach (5.6 to 4.7 percent), St. Louis (4.4 to 3.1 percent) and New York (3.7 to 3 percent).

Jobless rates increased in Washington (2.3 to 2.7 percent), Minneapolis-St. Paul (2.2 to 2.4 percent) and Cincinnati (2.8 to 2.9 percent). In Houston the rate remained unchanged at 3.3 percent. All other areas reported some lowering of their rates.

Jobless Rate Holds Steady At 3.3 Percent

(Continued from Page 1)

February job figures in other industry sectors, all seasonally adjusted, were:

Government, 12.5 million, up 55,000 from January; services, 10.8 million, up 54,000; finance, insurance and real estate, 3.4 million, up 15,000; wholesale and retail trade, 14.4 million, up 40,000; and mining, 642,000, down by about 1,000.

The civilian labor force grew by 500,000 in February to 80.4 million. Goldstein pointed out that the labor force has been growing by an average of 400,000 a month since October.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that average hourly earnings of rank and file workers on non-farm payrolls rose by 1 cent in February to $2.95. Average weekly earnings were up 37 cents over the month to $111.00, a new high.

The seasonally adjusted workweek for all rank-and-file workers averaged 37.8 hours in February, unchanged from January. An increase in the workweek in construction was offset by declines in manufacturing and trade.

The average workweek in manufacturing, at 40.5 hours, was down one-tenth of an hour, the fifth consecutive monthly decline on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Goldstein observed that the manufacturing workweek was at its lowest level in about a year and three-tenths of an hour below last February. He speculated that the downtrend might be due to a tapering-off in economic growth.

Bargaining Outlook:

Major 1969 Contract Talks Affect 2.4 Million Workers

More than 750 major contracts involving 2.4 million workers will be up for negotiation this year, the AFL-CIO American Federationist reports in a review of 1969 bargaining.

While the number of workers involved is less than last year's total, additional millions of union members will benefit from contract talks affecting workers in groups of less than 1,000, the magazine says in its current issue.

The article, by Economist Rudolph Oswald and Research Assistant Francis Burkhardt of the Federation's Dept. of Research, singles out the electrical manufacturing industry for major negotiations, along with the maritime, oil, West Coast lumber, men's shirt and construction industries.

Union contracts with General Electric, Westinghouse and other manufacturers of electrical goods will start expiring in August. Ten AFL-CIO unions representing some 200,000 workers recently announced they will coordinate their bargaining at GE and Westinghouse, as they did for the first time with notable success in 1966 talks.

The Federationist related also that more than 6 million additional workers—a record figure for any one year—will receive deferred wage increases in 1969 based on contracts negotiated in prior years.

These deferred increases will average 4.1 percent or 14 to 15 cents an hour, the authors write.

Deferred increases in 1969 will go primarily to workers in steel, aluminum, aerospace and the railroads, where agreements were negotiated last year, and to employes of the construction, rubber, meat packing, auto, farm equipment and trucking industries under agreements reached in 1967, the magazine reports.

The Steelworkers' basic steel contract calls for a deferred increase of 12 cents an hour on Aug. 1, plus an increment raise of three tenths of 1 cent between labor grades.

Aluminum workers are due for a 12-cent wage boost in late spring. Railroad operating and non-operating employes got a 2 percent adjustment in January and will get another 3 percent raise in July.

The article notes increases of 13 cents an hour due to 93,000 rubber workers; 11 cents an hour, plus living-cost adjustments in meat packing; a 3 percent increase plus cost of living bonuses in the aerospace and auto pacts.

Deferred increases in the construction industry, the Federationist says, will average 5 to 6 percent, with more than half of the raises for 30 cents an hour and up.

Last year, employes of the electrical manufacturing, airline and oil industries got deferred increases. These contracts are up for renegotiation in 1969, according to the article.

Other highlights of the bargaining picture:

- Wage increases negotiated in 1968 in contracts covering 1,000 workers or more averaged 7.5 percent during the first contract year, but less than that for the full contract term—typically 5.1 percent a year as against a 5 percent average annual wage gain in the previous year, 3.9 percent in 1966 and 3.3 percent in 1965.
- One million of the 4.5 million workers who won wage increases in major 1968 negotiations got hikes of 8 percent or more in the first contract year.
- The average wage adjustment for all covered workers averaged 5.5 percent in 1968, according to a Labor Dept. report.

The article says living costs measured by the Consumer Price Index rose 4.2 percent in 1968, compared with 2.8 percent a year earlier, 2.9 for 1966 and 1.7 for 1965.

The Federationist notes that "wages under many contracts negotiated in 1966 for a three-year term have barely kept even with rising prices during those years."

"Workers not covered by cost-of-living clauses had to obtain at least a 4.2 percent pay increase in 1968 to keep pace with price increases. Wage gains . . . were quickly diminished by higher prices for housing, clothing, medical services and public transportation."

The magazine reports that union members, to keep pace with rising costs and to advance their buying power, sought and gained larger pay increases in 1968 than in recent years, more cost-of-living escalator clauses, better pensions and greater health protection.

NAM Pushes Attack On Federal Spending

The chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers called for a heavy slash in government spending as the nation's prime weapon against inflation.

The NAM spokesman, George G. Hagedorn, testified before the Joint Economic Committee of Congress the day after AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany presented labor's position. Meany charged that swollen profits have been the chief cause of higher prices and warned that heavy-handed anti-inflation measures could throw the economy into a recession.

Hagedorn appeared to disagree both with the AFL-CIO and with Nixon Administration officials who have agreed that it would be dangerous to employment and prosperity for the government to jam hard on the economic brakes.

He professed not to know what the Administration means by the term "gradualism" but said that if it means taking a longer time to change the direction of the economy, he is against it.

Hagedorn said he blames government spending more than union-negotiated wage increases for inflation, but he said prices are higher than they would be if there were no unions.

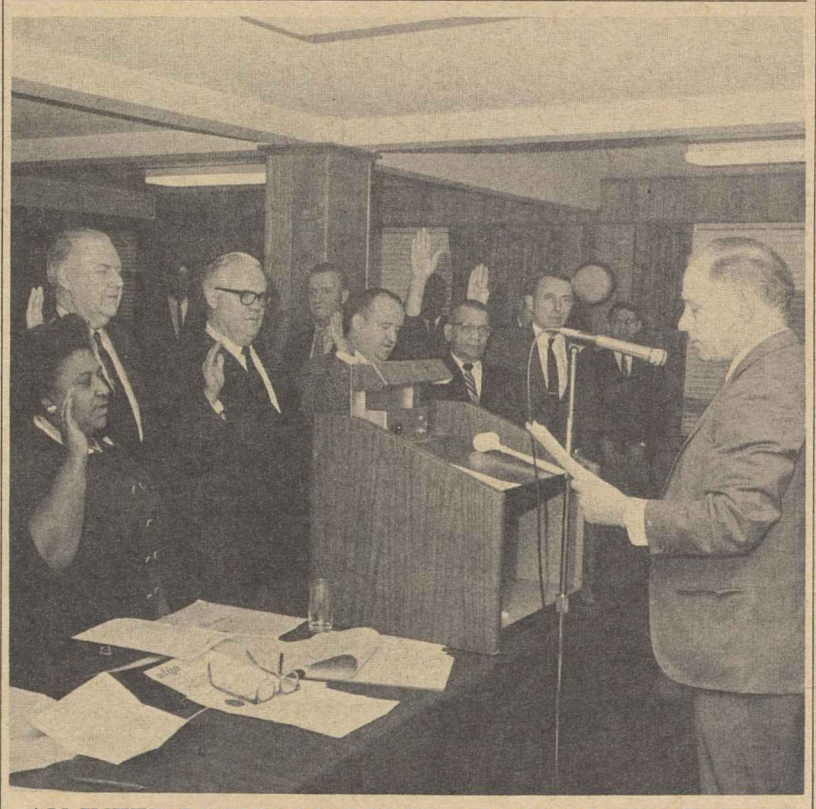
The NAM official discounted the need for tax reform and said it would be unfair to change the rules for high-income taxpayers who "have made their long-term plans" on the basis of the present law.

The best thing that could be done, he suggested, is to cut the federal budget sharply enough so that the 10 percent tax surcharge could be eliminated and still leave a surplus.

The Chamber of Commerce appeared to take a different tone than the NAM. Its chief economist, Carl M. Madden, endorsed what he termed "the new Administration's determination to fight inflation persistently, but not so drastically as to raise the overall unemployment rate excessively."

He did not directly spell out the jobless rate he would consider "excessive." But in one section of his statement, Madden said that as a result of government fiscal restraints "belatedly started in mid-1968" and "monetary restraints tardily applied by the Federal Reserve in late fall," the price rise this year "may be held to about 3 percent." This, he said, would still be too high, although a reduction from last year.

As for joblessness, he predicted, "the unemployment rate will probably rise slightly over 4 percent in the second half of the year." That would be a significant increase in the number of people without jobs over the current 3.3 percent rate.



AN INTER-REGIONAL TONE is added to the installation of officers of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council as Pres. Miles Stanley, right, of the West Virginia AFL-CIO administers the oath. Among the labor officials being sworn in are Sec. George W. Apperson, second from left, and Pres. J. C. Turner. They will serve two-year terms.

For Public Employe Strikes:

Penalties Stiffened In N.Y. Taylor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

able, but will in the final analysis prove self-defeating."

"This is the most repressive labor legislation ever passed in the free world," Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes asserted. "And like all repressive laws, it will create chaos in labor-management relations."

Pres. David Selden of the Teachers labeled it "out and out class legislation" that will force "teachers and other public employes . . . to enter in politics on a much more extensive and far wider scale than in the past."

Theodore W. Kheel, who has mediated numerous public employe disputes, said that the revisions "will do more harm than good." He added that they were rushed through the legislature "without an opportunity for deliberation, debate or public comment."

Twice in the week the bill was slated for action, the New York Times sharply criticized the measure, warning that the Taylor law's predecessor, the Condon-Wadlin law, had been a failure for the 20 years of its existence because penalties on individuals were so severe they were unenforceable. To reinstate such penalties, it said, "may give legislators an outlet for their frustrations but it will never bring civil service peace."

It called the measure "a legislative monstrosity" and the penalties "so punitive that they may prove self-defeating."

The New York Post tagged the bill "ill conceived" and a "mindless regression" deserving a "blunt gubernatorial veto."

That was an idle hope, however, since the terms of the bill had been hammered out during weeks of conferences that included Rockefeller, members of his staff and Republican legislative leaders.

However, calling up the bill Mar. 7 was delayed more than five hours as the leadership worked frantically to round up the required 76 Republican votes necessary for passage in the Assembly. In the final 76 to 71 tally, two GOP members voted with the Democrats in the negative. With a comfortable party majority, no problem was met with passage in the Senate, though one Republican joined the Democrats in the 32 to 25 vote.

Debate on the bill took more than three hours in each house, with proponents belatedly revealing that to meet specific inconsistencies readily seen in the bill, additional bills were to be introduced, passed and sent to the governor.

Normally a bill requiring amendment is changed in committee or from the floor. This requires, however, a delay of several days before a vote. But the emphasis was so much on speedy passage that it was announced that "chapter amendments"—bills to correct the basic bill—would be scheduled for action shortly.

'Threat' Vanishes

The speed had initially been invoked because of a threat of a strike by an unaffiliated organization of state employes set for Mar. 13. But the strike had been called off days before the bill was to be acted on.

Since the Taylor law enactment, there had been two strikes by New York City union teachers and one by sanitation workers. Last November the first work stoppage by state employes, involving non-professional personnel in mental hospitals, occurred as the workers insisted on the right—until then not given them—to choose their own union to bargain for them rather than an organization designated by the governor.

STRIKING MEMBERS of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 963 in Fort Wayne, Ind., maintain a long record of service to others by bringing free coffee to 2,000 auto license applicants. Local members boosted dues $1 a month during 10-month nationwide copper strike for strike assistance, also raised food for IUE strikers at Hastings-on-Hudson last year. Local 963 struck Phelps Dodge Magnet Wire plant Jan. 15 to protest regressive contract proposals. Full support has been voted by nine other unions in the AFL-CIO Wire Mill Council.

National Maritime Union Re-Elects Curran Slate

New York—Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union since its founding in 1937, was returned to office at the head of a Curran-endorsed slate of 95 candidates in a union-wide secret ballot referendum.

All candidates on the Curran slate were elected for terms ending in 1973. Most had been previously elected in 1966 but a special election was ordered by a court at the request of the Labor Dept.

The Honest Ballot Association, which supervised the election, reported that Curran got 17,395 votes to 3,747 for Richard J. Haake and 1,144 for two other candidates.

Sec.-Treas. Shannon J. Wall drew 13,507 votes to 7,317 for James Morrissey, who had challenged the 1966 results.

Also on the winning slate were Vice Presidents Mel Barisic, James J. Martin and Rick S. Miller, returned by a 3-1 margin over three opponents; National Representatives Robert Nesbitt, Peter J. Bocker and Leo Strassman; New York port agent Joseph Labaczewski and 13 other port agents; 14 field patrolmen and 59 port patrolmen.

Losing candidates in the 1966 election objected to a provision in the NMU constitution that candidates for the eight top national offices must have had prior service in some union office. A federal court ordered new balloting but made no finding of wrong-doing by the union or its officers, the NMU pointed out.

The losing candidate for secretary-treasurer said he would ask Labor Sec. George P. Shultz to "review" the balloting.

Service Union Wins Two Key Georgia Votes

Atlanta—The Service Employes recently won two organizing efforts representing breakthroughs for the union in Georgia.

SEIU Local 579 won recognition from United Building Maintenance Service when it presented cards signed by most of the firm's 40 employes. Then it negotiated an initial contract—its first in the Atlanta area—providing wage hikes of about 30 cents an hour over a three-year period; seven paid holidays, and a workweek of five consecutive days, with time and a half pay for overtime on the sixth day, double time on the seventh.

Most workers had been getting the federal minimum wage per hour, SEIU Southern Rep. Val Cox said. One group of workers —utility men—will be raised from $1.60 an hour to $2.

The same union won its first election in the private nursing home field and prepared to negotiate a union agreement. The vote at Faith, Hope & Charity Medical Nursing Home was 23-4 in favor of SEIU in a National Labor Relations Board tally, local Pres. William Niebarnd said. The home is at Rex, Ga., 20 miles from Atlanta.

SEIU will continue its efforts to organize an additional 1,500 janitorial workers, and nearly a dozen area nursing homes, its officers said.

Owner-Operator

Bogus Union, Growers Named in Damage Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

of AWFWA, on a nationwide tour to denounce UFWOC, its president, Cesar Chavez, and the boycott of non-union California grape growers.

Jerome Cohen, UFWOC attorney, said the John Birch Society is named because its members were involved in helping to form AWFWA and later supported it.

The court action, an amendment to a suit filed against AWFWA last September, is based on new information revealed when the organization's two top officers filed a report with the Labor Dept. to comply with the Landrum-Griffin amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

"We had some information as a basis for the original suit, but the report gives us more information," Cohen said. "We have named a number of new defendants."

While the federal labor law's reporting requirements apply to all organizations in the labor-management field, its protective provisions do not cover farm workers.

A California law, however, specifically forbids employers to finance, dominate or control organizations ostensibly formed to represent workers. It provides for payment of damages to legitimate unions harmed by such bogus organizations.

In the Landrum-Griffin report, AWFWA Pres. Gilbert Rubio and Sec.-Treas. Shirley Fetalvero said their organization was formed at a meeting attended by Mendoza, Rubio and about 10 employers at a restaurant here last May.

Listed among those attending were John Giumarra, Sr., and John Giumarra, Jr., treasurer and general counsel respectively of Giumarra Vineyards Corp., which has led grower opposition to farm workers' unionization.

Others attending the meeting, according to the document, included Paul Marrufo, head foreman for Sabovich Bros. grape growers; Jack Pandol, another grower, and a number of accountants for growers.

"We were to tell workers not to be afraid of Chavez, to be united . . . and oppose UFWOC efforts to organize and boycott," Rubio and Miss Fetalvero said.

"This meeting and other meetings," they added, "decided AWFWA would also try to enlist workers and obtain information on UFWOC's plans and activities."

The document brought out that Mendoza and Rubio were to be paid $120 a week and that "the Giumarras" would furnish office space and supplies for Mendoza.

Arrangements were made to pay Mendoza and others in AWFWA through another organization called Mexican-American Democrats for Republican Action (MADRA).

The document lists dozens of checks ranging up to $500 which were deposited in bank accounts maintained by MADRA and AWFWA during 1968.

Among those identified as issuing the payments were California for Right to Work, many growers' corporations and a number of agricultural suppliers.

Rubio and Miss Fetalvero also reported that Giumarra Vineyards paid a salary directly to Mendoza in "an unknown amount," made "loans" to other AWFWA leaders, and provided them with gasoline for automobiles.

These were some of the activities AWFWA was set up to perform, according to the document:

- Counter-picket and "try to drown out" UFWOC members when they picketed grape growers; hold rallies for workers "to listen to speeches against Chavez;" picket advertisers of the Catholic Register which supported Chavez.
- Appear on radio, TV and the news with attacks on Chavez; "take action to halt or disrupt" UFWOC activities such as parades and picnics; circulate literature attacking UFWOC and the boycott.
- Picket stores selling New York made products after markets in that city decided not to handle California grapes and picket news media in Los Angeles for "biased coverage for Chavez."
- "Use all of the above methods to get headlines, newspaper and TV coverage with statement farm workers are not on strike and the boycott is just another trick to force the union on the workers."

The New Left

THERE ARE NEW and encouraging signs that the "new leftism" that has noisily and brazenly anointed itself as the student spokesman in the Sixties is being challenged by the democratic forces on the campuses.

Central to the "new left" approach has been a deep contempt for democracy, a non-specific anarchism that spills over into violence and a sneering dismissal of the American worker and trade union member as completely unimportant.

This approach has been neatly isolated and exposed by a Harvard undergraduate student, Steven Kelman, in an article in Commentary. He writes in part:

"One can only hope for—and work toward—the development of a trend within the student movement that will reject the middle class snobbery which has separated intellectual protests from the mundane and often inarticulate desires for change that are part of the feelings of a majority of the American people. . . . The present contemptuous dismissal of the trade union movement, a force without which any progressive majority is simply numerically impossible, is a good example of the loss of perspective.

"One need not believe—as I do—that the labor movement is the major mass force for social progress in our society to recognize that during the past decade American left intellectuals, following the lead of some of the most conservative interests in America, have underestimated the role of the labor movement in social change.

"While foundation officials, clergymen, and even businessmen are viewed as capable of being won to the cause through moral and intellectual appeals, trade union officials are viewed as 'fat cats' with vested interests and ingrained conservative prejudices. This view has allowed Nelson Rockefeller to appear as a spokesman for the 'new politics,' while making George Meany a leading symbol of reaction.

"But more importantly it has led to a dismissal of any thoughtful discussion of the basic economic structure of the country as an obsolete vestige of the '30s. . . ."

"The 'new' student liberalism has accepted and propagated the opinion that union rank-and-file members are largely reactionaries and even 'honkies.' It has blamed rioting and crime in the Negro community on a generalized 'white racism' or, more specifically, on the police, rather than on the real estate interests, low-wage employers and political conservatives whose policies have been responsible for ghetto conditions in the first place.

"It permits those who went to high school in the suburbs or to prep school in New England to sneer 'racist' at low-income urban whites who are rightly concerned with crime, living conditions or keeping their jobs—and to cop out on the more difficult task of providing alternative answers to these problems. . . ."

"If students who are drawn to the democratic framework still hope to accomplish anything of lasting value, they will have to put forward not only alternative tactics to those of the New Left but an alternative political philosophy and social morality as well. . . ."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, March 15, 1969 No. 11

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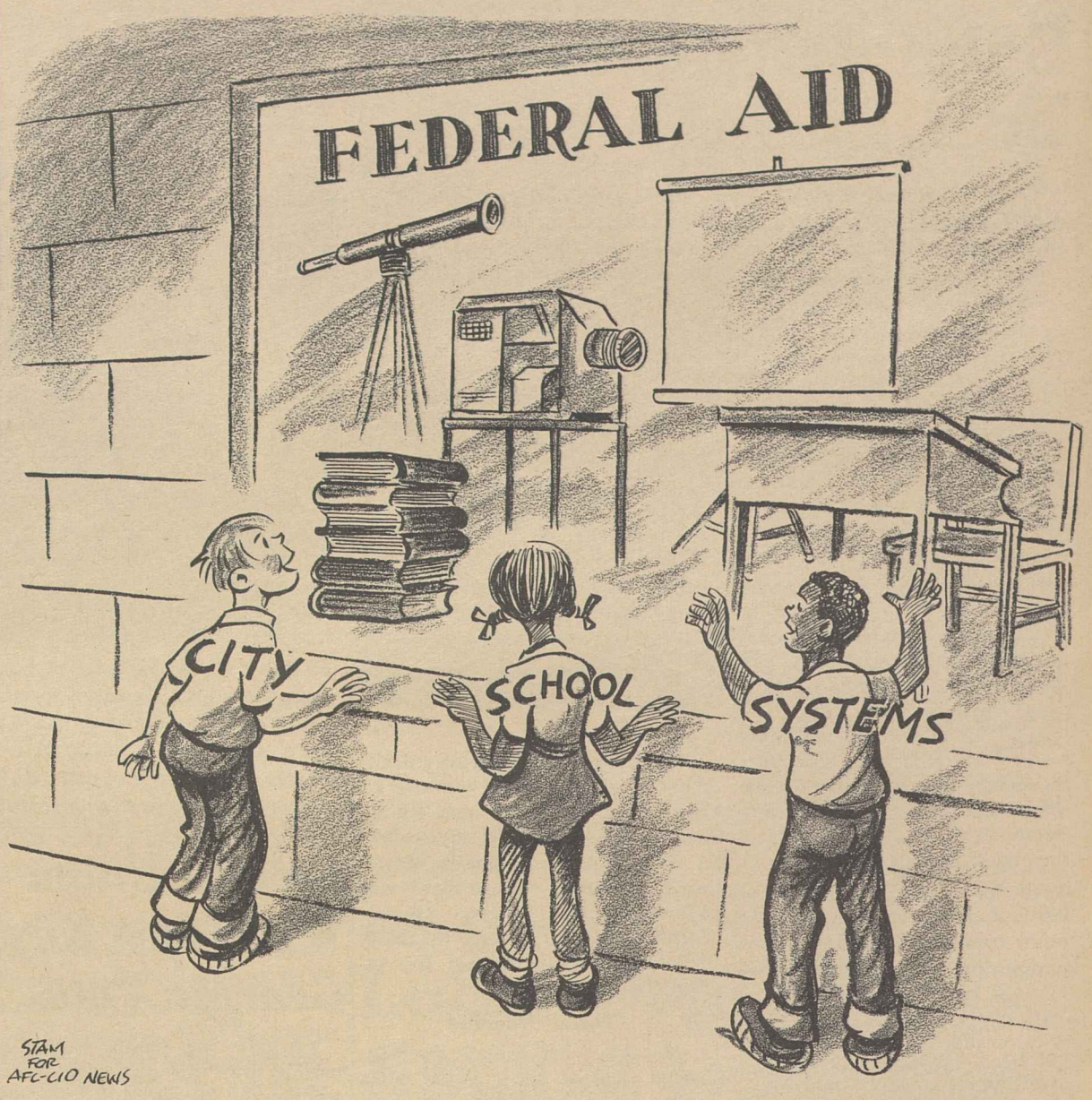

A Word Edgewise:

Bombing Halt Stories Reveal Weakness of 'Instant History'

By John P. Roche

MARCH 1968 WAS a strange month in Washington. Obviously there were great things afoot with regard to Viet Nam. Recently both Newsweek and the New York Times have attempted to reconstruct the course of events that led to Pres. Johnson's curb-the-bombing speech on Mar. 31. There is a good deal of hard data in both analyses, but they suffer from a key weakness. Lyndon Johnson is in the shadows and his principal aides are apparently engaged in a tug of war for his "mind." In addition, Dean Rusk is billed as a marginal figure whose role was essentially negative—a hawk as the story goes, stubbornly committed to bombing while the "good guys" centered in the Dept. of Defense succeeded in converting Sec. Clark Clifford to a dove position.

As is usually the case, the primary sources of these stories were those men who saw themselves as the formulators of the new policy. I believe Clifford to be one of the most intelligent men I have ever met and his part in the policy shift should not be underestimated. At the same time it should be realized that the basic components of Johnson's Mar. 31 position were in the works before Clifford became Secretary and, oddly enough in terms of Vietnamese mythology, the man who proposed them was Sec. of State Rusk.

There is a good deal of confusion about the problem of bombing North Viet Nam. This arose because the initial justification (that Hanoi would decide to negotiate to avert punishment) had simply not paid off. However, bombing was clearly valuable in tactical support of troops in I Corps, who were subjected to hit-and-run invasion through the DMZ. Bombing the panhandle of North Viet Nam was a form of mobile artillery.

Thus, if one looked at the map of North Viet Nam in military terms, he could distinguish between bombing airfields and factories near Hanoi and bombing North Vietnamese troops and supply lines near the DMZ—distinguished, that is, between strategic and tactical air power. (The Air Force would argue that the line is not that neat. In theory it is right, but experience had shown that strategic bombing of the North had not seriously affected the enemy's capabilities. World War II type saturation bombing might have made a difference, but this would have violated the ground rules of limited war and was never seriously considered by the President.)

NATURALLY, there were numerous maps of North Viet Nam around Washington with lines drawn on them—the lines being efforts to distinguish the strategic zone from the tactical. For our purposes the important one was the property of Dean Rusk, who on Mar. 2, 1968, proposed to the President that we offer to stop bombing north of the 20th Parallel to encourage negotiations. The President's response was "get on your horses" and bring in a detailed plan. On Mar. 3, Rusk returned with details and Johnson told him to present his scenario to Gen. William Westmoreland and Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker in Saigon and to our allies.

Meanwhile, on a different track, the President was moving forward with plans for a major speech on Viet Nam and the announcement of his noncandidacy. This involved constant meetings, numerous drafts, and an endless flurry of rumors. On Mar. 15, UN Ambassador Arthur Goldberg privately recommended that all bombing of the North be ended and his letter was given inch-by-inch analysis by Johnson in a long personal discussion on Mar. 20. It was also brought to the principal officials in the departments of State and Defense and was strongly opposed by both Sec. Clifford and the Joint Chiefs.

Rusk, who I suspect sometimes kept secrets from himself, apparently had not briefed his staff on his proposal and on the outcome of his meeting with the President on Mar. 3. He took off for the Pacific to handle the briefing of our allies and was replaced in the conferences by Under Secretary Nicholas Katzenbach, a strong advocate of a complete bombing halt. The groups involved in preparing the President's speech went on joyously to re-invent the wheel. The core of the speech was precisely the 20th Parallel proposal that Johnson and Rusk had worked out on Mar. 3.

What this highlights is the danger of writing "instant history." The Johnson-Rusk relationship was a crucial factor in forming policy decisions, but the two men shared a passion for secrecy. This was understandable in terms of the leakage that occurs in the Olympian levels of government, but it makes it almost impossible for historians to do an adequate job until the Johnson files are open.

Decentralization Issue:

Schools Need Central Focus To Maintain Quality, Equality

The following is excerpted from an article by Albert Shanker, president of the New York United Federation of Teachers, entitled "Quality and Equality in Education" which appears in the March 1969 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE SCHOOLS OF AMERICA have become the center of a great controversy which reflects the fundamental issues facing our society today. Confronted with the challenge of equality, we are being asked to provide educational excellence for all of our children and economic justice for all of our citizens—both black and white.

How we proceed on these issues is a matter of strategy about which there is presently much disagreement. There are some who wish to take the road of racial separatism, black capitalism and community control of local institutions while others, many of whom are a part of the labor movement, advocate a program of full employment and integration.

There is no better way to illustrate this difficulty than to examine the problems we have had in the field of education. We are faced in New York—and in every urban center in the country—with the massive educational retardation of the poor. Some people have found it convenient to blame individuals for this tragedy. Depending on one's point of view, it is the fault of the teachers, the parents or the children.

But I would prefer to look for the root of the problem in a social system that produces poor children and poorly-trained teachers, as well as remarkably uniform educational results in schools where these two groups predominate. Certainly, common sense should tell us that if a child is brutalized by poverty, if he must come to school without breakfast, attend class with 35 similarly impoverished children, and be taught by an inexperienced and overworked teacher—then surely that child will have difficulty learning to read and write.

And beyond common sense there is educational research, particularly James Coleman's study, "Equality of Educational Opportunity," which indicates that the socio-economic background of the child and the skill of his teacher are the two major variables that determine educational achievement.

By posing the problem in these terms, we might not only moderate the hostile climate of blame-placing which has obtained in recent years—we might also find a solution to our difficulties.

For I maintain that if poverty is a major factor which contributes to educational retardation, then we must struggle for massive social programs that will eliminate poverty; and no political and economic institution in America is in a better position to lead such a struggle than the trade union movement.

And if a poorly-trained and overworked teaching staff is a second such factor, then we must plan and carry out programs that will improve the quality and performance of that staff; and no group in the field of education is in a better position to accomplish this than organized teachers. Even if poverty persists, I believe we can make our teachers and our schools good enough to enable children to overcome its constricting and debilitating effect.

There have been major advances because of the efforts of the UFT but, of course, we have not been able to go far enough. We are still faced with a situation in which most of our poor and minority group children perform below standard in reading and arithmetic and, however much we experiment with new methods and techniques, I am afraid this situation will persist until our society is willing to make the investment of resources that will provide genuine quality education for every child.

It is not surprising, then, that in the absence of a reorientation, our children continue to fail and their parents grow increasingly frustrated and outraged. Nor should we be amazed that these emotions have given rise to a politically explosive situation which the city fathers of New York and elsewhere are searching for ways to defuse. In New York, this defusion is presently taking the form of school decentralization and I introduce this subject with these skeptical observations because I am convinced that it cannot be understood apart from the volatile political context in which it was conceived and promoted and that it is fundamentally not an educational reform but an attempt to pacify bitter emotions.

Despite the many potentially dangerous and regressive features of decentralization, some form of it appears inevitable. Therefore, I should like to propose several guidelines to help make it a creative reform.

DECENTRALIZATION must not be permitted to institutionalize racial segregation and, therefore, local districts must be few enough and large enough to contain a heterogeneous population.

Secondly, local boards should have the right to hire and fire the district superintendent, but teachers should be appointed by a central agency. Where there are grievances of parents against teachers or teachers against the local board, there should be recourse to an impartial third party (such as an ombudsman or a civilian review board) whose ruling will be binding.

And there must be a central focus for all local districts, which should include the establishment of a basic city-wide curriculum, the determination and enforcement of educational standards by a central agency and the evaluation of district performance by that agency.

Greater community participation in the schools thus can be a progressive reform. It can not only enhance the education process, but it can bring parents and teachers together into a working alliance. But if the regressive aspects of community participation and decentralization predominate, then such an alliance will be destroyed and the children will suffer.

To Add 'Cohesiveness':

AFL-CIO Studies Center Seen Stimulus to Labor Education

THE AFL-CIO education director predicted that the federation's new Labor Studies Center will be "a shot in the arm" to labor education in the United States. The center will open in the Washington, D. C., area next Labor Day.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Walter G. Davis said the national center won't cut into the many established labor education programs now conducted by unions and colleges. But, he noted, it will give them the "cohesiveness" and stimulation they need to expand and develop even further.

Davis said the initial thrust of the Labor Studies Center will be such "tool courses" as collective bargaining, labor law and history, grievance handling and economics. He said the college-level curriculum will employ newly-developed adult education techniques.

The union educator stressed that growing and complex demands on today's labor leaders make broad-range skills and knowledge increasingly important to their maximum effectiveness, both in behalf of union members and in service in a variety of community and public programs and activities. When unions are represented by people with broad-range skills and knowledge, he asserted, there is "a more rational bargaining situation" that is "helpful to both the country and to the trade union movement."

"Many of our people have gained their expertise through experience," he said, and "we feel that today, in the complexities of our world, there is a need for more in-depth understanding of the things we are doing."

ENROLLMENT in the center—at least, in the beginning—will be limited to full-time union officers and staff, he said. Although there will be no tuition, the various unions will have to pay the living and other expenses of the students they sponsor, he said, and a program of scholarships is planned to help smaller unions participate fully in the center.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT A RECENT MEETING of bankers, Fred Sullivan of Walter Kidde & Co. declared that becoming a business conglomerate "is the American way of business" and will soon be obligatory.

Another top conglomerate businessman predicts that in 10 years there will be only 200 major industrial companies in this country, all conglomerates.

Fortune magazine, in a lead article, reports that "the rising tide of mergers and acquisitions is beginning to stir doubt and dismay."

The magazine, one of the most widely respected in the business world, even carries a special feature, "How To Fend Off a Take-Over." It lists suggestions to help "unwilling targets," pointing out that "practically every sizable U.S. corporation, whether it realizes it or not, is under scrutiny by some other corporation as a prospective acquisition."

There have been merger movements in this country before. There was one in the 1890s and another in the 1920s. Each one lasted about a decade. The current one which started in the 1950s is not only of far longer duration but is of a volume and size that dwarfs all the others.

In 1968, for example, the number of mergers was more than 10 times greater than in 1958. Estimates by the W.T. Grimm & Co. of Chicago show that last year there were 4,462 mergers of all kinds and that the number will rise to more than 5,400 this year.

"The tide seems virtually unstoppable," Fortune says. "Even a sharp market decline, Wall Street believes, would probably stay it only for a while."

RICHARD W. McLAREN, head of the Justice Dept. Antitrust Division, broke a long silence recently in a speech before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York.

He said that the federal government should sue to block large conglomerate mergers, adding:

"I believe we can and should go after some big-company mergers of a somewhat 'pure' conglomerate nature."

During the Johnson Administration there were some differences of opinion among Justice Dept. lawyers on whether new legislation was needed to stem the conglomerate trend.

The Federal Trade Commission is currently undertaking an "in-depth" study of the problem and may come up with some recommendations for legislation.

Chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee is planning hearings in May on conglomerates for his Antitrust Subcommittee. Questionnaires have been sent out to a group of conglomerates such as Intl. Telephone & Telegraph, Ling-Temco-Vought, Litton Industries and Gulf & Western.

A spokesman for the committee said it is intended that the hearings lead to legislation.

Conglomerates, which are basically altering the economic structure of the nation, must be of immediate concern to all citizens, particularly trade unionists.

When some unions negotiated industry-wide contracts it was felt that they had achieved a foundation for sound and equitable bargaining. Now, with more and more businesses moving into more and more industries, the entire pattern has been upset.

There are no laws on the statute books which make business conglomerates illegal. What organized labor is seeking is to establish coordinated bargaining committees to deal with the conglomerates on an equal basis.

This is only one part of the conglomerate problem—but for organized labor a vital part.

THE AFL-CIO LABOR STUDIES CENTER will be a "shot in the arm" to labor education all over the country, predicted Walter G. Davis, center, director of the federation's Dept. of Education, as he was questioned by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine on Labor News Conference. The public service program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Pointers on Income Tax Filing Save Workers from Overpaying

By Sidney Margolius

THIS IS THE YEAR Congress finally may enact tax reforms. It's also the year to make sure you take all the legitimate tax-savers available when you file your own return. Because of the surtax you are paying higher taxes this year. Since the government is very generous in the loopholes allowed oilwell operators, mine owners, wealthy investors in stocks and bonds, and real-estate speculators, you can trust that it does not want you to overpay.

Unions and other spokesmen for moderate - income families have been pleading and crusading with increasing determination for reform. Presently, some very wealthy people are able to get away with little or no tax payments at all.

There even were 155 taxpayers with incomes of $200,000 a year or more who paid no federal income tax at all in 1967, including 21 who had incomes of over $1 million.

Chief victims are the families with incomes of $7,000 to $20,000 who usually pay taxes at full rates. They pay over half of all the federal income taxes. These families, in fact, shoulder heavier taxes because of the estimated $50 billion lost through various loopholes and special dispensations.

Thus, you will overpay twice if you don't take the trouble to learn all the tax savers available.

Especially pay attention to these three points:

1. Choose the most suitable type of return. If you use the short form tax return 1040A merely because it's easier, you may pass up savings available only on the long form 1040. These include "sick pay" which can be excluded from taxable income under rules listed in the tax instructions; "moving expenses" also under specific rules; "employe business expenses" if your work requires you to be away from home overnight or if working on a temporary job away from home.

Too, you can itemize deductions only on the long form. The short form allows only for the standard deductions.

2. Choose the deduction method yielding the largest total deduction. On the short form, you have a choice of the "10 percent standard deduction" or the "minimum standard." The latter allows you $200 plus $100 for each exemption listed on your return.

On the long form you also can itemize deductions. For homeowners, certainly, this is usually the best choice. But it also would pay a non-homeowner to itemize if you had large medical expenses in 1968, suffered a sizable casualty loss, gave large donations, or had other large deductible expenses.

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY to find out; make a trial estimate of your total if you itemize, and compare it with what the 10 percent or minimum-standard allowances would give you.

3. Make sure you take all legal deductions. We won't try to list all possible deductions here, but want to call your attention to several newer ones or those sometimes overlooked:

Medical: Remember that you now can deduct one-half of the amount you pay for health-insurance premiums up to $150 without regard to the usual 3 percent limitation. You can take this deduction whether or not you have enough other medical expenses to itemize (meaning, medical expenses over 3 percent of your adjusted gross income).

The other half of your health insurance premiums, plus the excess over the $150 limit, also is deductible subject to the 3 percent limitation. Keep in mind that you can include all hospital and medical insurance bills, including your payments towards any employer or union-provided health insurance, and also, the medical payments portion of your auto insurance premium. (That's a fast tip you probably won't get elsewhere.)

Work Expenses: You can, of course, deduct union dues; expenses of distinctive work uniforms, special safety clothing and shoes; tools and repairs; vocational education expenses (under specified rules); technical books and publications, etc.

Contributions: As well as cash, you can deduct the fair market value of goods given to charities and churches, and out-of-pocket expenses and costs of uniforms for serving qualified organizations such as Scouts, hospitals, schools, Red Cross, etc.

And Keep In Mind: Other potential deductions include other taxes you pay; interest and finance charges on mortgages, loans and installment debts (within specified limits); child and disabled-dependent care (by working women and sometimes men, but within limits); theft insurance.

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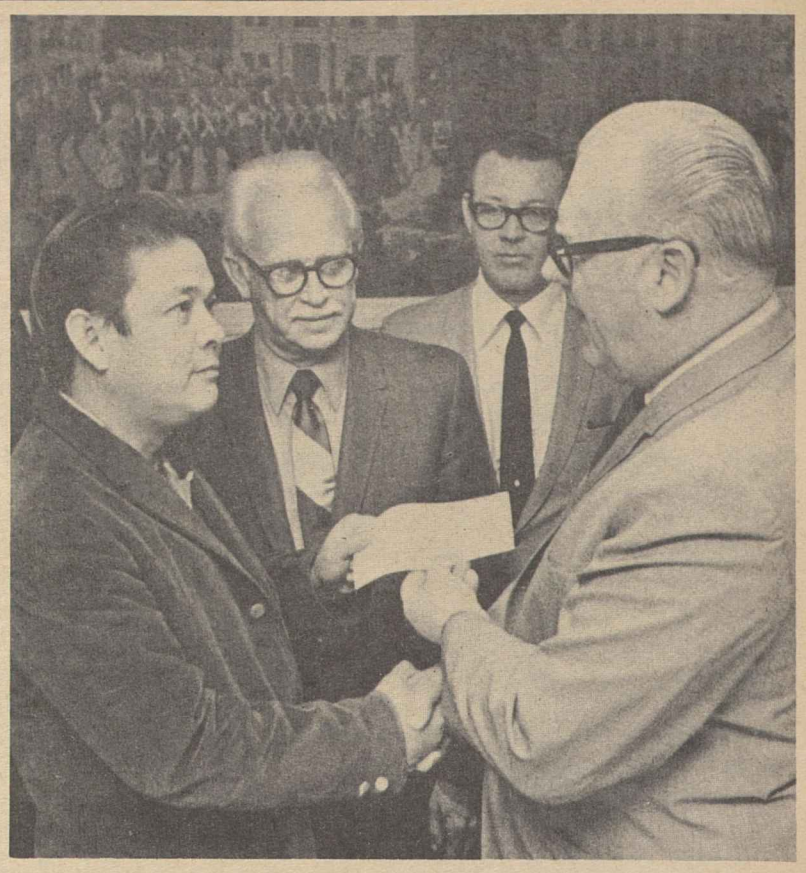


FINANCIAL AID is extended to the striking farm workers and their grape boycott as Pres. S. Frank Raftery, right, of the Painters presents a $1,000 check to Vice Pres. Andrew Imutan of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Two members of the Painters' executive board, which voted the contribution, take part in the presentation.

Terms Defined:

Labor Dept. Criteria Applied to the 'Poor'

THERE ARE SO MANY conflicting definitions of what the term "disadvantaged" means that the U.S. Dept. of Labor has come up with its own definition of the word as it is applied in federal manpower programs.

The department describes a "disadvantaged person" as a "poor" person who does not have suitable employment and who is either (1) a school dropout, (2) minority member, (3) under 22 years of age, (4) over 45, or (5) handicapped.

"Poor" is described as referring to a person who is a member of a family which receives cash welfare payments, or whose annual net income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the following criteria:

Family Size	Income Non-Farm	Income Farm
1	$1,600	$1,100
2	2,100	1,500
3	2,600	1,800
4	3,300	2,300
5	3,900	2,800
6	4,400	3,100
7	4,900	3,400
8	5,400	3,800
9	5,900	4,100
10	6,400	4,500
11	6,900	4,800
12	7,400	5,200
13 or more	7,900	5,500

A family consists of one or more persons living in a single household who are related to each other by blood, marriage or adoption. An individual living alone or in group quarters is considered a family.

People who do not have suitable employment are defined as the unemployed, the underemployed, and persons hindered from seeking work.

Unemployed persons are those civilians who have no employment and are available for work, and have tried to get a job within at least the past four weeks.

'Underemployed' Defined

Underemployed persons are those working below their skill capacity, or who are or have been notified they will be working less than full-time, or those who have received notice they will be unemployed because their skills are becoming obsolete.

Persons hindered from seeking work are defined as those who are not seeking work but who would enter the labor force if given appropriate assistance in overcoming barriers to employment.

Examples of such persons are those who would be working or looking for a job if they thought jobs, transportation or child care facilities were available; or those who do not seek employment because of their attitudes or motivational problems.

Members of minority groups could be Negroes, American Indians, Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Polynesians, Indonesians, Hawaiians, Aleuts, Eskimos, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans and other people with Spanish surnames.

A handicapped worker is one who has a physical, mental, or emotional impairment or chronic condition which could limit work activities.

Soup to Nonsense:

Bit of Superstition Haunts All, Whether They Admit It or Not

By Jane Goodsell

I FEEL ABOUT superstitions the way I feel about ghosts. I don't believe in them exactly, but I'm not a bit sure I'm right. I wouldn't dream of spending a night in a house that's supposed to be haunted.

Neither can I see any point in walking under a ladder when it's just as easy—well, almost as easy—to walk around it. In fact, I distrust people who do make a point of walking under ladders. There is something unnatural about such self-assured cockiness. Either these individuals are insensitive clods who fancy themselves immune to the vagaries of fortune; or else they are show-offs who feel compelled to prove themselves superior to the rest of us who sensibly avoid taking unnecessary risks.

Unquestionably, some people are more superstitious than others. Not only do they harbor more superstitions but they are unembarrassed about admitting to them. I have a neighbor who has neatly and directly solved the problem of Friday the 13th. She simply spends the day in bed.

I did once go to the dentist on Friday the 13th because I was unaware that it was. When the dentist complimented me on my derring-do in keeping the appointment, I couldn't very well grab my coat and rush out. Well, I could have, I guess, but I'd have felt pretty silly. Still, it was what all my instincts alerted me to do. And rightly so. He found three cavities and a filling which had to be replaced.

I KNOW A PHYSICIST who not only seats 13 at his dinner table, but announces this fact lest it escape the attention of his guests. He has lost a number of friends by his lack of concern for their feelings and, if you ask me, it serves him right. Still, I was willing to excuse his behavior on the ground that, being a scientist, he is irrationally rational. Then one day, while lunching across the room from him in a restaurant, I saw him tossing spilled salt over his shoulder. Can you beat it?

The thing to remember is that we must treat other people's superstitions as protectively as we treat our own. Yet, even with the best intentions in the world, it isn't always possible to avoid mishaps.

Fund Gap Cited:

Strong Bill Pressed On Water Pollution

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to pass "the strongest possible legislation" to curb water pollution.

Action is needed now, AFL-CIO Economist George Taylor stressed, before the pollution of the nation's water supply becomes completely unmanageable. Taylor testified before both the House and Senate Public Works Committees.

The two committees are considering similar bills to expand the Federal Water Pollution Act to deal with contamination of waterways by ships and oil wells, including off-shore drilling of the type that spewed an oil slick bigger than the state of Rhode Island off the coast of Santa Barbara, Calif.

One of the legislative proposals would provide a new method of federal financial help to communities to build and modernize sewage disposal plants. It would involve federal underwriting and purchase of municipal bonds. This would enable immediate starts on a backlog of projects, but spread the cost over a number of years.

Taylor said the AFL-CIO supports this concept as "a temporary stopgap" since there appears to be no likelihood this year that Congress will close the gap between the amount authorized for the anti-pollution program and the money actually appropriated.

The 1966 water pollution legislation contemplated a steady increase in federal grants for sewage treatment plants, with a $450 million authorization for the 1968 fiscal year, and $1 billion for the 1970 fiscal year, which begins next July 1.

The actual budget requests and appropriations have been far below the amount authorized—$203 million in fiscal 1968, $214 million in fiscal 1969, and the same amount in the fiscal 1970 budget requests.

This gap has already "done great damage to the national goals" of the program, Taylor testified.

As an example of the urgency of the water crisis, Taylor cited a federal report on pollution of Lake Erie, and gave this summary of its findings:

"Every possible source of man-made pollution—silt, chemicals, human wastes, garbage and trash, phosphorus and other nutrients, uncontrolled dredging—is slowly killing Lake Erie. Thermal pollution and oil and gas drilling are added threats, together with pesticides and radioactive substances."

Taylor warned that "this plague is spreading to Lake Michigan and will inevitably pass on to the other Great Lakes."

Because "nature has put a limit on America's water resources," the answer lies in prevention of pollution, "not merely ameliorative efforts after the fact, like cleaning up oil spills."

Chances of a strong water pollution control bill appear to have been enhanced by the nationwide outcry over the off-shore oil leakage.

Last year, when business groups lobbied heavily against strengthening the pollution control program, both the Senate and House passed separate bills which died with adjournment. On the final day of the 90th Congress, the House rejected Senate amendments which would have extended pollution controls to off-shore oil installations and sent the measure back to the Senate. But when the Senate adjourned two hours after the House acted, the bill had still not reached the Senate chamber.

BRIEFING SESSION on labor's role in the nation's capital is held at AFL-CIO headquarters for members of the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America, in Washington on VICA's fourth annual visit to Congress, labor and business. From left are, Adviser Dominic S. Catalano of the Burgard High School chapter of VICA in Buffalo, N.Y.; Stuart P. Brock of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and four Burgard students—Douglas Goston, VICA Regional Vice Pres. William Fuller, Randal Litke and John Juszkiewicz. Funds for the trip were raised with the aid of Buffalo AFL-CIO Pres. George Wessel and unions including the Meat Cutters, Postal Clerks and Printing Pressmen. Wessel is himself a graduate of Burgard.

Antitrust Ruling Upheld Against Tucson Papers

The Supreme Court has sustained an antitrust judgment against two newspapers in Tucson, Ariz., with a decision that may have far-reaching repercussions.

The court, 7-1, ruled that it was illegal for the evening Citizen and the morning Star to join in fixing advertising and subscription rates and pooling profits.

Such an agreement, the court said, violated the Sherman Antitrust Act's bans on unreasonable restraint of trade and monopolies "beyond peradventure of doubt."

Although the decision applied directly to the two newspapers, it may force the Justice Dept. to decide whether to seek antitrust action against newspapers in San Francisco, Birmingham, Albuquerque, Salt Lake City and many other cities with similar agreements.

In a friend of the court brief in support of the Tucson newspapers, the American Newspaper Publishers Association said that newspapers in more than 20 other cities "have a vital interest" in the outcome of the case.

Justice William O. Douglas, writing the court's opinion, said that "the only real defense" available to the two newspapers was to prove that the Citizen was a "failing" newspaper when the agreement was made in 1940.

But, he added, there was no evidence that owners ever tried to sell the Citizen or were anywhere near the brink of failure.

In consolidations such as the one in Tucson, the court said, it must be shown that prior to the consolidation substantial efforts were made to sell the alleged "failing" company to a noncompetitor and that the efforts failed.

The Justice Dept. filed suit against the Tucson agreement in 1965 after the Citizen acquired the Star and the two papers were merged. The Arizona U.S. District Court found the newspapers had violated both the Sherman and Clayton Acts. Under the Clayton Act, it ordered the Star be reestablished as an independent newspaper. That ruling wasn't appealed, so the only issue before the Supreme Court was the Sherman Act violation.

After the Justice Dept. won the case in the lower court, former Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) introduced a bill to exempt the Tucson agreement and similar consolidations from antitrust prosecution.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the new Congress.

The Newspaper Guild, the Typographical Union and other newspaper unions, backed by the AFL-CIO, have opposed the measure on grounds that it would help destroy competing newspapers and ease the way to local monopolies.

The unions have called instead for a law to require that a truly failing paper be offered at a fair market price to a purchaser committed to continuing independent publication before it could be sold or merged with a competitor.

Justice Dept. 'Time Study' Irks Lawyers

Management sometimes works in wondrous ways, as nearly 1,200 Justice Dept. attorneys in Washington are discovering.

The government lawyers have been ordered to keep a running record of how they spend each 12-minute segment of the day. Then, before wash-up time, they are supposed to consult a code book and summarize their day's work in computer language on another tally sheet.

A 10-page memo from the new deputy attorney general, Richard G. Kleindienst, broke the news to the lawyers. They were then called in groups to a 90-minute "no questions allowed" briefing session for further explanation of the complexities of the new program.

The reason for it all, as given at one of the briefing sessions, "is to develop a body of data to prove to Congress that the department is understaffed."

This, of course, gave rise to speculation that the thousands of man-hours involved in devising, explaining, record-keeping, tabulating and computerizing might suggest just the opposite to congressional budget-watchers.

Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.), who is a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee that handles the Justice Dept. money bill, seemed to be of this opinion. He described the time study program as "nonsense."

The department's lawyers aren't organized, but a federal workers' union spoke up for them anyway.

Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes denounced the time sheet program as "an undignified nuisance imposed upon a group of hard-working federal employes."

Cambodia Becomes 119th ILO Member

Geneva—Cambodia has become a member of the Intl. Labor Organization, bringing the membership of the United Nations agency to 119 countries, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse announced.

The new membership became effective when Cambodia accepted obligations of the ILO constitution.

Tax-Dodge Curb Urged For 'Runaway' Shipping

Positive federal action to halt the flight of American-owned shipping to foreign registry was proposed by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr., (D-N.J.), at a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

"As a minimum," Thompson declared, "we ought to set a high price on 'runaway' shipping; as a maximum, we ought to work to have these vessels restored to American registry."

He said this goal could be at least partially accomplished by closing present tax loopholes which allow American companies that register their ships abroad to escape paying U.S. income taxes. Thompson voiced support for legislation to achieve this goal introduced by Rep. James J. Howard (D-N. J.), adding:

"Perhaps in this way—by raising the ante on these 'runaway' operators, we can take some of the 'convenience' out of this scheme of building, registering and crewing their ships abroad.

"At least we will force them to pay some of the cost of running the government — and the tax revenue which results could all be earmarked for the rebuilding of the American fleet which they have helped to destroy.

"And perhaps it will help convince these operators that there would be more wisdom in bringing their ships back to American-flag registry where they belong."

Thompson expressed concern over a recent report published by the Maritime Administration which disclosed that, in terms of carrying capacity, the "runaway-flag" fleet is now larger than the U.S.-flag fleet —16.5 million deadweight tons as compared to only 15.3 million.

He acknowledged that, in terms of numbers of ships, the American fleet is larger, but emphasized that the "runaways" are larger, newer and faster. "Four out of five American-flag ships are over 20 years of age," the congressman continued, which means "that they very soon will be obsolete."

While American shipbuilding is virtually at a standstill, the American firms whose ships are registered abroad have another 68 vessels, with an additional 9.5 million deadweight ton carrying capacity, under construction or on order—and, Thompson observed "all of them to be built in foreign shipyards."

He also called for a step-up in American ship construction, declaring:

"If we can find the endless billions of dollars that are needed for other programs like space exploration, then we can find the dollars that are necessary to save our fleet from total destruction."

He urged that prompt attention be given to a new maritime program that would concentrate on development of vessels "built in this country, registered in this country, and crewed by seafarers from this country," and stressed that it be "fair and equitable to all segments of this industry," instead of serving just "a few selected companies."

Raids Rebuffed By Two Unions In Los Angeles

Los Angeles—Two affiliates of the AFL-CIO and the Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee defeated attempts to destroy them in recent raids, the committee reported to AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers retained their bargaining rights in a decertification attempt at the Packard Bell Electronics Corp. here, a division of the giant Teledyne Corp. The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was IUE 396, no union 299, with 826 eligible to vote.

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers beat back a double raid by the expelled Bakery & Confectionery Workers and a shop union at the Dobbs-Pizza division of the Fairmont Foods Co. at Long Beach, Calif. With 145 workers eligible to vote, the result was ABC 114, B&C 0, shop union 19, no union 1.

IUE and ABC officers expressed appreciation to the staffs of both unions, to the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for staff assistance, the AFL-CIO subregional office and the two-county organizing committee.

Drivers Extend Transit Strike In St. Louis

St. Louis—Bus drivers and mechanics for the public transit system here rejected a company contract offer for the second time in a week and voted to continue a strike that started Feb. 28.

Members of Transit Union Local 788, who include about 1,460 drivers and 340 mechanics, shouted down a slightly changed offer made by the Bi-State Transit System. Union officers headed by Harold A. Smith of the ATU executive board and Local 788 Pres. Harold W. Dreimeyer said the offer fell "far short" of meeting the needs of transit workers.

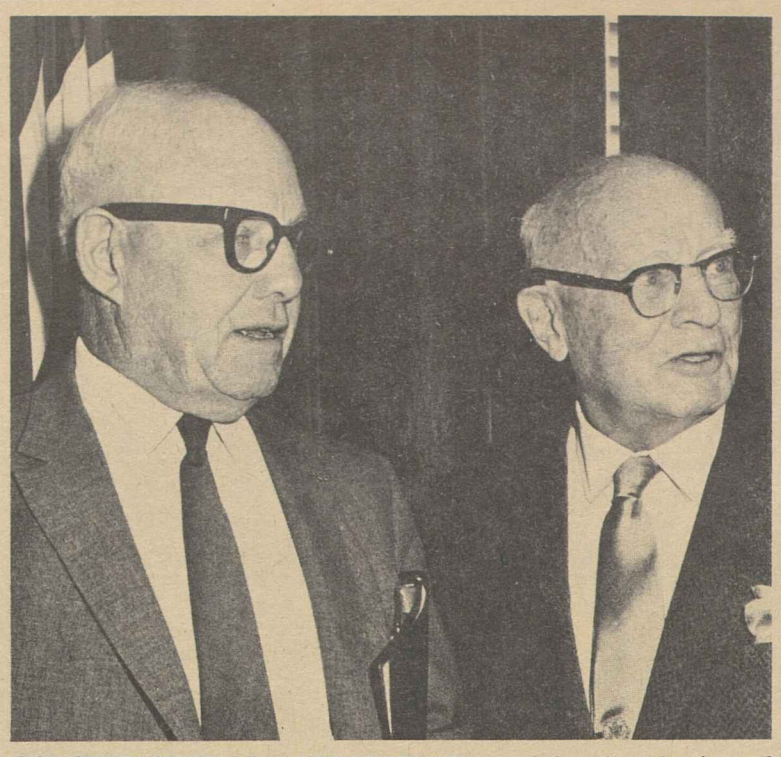
The strike has halted operation of 1,000 buses serving St. Louis city and county, East St. Louis, Ill., and other communities in Madison and St. Clair counties across the Mississippi River.

The rejected offer called for a 50-cent increase in wages over two years. The union had asked for wage boosts of 60 to 70 cents an hour, plus an improved pension plan and better working hours.

A major cause of the strike, the union said, is the "stretch-out" of hours. Drivers say they must work and stand by a total of 13.5 hours to earn eight hours' pay. Only drivers with high seniority can avoid working split shifts. The union wants management to reduce the split time from 13.5 hours to 10 or fewer.

Managers of Bi-State Transit, a publicly owned firm, claim the system has been operating at a loss and cannot raise wages without raising fares and reducing service. The system gets no subsidy of any kind now, they say.

The vote to reject company proposals was 1,656-44 on Mar. 5 and 1,120-152 a week later. The latest offer changed the effective dates of a 50-cent wage hike and the terms of the company proposal on fringe benefits but did not meet minimum union objectives on wages and shifts.



CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT providing for election of the President of the United States by direct, popular vote was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he testified before the House Judiciary Committee. Welcoming Meany to the hearing is Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

High Court to Weigh NLRB Delayed Action

The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to decide whether a lower court's charge of "inordinate delay" by the National Labor Relations Board justified reduction of the agency's back-pay order in a case going back nearly 15 years.

The high court will review an NLRB appeal of a decision by the 5th U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in a case that grew out of a Clothing Workers' strike at a New Orleans plant of J. H. Rutter-Rex Mfg. Co. in April 1954.

In 1956, the board ruled that the strike resulted from the firm's refusal to bargain in good faith. It ordered Rutter-Rex to bargain with the union and reinstate with back pay all strikers who applied for their old jobs.

Before the NLRB order was issued, however, the strike had ended and the company and the union had arranged for the reinstatement of some, but not all, of the workers involved.

The appeals court upheld the NLRB's order in 1957, but it was not until November 1961 that the board issued a supplemental order, determining that 207 employes hadn't been reinstated and were entitled to back pay totaling about $342,700.

After the court refused a company move to block the order, there were further NLRB proceedings, and in 1966 the board decided Rutter still owed $159,000 in back pay to 171 workers through June 30, 1961, with pay for the succeeding period to be decided later.

Company Appealed

Rutter-Rex went back to court, contending it should not have to pay anything. The appeals court refused this contention. But it decided back pay should be cut off at July 1, 1959, because the board "did nothing" between 1957 and 1961.

It cited as the basis for its decision a section of the Administrative Procedure Act which says that a federal agency "shall proceed with reasonable dispatch to conclude any matter presented to it."

The NLRB pointed out that the four-year "time lag" was due to an extremely heavy caseload while manpower resources were severely limited.

In an appeal to the Supreme Court, the board also contended that neither the act nor any other law authorizes the courts to penalize a regulatory agency for delay. Further, it said, the appeals court decision penalizes the workers who have the back pay coming.

In another labor case, the Supreme Court agreed to decide whether the Railway Labor Act prohibits a railroad from changing work assignments at a time when a union is in negotiations to block such an action.

A Toledo District Court issued an injunction for the Firemen & Enginemen, now part of the United Transportation Union, restraining the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad from unilaterally assigning engine crew members to a new terminal point, and the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the injunction.

Transit Union Leader Urges Fare Elimination

Pittsburgh—Total elimination of fares on transit systems may be an ultimate need in helping cities solve "intense social problems," Pres. John M. Elliott of the Amalgamated Transit Union declared here.

"Certainly the free transportation concept is worthy of a fair try," Elliott told an international conference on urban transportation attended by transportation, government, education, labor, and management officials.

Elliott called attention to a conclusion of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders that urban disturbances have in part resulted from the frustration of ghetto dwellers who are unable to reach places where jobs are.

Free transportation, he said, would make public transportation "an instrument for economic and social equality" available to the poor, the elderly, the handicapped and "other members of our non-motorized population."

The loss of fare boxes, he suggested, could be made up for in taxes levied on a per capita basis among the residents of a metropolitan area served by a transit system.

Noting that the tax in most cases would not exceed $2 to $4 a month, he said that "in terms of the true benefits that such free transportation might provide, this additional tax burden might well be worth the price."

In his address, Elliott also said that his union takes "particular pride" in pioneering the "exact fare collection system" to relieve bus drivers and other transit operators from carrying change.

The system was first sought by the union in Washington, following the fatal shooting of a bus driver in a robbery. The idea has since been adopted in Oakland, Calif., Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and other cities.

Requiring passengers to have the exact fare and not seek change, has reduced holdups of transit systems and provided the public with safer and faster service, Elliott said.

He noted that the program, first greeted by management in Washington as a "harebrained scheme," has since won nearly unanimous approval in the cities where it has been tried.

David Obey Wins Wisconsin Primary

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.—State Assemblyman David Obey, backed by a strong COPE endorsement, easily won the Democratic nomination for the 7th District congressional seat vacated by Melvin Laird, now Secretary of Defense.

Obey, 30, defeated two rivals in the primary and will face State Sen. Walter J. Chilsen, the Republican candidate, in the Apr. 1 special election.

To Improve Program:

Shultz Reshapes Manpower Service

(Continued from Page 1)

dozens of separate lines of supervision and communication between headquarters and field operations. Shultz quoted his assistant secretary for manpower, Arnold R. Weber, as comparing the Manpower Administration's organizational chart to "a wiring diagram for a perpetual motion machine."

The Ruttenberg-Wirtz reorganization was held up after opposition developed from a number of state governors and employment security administrators who were concerned that it would be a step towards "federalization" of employment service operations.

Shultz said his new reorganization has been discussed with all interested groups, including governors, congressional leaders, state employment security administrators, labor, veterans and business organizations.

The reorganization, which does not require congressional action, goes into effect immediately at the Washington level and just one week later for field operations.

These are among its main features:

At the top level, the assistant secretary for manpower will direct policy, while a separate manpower administrator will serve under him as operating director of the program. Both jobs had previously been held by the same person.

There will also be a deputy manpower administrator for employment security, thus helping to overcome some of the state fears that this function would be swallowed up in the federal bureaucracy.

As was contemplated in the Ruttenberg reorganization plan, all employment, work-experience and training programs will be consolidated in a single operation. Its new title is the U.S. Training & Employment Service. The existing employment service carries the initials USES; the new initials will be similar, USTES. It will encompass the major programs of the old U.S. Employment Service and the Bureau of Work-Training Programs.

A completely separate Unemployment Insurance Service will operate independently of the USTES.

The present Veterans Employment Service and Farm Labor Service will retain their identities but come under the USTES. The Farm Labor Service will be given a new title as the Farm Labor & Rural Manpower Service.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training will be kept intact in the Manpower Administration, with its own regional offices and state and local repersentatives.

Apart from the separation of policy and operating direction of the program, many of the differences from the previous proposal were minor, sometimes just a matter of semantics. But they helped persuade state officials that the goal was efficiency rather than a federal takeover.

Nixon's statement on the reorganization added that the action "opens the door to reorganization of the Job Corps, and an elimination of those phases of the program which have proved inefficient and ineffective in meeting the problem of job training."

When asked about the future of the Job Corps, which will be brought under the Labor Dept., Shultz said he is not yet ready to announce specifics, that future plans are still under discussion. He said the Administration will try to retain the "good points" of the Job Corps program, while discarding portions that have not worked out.

Three Appointed To AFL-CIO Staff

Two new staff members have joined the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations and a new legislative representative has been named to the federation's Dept. of Legislation.

Joining the legislative staff is Richard D. Warden, whose most recent position was deputy director of the Office for Civil Rights in the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Warden is a former state editor of the Great Falls (Mont.) Tribune, where he was a member of the Newspaper Guild. He has served on the staffs of Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

The new public relations staffers are Richard E. Greenwood and Mrs. Susan Ellis.

Greenwood was press secretary to Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz.) for four years. Before that he worked as a reporter in Phoenix and was executive secretary of the Polk County AFL-CIO in Des Moines, Ia., in 1961-62.

Mrs. Ellis was a reporter on the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and joined her fellow Newspaper Guild members in the strike which began in December 1967 and is still continuing. She has also worked as a television newswriter.

Labor Backs FCC Rule On Broadcast Rebuttal

(Continued from Page 1)

troversial issue of public importance, an attack is made upon the honesty, character, integrity or like personal qualities of an identified person or group."

It exempts a broad range of programs, including newscasts and news commentary.

The FCC brief warned that a Supreme Court decision invalidating its personal attack rule would also act to undermine the long-standing "fairness doctrine" which requires that more than one side of controversial issues be presented by broadcasting stations.

Its brief dealt also with a companion case before the Supreme Court, involving the refusal of Station WGCB in Red Lion, Pa., to provide free time to author Fred J. Cook after he was viciously attacked on the right-wing Christian Crusade program of Rev. Billy James Hargis.

In effect, this case is a specific example of the personal attack rule even though the FCC order to the Red Lion station preceded the rule. Actually the general rule was an outgrowth of the controversy over the Red Lion case..

In the Red Lion case, a different federal appellate court upheld the authority of the FCC to insist on the right of reply to a personal attack. Thus the Supreme Court has two conflicting appellate court decisions involving the same basic principle.

In arguing for the right of reply, the AFL-CIO brief stressed that "radio and television stations are not the private preserve of the licensees. . . . The airwaves cannot, consistent with the Constitution, be made the exclusive domain of those in the business of broadcasting."

Wide Gap Cited:

Full Funding Urged For '68 Housing Act

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan appealed to Congress to close "an enormous gap" between its legislative promise and its funding performance in enactment of the 1968 Housing Act.

Keenan also advanced labor's program to "shelter residential construction from the credit squeeze and excessive interest rates" in an address to the 38th National Housing Conference in Washington.

The two-day conference, attended by more than 400 delegates, adopted a series of resolutions further emphasizing the need for fully funding the law and reducing mortgage interest rates.

Sessions were addressed by a number of leaders in government, including Sec. of Housing & Urban Development George Romney; Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees.

Most of the sessions centered on the new law, which authorized $5.3 billion in federal expenditure as a start toward a 10-year goal of six million housing units for low and moderate income families.

It was repeatedly noted, as the AFL-CIO Executive Council recently pointed out, that only about one-third of the authorized funds in the law have thus far been appropriated.

Concern over "this failure to match the promise with performance" was stressed by Keenan, who is secretary of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He also is chairman of AFL-CIO Housing Committee and serves on the NHC's board of directors.

"The need for decent housing is at the heart of the crisis in our cities," he said. "The declaration of intention made by the law must be made good through its fulfillment."

To "shelter" residential construction from tight credit and high interest rates, Keenan proposed:

Repeal of the 7 percent tax credit for business investment to allow channeling of more funds into home building; repeal of a double depreciation provision on new construction except low and moderate rental housing; development of government-backed mortgage bonds; and a directive from HUD to the Federal National Mortgage Association to aid low and moderate income housing at the lowest possible interest rate.

Romney, who brought his top staff officials with him to the conference, promised to fight for full funding of the law. He defended his recent action in increasing FHA interest rate from 6.75 to 7.5 percent as a necessary move to slow down inflation. At the same time, he said, the increase should be considered "temporary" and removed as soon as possible.

Patman sharply criticized the interest hike, charging the secretary with "falling for a bunch of high interest nonsense from one of the Republican whiz kids somewhere in the Administration."

He urged Pres. Nixon to seek Federal Reserve Board compliance with statutes that give it authority to purchase housing mortgages in the open market. If the board won't comply, he added, Nixon should issue an executive order requiring it to do so.

He suggested that Congress also consider removing some of the board's present powers and turn them over to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board so that it might increase the supply of credit in the housing market.

The Texas lawmaker spoke at NHC's annual banquet, where he was presented with a plaque honoring his "invaluable leadership and support for far-reaching programs for housing and community development."

Sparkman said there must be no doubt about the nation's capacity to meet the goal of the 1968 law of "a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."

Pledging to press for full funding, he said "There was not much use in passing the law unless there is a follow-up with adequate appropriations and effective administration."

The conference elected two labor representatives as new members of its board. They are Sec.-Treas. Martin J. Ward of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. Peter J. Brennan of the New York Building & Construction Trades Council.

Among other board members are Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Presidents Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers, John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, S. Frank Raftery of the Painters; and Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the National Housing Conference in Washington are discussed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, left, who addressed the conference, and William J. Guste, Jr., a Louisiana state senator and chairman of NHC's resolutions committee. Both are on NHC's board.

OLDER WORKERS and retired workers have a tremendous potential for activity that should be more widely utilized, Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore of the Machinists and Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters tell first meeting of AFL-CIO Technical Committee on Older and Retired Workers. From left are Mrs. Shirley Amos of the AFL-CIO staff, DeMore, Terzick, Dir. Bert Seidman of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, partly hidden, and Mrs. Marjorie Mueller, associate research director of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Needs of Older Workers, Retirees Aired by Special Panel on Aging

The AFL-CIO and its unions are becoming increasingly aware of the special needs of older members, and will continue to stress programs for the over-45 group both before and after retirement, a special AFL-CIO committee reported.

The nation has 19 million retirees and over-65 individuals, many living on small social security benefits alone, members learned at the first meeting of the AFL-CIO Technical Committee on Older and Retired Workers. By 1980 it will have 34 million workers aged 45 and over, and 24 million over 65.

The committee was established by Federation Pres. George Meany in December with AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman as coordinator. Representatives of more than a dozen unions attended the first session, presided over by Treas. Peter Terzick of the Carpenters.

Speakers at the day-long meeting included Meany, Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore of the Machinists, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller, Assistant COPE Dir. Joseph Rourke, Assistant Labor Secretaries Arnold Weber and William Usery, Dir. William Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and William E. Oriol, staff director of the Special Senate Committee on Aging.

Meany emphasized labor's concern for the needs of older workers. He said "I can remember when we didn't have this concern —a worker was just fired when he got too old, and not given a pension or anything else."

Weber reported that the nation's manpower program needs older workers, and that while increasing age brings problems, it also provides assets in the form of greater skills, discipline and the advantages of seniority.

One of the greatest achievements of the labor movement, he said, was its work in helping build strong pension plans—a movement that "became a revolution in my time."

He urged employers to help develop a "second career" for older workers to provide for transferability of skills, and to avoid layoffs.

Usery said the Labor Dept. welcomes the aid of organized labor in spreading knowledge of the new law forbidding discrimination against any worker because of age. The AFL-CIO, he said, has given long and thoughful attention to the needs of older workers because the cost of disregarding such a worker's employment potential is high "not only in human terms, but in dollars."

DeMore reported that the IAM has helped organize retiree clubs for more than 20,000 of its 75,000 retired members, and is in the process of organizing clubs for 31 local unions representing an additional 5,000 retirees.

"There is no group more enthusiastic in doing a job their union asks them to do," he said.

Other active retiree groups were reported by Vice Pres. Matthew Schoenwald of the Ladies' Garment Workers; James Greenwood of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and James O'Brien of the Steelworkers.

Oriol said the Committee on Aging, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) has scheduled a series of hearings in 1969 on the economics of aging; on housing, the needs of Mexican-American citizens, health and other areas of interest to older workers and retirees.

The income gap between the employed worker and the retiree is getting steadily larger, he reported.

Training Center Readies Workers for Retirement

Amherst, Mass.—The University of Massachusetts Labor Relations & Research Center has begun a program to help retiring workers deal with health, financial, housing, leisure time and other problems.

Backed by $41,256 from the Administration on the Aging, of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the labor center is conducting a two-year pilot project in pre-retirement training for a group of trade union members and spouses in the Greater Springfield area.

The target group includes those persons between the ages of 62 and 64 who are members of local unions affiliated with the Pioneer Valley Labor Council of Springfield and the central labor unions in Westfield, Holyoke and Northampton. The central labor bodies assist in the recruitment.

Prof. Harvey L. Friedman, assistant director of the Labor Relations & Research Center, is principal investigator for the project, and Bernard Moreau, a longtime member of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and president of the Hampshire County Building Trades Council, is project director.

Planned are three training programs running concurrently on different days of the month, two in Springfield and the third in another section of the area. Each program involves eight once-a-month two-hour sessions for 30 union members and their spouses.

The program will include briefings on Medicare, social security, union retirement income, consumer problems and general finances; instruction on available community services; and information on housing, health care, nutrition and use of leisure time.

The University of Massachusetts project is the first multi-union approach to pre-retirement training. Previous programs of this type have either been by public organizations, large companies or single unions.

Luna Stresses Board Terms In Rail Dispute

Pres. Charles Luna of the AFL-CIO United Transportation Union "strongly urged" settlement of a railroad conductors' dispute on the basis of an emergency board's recommendations before a no-strike requirement expires.

Without a settlement, UTU's 12,000 conductors would be free to strike on Mar. 15, after expiration of the 30-day no-strike period required under the Railway Labor Act following a board's report.

The board recommended pay increases adding up to 10 percent over an 18-month period. It also called upon the railroads to put into a fund to correct inequities the equivalent of a 1 percent pay increase plus 5 cents per hour for each conductor.

Luna charged that in negotiations since the board reported in February the railroads have insisted on a fund that "falls far short" of the board's recommendations and is "unacceptable."

Describing the board's recommendations as "fair" to both sides, Luna added: "We cannot be held responsible if this nation reaches a crisis point simply because the railroads failed to meet their responsibilities."

In another development, the non-affiliated Locomotive Engineers said they have settled with the railroads for a 12 percent wage increase over 18 months.

Shultz Assigned:

Nixon Orders Study Of Key Labor Issues

Pres. Nixon has directed Labor Sec. George P. Shultz to "report on the advisability of establishing a labor court to help deal with labor-management problems."

The Labor Court is one of a number of proposals designed to gut the National Labor Relations Board, which employer groups have charged with being "pro-union." In the version sponsored by Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.), the NLRB would be stripped of nearly all its powers and a 15-member special court would deal with all unfair labor practice charges and union certifications.

Nixon also asked Shultz for "an evaluation and recommendations concerning the role which the Davis-Bacon Act may have played in increased construction costs."

The Davis-Bacon Act requires that prevailing wages and fringe benefits be paid on all government-financed construction. Non-union contractors have complained that it prevents them from underbidding contractors who pay union wages and benefits.

Both directives were disclosed by the White House in a tabulation of instructions Pres. Nixon has given to his Cabinet and other top Administration officials.

Sixteen of the 94 requests for policy recommendations or action went to the Secretary of Labor. Some were previously announced, such as the joint request of the Secretaries of Labor and Agriculture for recommendations on whether to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act. But others were disclosed for the first time in the White House tally.

The White House announcement said that while each of the directives "shows the President's lively concern for a particular problem area, it does not necessarily mean that he will take executive action or make legislative recommendations on a specific issue in the immediate future."

Nixon also asked Shultz for:

- Recommendations concerning "the proposed increase in the minimum wage and its impact on employment opportunities."
- A report "on the deficiencies of the current system of unemployment compensation, and recommendations as to how these shortcomings can be corrected."
- Establishment of a new task force "to develop a basic policy with regard to public employes' labor disputes."
- Recommendations on a pilot program to encourage the unemployed to move to locations where jobs exist.
- Recommendations on new occupational safety legislation.
- Recommendations on "possible amendments" to the Pension & Welfare Plan Disclosure Act, in cooperation with the Secretary of Commerce.
- Together with the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, "an appraisal of the present supply of skilled construction workers and the membership practices of construction unions, together with recommendations concerning this problem."

Instructions to other Cabinet-level officials included reports on federal tax-sharing with states and cities, tax incentives to encourage business programs in poverty areas, social security changes including an automatic cost-of-living adjustment, and an analysis of Medicare.

CHRISTENING CEREMONIES for the Seafarers' schoolship "Charles S. Zimmerman" were addressed by the Ladies' Garment Workers' vice president it honors. Formerly the Mt. Vernon excursion ship, the vessel was renamed to honor Zimmerman's long efforts for civil rights and social justice. The ship will be used to train seamen at SIU's Harry Lundeberg School of Seamanship, Piney Point, Md.

Lasser Retires From IUE Post

David Lasser, assistant to Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, has retired after 19 years of service with the IUE. At 66, he will write, lecture, and offer advice as a labor consultant.

Lasser started his labor career in 1933 when he led the Workers Alliance in a drive for higher appropriations for the unemployed on WPA work relief. He became a consultant for then Commerce Sec. W. Averell Harriman, and served with Harriman in Paris on development of the Marshall Plan for the reconstruction of Europe.

Lasser joined IUE in 1950. His latest role was as steering committee chairman for unions engaged in coordinated bargaining.

Justice Dept. Plans Court Action To Block Conglomerate Mergers

The head of the Justice Dept.'s antitrust division told Congress that the wave of conglomerate mergers—the takeover of companies in unrelated industries—is "alarming" and "the matter is too pressing to wait for Congress to pass legislation."

Assistant Attorney Gen. Richard W. McLaren told the House Ways & Means Committee that the government is planning to move ahead with suits to block conglomerate mergers—and perhaps even undo some that have already taken place—even though its powers to do so under existing antitrust laws have not yet been tested in court.

At the same hearing, a Federal Trade Commission economist warned against the concentration of economic power resulting from the conglomerate mergers.

The economist, Willard F. Mueller, said that if the present trend continues, all major economic decisions in the United States may be made by less than 200 persons within a decade.

He agreed with the suggestion by Ways & Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills that the growth in conglomerate mergers is destroying the free enterprise system.

Mills has introduced legislation to limit the tax deduction corporations can take on interest for money they borrow to purchase another company.

As Congress moved into the third month of the session, only a trickle of legislation had moved out of the committee stage to the floor of the House or Senate.

Foreign affairs dominated the week's slim legislative budget.

The House voted 247-150 approval of an Administration and labor-supported bill to replenish the Intl. Development Association's bankroll for assistance to developing nations.

The IDA, an affiliate of the World Bank, uses money advanced by 18 nations to make long-term loans at very low interest rates to countries with the lowest per capita incomes. The House-passed legislation authorized the United States to contribute $160 million a year over the next three years to build up the loan fund. Other nations are also putting in more money.

With the proposal having the backing of a Republican President, House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) mounted a successful effort to win over Republican congressmen who have opposed the program in the past. He ended up with about 100 Republican votes for the bill despite opposition from a hard-core bloc of Republican and Democratic conservatives.

The Senate, meanwhile, continued to debate ratification of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and test votes appeared to indicate that the necessary two-thirds majority will approve the treaty.

Two attempts to attach reservations to U.S. approval of the agreement were defeated by margins greater than two-thirds.

An old area of controversy—the relative roles of Congress and the White House in shaping America's foreign policy—moved toward a showdown stage.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11-1 approval of a resolution calling on the executive branch not to enter into any foreign commitments without advance approval from Congress.

Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright said the intent of the resolution was to recapture for Congress the "proper role" in foreign policy which it lost through "erosion and default."

The State Dept. had opposed the action, contending that it failed to take into account the President's constitutional authority in foreign affairs.

3-15-69

House Study Group Analysis Shows Many Chairmen Pseudo-Democrats

Some of the most influential Democrats in Congress—the chairman of House committees and subcommittees—might as well have been Republicans, a voting study shows.

Eight of the 21 chairmen of full committees and 34 of 93 subcommittee chairmen voted against their party's national position more than they voted with their party.

In fact six committee chairmen and 34 subcommittee chairmen were more opposed to Democratic programs than the average Republican. As a group, they opposed their party's position 92 percent of the time on key votes, while Republicans averaged only 76 percent opposition.

The documented charge was made by the Democratic Study Group, an organization of liberal House Democrats. The DSG measured the record of 247 House Democrats on 30 key votes during the 90th Congress. The votes included such issues as housing, education, appropriations, civil rights and consumer protection.

The study found that 75 Democrats voted against their party more than they supported it—and that this group included a disproportionate number of committee chairmen. Chairmanship of congressional committees and subcommittees is determined by seniority—and some of the most senior House Democrats come from "safe" southern districts.

The eight full committee chairmen with more votes against than for their party's position were listed as: William M. Colmer (Miss.), Rules Committee; John L. McMillan (S.C.), District of Columbia Committee; L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.), Armed Services; Richard H. Ichord (Mo.), Un-American Activities; W. R. Poage (Tex.), Agriculture; Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), Ways & Means; Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Veterans' Affairs, and George H. Mahon (Tex.), Appropriations.

Of this group, all but Mahon and Teague had worse voting records than the Republican average. Colmer, in fact, voted against his party's position on every one of the 30 issues.

The study showed that the 145 members of the DSG voted for the Democratic position on 91 percent of the key issues, while the 102 non-DSG Democrats supported their party only 31 percent of the time, only slightly better than the 24 percent support from Republicans on the key issues.

The DSG study also cited an analysis by Congressional Quarterly, an authoritative non-partisan publication, which showed that the number of Democrats voting more in opposition than in support of Democratic positions has been steadily increasing over the past 16 years.

The 90th Congress had a record high of 53 Democratic House members who voted with Republicans more frequently than with the majority of their Democratic colleagues on 171 roll call votes. Of this group, 30 were committee or subcommittee chairmen.

Musicians Vote On Pact for Commercials

New York — The Musicians agreed to new contract terms covering members' services in radio and television commercials, subject to a ratification vote by about 2,000 members.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin said the terms of the pact—negotiated with the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies—will not be announced until after the ratification vote. Results of the election are expected at the end of March.

Negotiating sessions in January and early March led to the agreement, Kenin said. The AFM negotiating team included the union's executive board and AFM staff and local representatives from New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Memphis and Toronto.

Eligible to vote on the contract are members who had at least six basic commerical taping sessions during the year ended last June 30.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 22, 1969 | No. 12

'Moderate' Living Budget Priced at $9,076 a Year

Vote Reform Plan Pushed By Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pressed labor's campaign for direct, popular vote election of the President at the Senate's constitutional amendments hearings.

Meany urged quick action by Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment so that by the 1972 election "only the winners of the popular vote can be elected President and Vice President of the United States."

There is no reason to replace "the present complicated and erratic mechanism" for choosing the President "with one even more complicated and erratic," Meany told the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments.

The direct, popular vote election proposal backed by the AFL-CIO is also the one electoral reform "favored by the vast majority of the American people," Meany said.

He told the Senate panel, as he had the House Judiciary Committee earlier this month, that labor does not share Pres. Nixon's belief that a direct election amendment would be too controversial to win ratification from three-fourths of the states.

"If the proposal for direct popular election cannot be adopted," Meany said, "there is little reason to believe that any other plan can."

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, accompanied by Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, presented Meany's testimony at the Senate hearings.

The House committee concluded its hearings and moved into closed door discussions after hearing Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell testify for the Administration.

Mitchell told the committee that Pres. Nixon will support a direct popular election amendment if Congress approves one. That is the plan, he said, that would be the personal preference first choice of the President.

Nevertheless, the attorney general said, the Administration is urging some form of a proportional distribution of a state's electoral votes.

"It's not a question of the principles we believe in," he told the committee. "It's a question of the proposition that's attainable."

Meany had told the House committee that the chances for adoption of a popular vote constitutional amendment would be even better if the President would actively support it.

The trouble with the proportional

(Continued on Page 8)

4th Quarter Profits Post New Record

America's corporations made more money than ever before during the last quarter of 1968—both before and after paying taxes.

The Office of Business Economics of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce said the fourth quarter profits rose to an annual rate of $95.8 billion before taxes and $52.9 billion after taxes.

The after-tax profit was $1.7 billion or 3.3 percent higher than the third quarter of 1968. And it was an impressive 5.2 percent more than the same three months of the previous year—despite the extra bite taken by the 10 percent tax surcharge.

Company profits before taxes, the government report showed, were 12.2 percent higher than in the final quarter of 1967.

For the calendar year 1968 as a whole, before-tax profits rose 13 percent from the previous year and, after all federal, state and local taxes were paid, the profits were 6 percent higher than in 1967.

Stockholders shared in the corporate profits boom. They received $24.6 billion in dividends, up 7 percent from the previous year.

The Wall Street Journal quoted a government economic analyst as reporting that the profit outlook for the current quarter "continues to appear to be pretty good."

The Commerce Dept. report said the big profit gains during the fourth quarter of 1968 "occurred among durables manufacturing industries, particularly auto and nonelectrical machinery."

MILESTONE of 3 million young widows and children on the social security benefit rolls was marked when Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball presented Mrs. Andrew G. Kuttner, Beltsville, Md., and her children, Michelle, 5, and Charles, 7, with their first benefit check. Under Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare John G. Veneman is at right. Mrs. Kuttner's husband recently died in an automobile accident. Survivors' benefits cover children of widowed mothers and orphaned children until they are grown and through school.

Standards Listed For 39 Areas

By Duane Emme

An annual income of $9,076 was needed by a four-person city worker's family in the spring of 1967 to maintain a "moderate" standard of living, the Labor Dept. has reported.

To maintain an "austere" standard at that time such a family required income of $5,915 annually. For a fuller, more expansive life, income of $13,050 was needed.

These income requirements, representing national urban averages, and breakdowns of what they will buy in this era of rising living costs, were developed in a study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Three Standards of Living for an Urban Family of Four, Spring 1967." It covered 39 metropolitan areas, plus non-metropolitan areas representative of the country as a whole. **(Table, Page 7.)**

Since 1946, BLS has periodically issued a "City Worker's Family Budget" to show costs of a moderate living standard, but this marks the first time that costs of goods and services have been developed at three levels.

The common size family used to measure living needs and patterns is made up of a 38-year old full-time worker, a wife not employed outside the household, a boy of 13, and an 8-year old girl.

Arnold Chase, assistant BLS commissioner, emphasized at a press briefing that the family chosen as a yardstick was "not typical" but "meaningful."

Since the budgets were established, BLS noted, there have been increases in what the family must pay for food, housing, transportation, clothing and personal care, medical care and other consumption items.

(Continued on Page 7)

Over 5-Year Extension:

Showdown Expected On Aid to Education

By David L. Perlman

A labor-backed aid to education bill won committee approval and is expected to provide the first test of strength between liberal Democrats in the House and the Nixon Administration.

The House Education & Labor Committee voted 21-13 to extend the basic education aid program another five years. Its key provision is federal grants to help elementary and secondary schools meet the special educational needs of children from the poorest families.

Testifying for the five-year extension, the AFL-CIO had warned that city school systems "face disaster" if the program is scuttled.

The committee turned down the Nixon Administration's request that the extension be limited to two years.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch conceded that the Administration had nothing better to propose at the moment. But he said it planned to come up with its own program sometime in the future.

After a Republican motion to substitute a two-year extension was voted down, two GOP members joined with the Democratic majority to approve the five-year bill. It is scheduled to reach the House floor before the Easter recess—the first item of social legislation acted on by a congressional committee.

Republicans have served notice they will try to rewrite the bill on the House floor.

One committee Democrat, Rep. Edith Green of Oregon, abstained from the vote on the bill. Mrs. Green, who in the past has sup-

(Continued on Page 8)

Radiation Standards Hailed as Life-Saver

The AFL-CIO and affiliated unions representing the nation's uranium miners told Congress that the federal government's new radiation safety standards will save the lives of a significant number of miners.

George Taylor, secretary of the AFL-CIO Staff Committee on Atomic Energy & National Resources, said industry has the technological ability to make uranium mines safe for workers.

The cost of complying with the new regulations would not be prohibitive, he said. And in any event, he stressed, the overriding factor in deciding the level of radiation concentration allowed in mines must be the health and lives of the miners.

Taylor testified before the congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on behalf of the AFL-CIO, the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.

The committee does not have any legislation before it. But it is looking into the diversity of government standards applying to uranium mine safety and industry claims that the added costs of new ventilating equipment would be burdensome and unnecessary.

Three federal agencies have a role in setting standards.

The Labor Dept. has statutory authority under the Walsh-Healey Act because all uranium mines sell their entire production to the Atomic Energy Commission—and

(Continued on Page 6)

TWU Wins 25% Hike In 3-Week Airline Strike

A three-week strike by 13,500 Transport Workers produced contract gains for American Airlines employes after 10 months of negotiations. The gains included a top wage of $5.21 an hour for mechanics—the highest that the TWU has negotiated in any of its airline contracts.

TWU mechanics, inspectors, fleet and ground service crews and communications employes removed picket lines and returned to work Mar. 20 in 52 American Airlines cities after a membership referendum. The vote was 7,300 in favor, 2,407 opposed.

The airline had halted all flights when the walkout started Feb. 27. Members of other AFL-CIO unions honored the TWU picket lines voluntarily.

TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan said American is the first major carrier to "break the $5 barrier" for skilled mechanics in wage scales negotiated by his union. The new top mechanic rates go from $4.16 an hour to $4.59 immediately, and to $5.21 by

(Continued on Page 3)

3-Year Pact Settles Long Piano Strike

Holly, Mich.—A small but determined local of Furniture Workers voted to end a 24-week strike against the Grinnell Piano Co. and accept a new three-year contract with wage increases of 34 to 47 cents an hour.

The strikers held out, in bitterly cold weather, with the support of sympathetic union members elsewhere and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer expressed thanks in a letter to Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label Dept. for contributing "in great measure to the successful conclusion of a long, drawn-out strike" with a vigorous consumer education campaign.

It took determination on the part of the workers, most of them women, to walk the picket line since Sept. 16, 1968, "through one of the bitterest winters on record," Pizer said. Also it took the knowledge that the strikers had the support of the international union, its Michigan District 7 and the labor movement in general, he wrote Lewis.

Members of UFWA Local 434 voted to strike when Grinnell management refused modest contract improvements. The picketing was extended to the company's 37 stores in Michigan and others in North Carolina, Kentucky and Rochester, N.Y., with the help of other unions. The union "don't buy" campaign was called off when the strikers returned to work.

The firm makes pianos under the Grinnell, Holly, Clayton and Leonard labels here and also sells other musical instruments and supplies at American Music Stores and outlets under varied names—all wholly owned by Grinnell.

DETERMINED APPLICANTS waiting to pick up entrance forms for apprenticeship program conducted by Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 34 in Chicago, camp in at the local's auditorium. Some stayed in the auditorium all one weekend so they would not lose their place in line. They had queued up outside the union hall, but were invited inside because of severe weather conditions.

2 Candidates Withdraw, IAM Vote Unnecessary

The withdrawal of two candidates for vice president of the Machinists has made a union-wide election in April unnecessary, the IAM notified all local lodges.

Two nominees who withdrew their names from the election ballot were John A. Heidenreich, Milwaukee, and Charles E. Edwards, Los Angeles. That left nine vice presidential posts uncontested and led IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller to rule that any further balloting is unnecessary.

Siemiller declared the following candidates lawfully elected without a contest: incumbent Vice Presidents William W. Winpisinger and L. Ross Mathews, Washington, D.C.; Gilbert Brunner, New York City; Charles F. West, Seattle; Robert Simpson, Los Angeles; George L. Watkins, Dallas, and Mike Rygus, Ottawa, Ont.

Two new vice presidents are Fred J. Purcell, Utica, N.Y., and Francis P. Meagher, San Francisco, who will take seats to be vacated June 30 by Vice Presidents Floyd E. Smith of Cleveland, O., and Eugene Glover, Chicago.

Smith and Glover are unopposed for president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, succeeding Siemiller and Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore, retiring in June.

DeMore said referendums have been unnecessary only three times in 64 years—1953, 1965 and this year. He said the latest withdrawals came in time to save the IAM a printing bill and other costs in excess of $100,000.

Also elected without opposition were five members of the IAM committee on law; three delegates to AFL-CIO conventions, and one Canadian Labor Congress delegate.

Highway Safety Drive Enlists Labor's Aid

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on the federation's state central bodies to work with the National Safety Council in securing passage of minimum-standards highway safety programs by state legislatures.

In a letter to state AFL-CIO presidents where legislatures meet in 1969, Meany emphasized that increasing highway "carnage" greatly concerns all union members and their families.

He enclosed a copy of a letter from Howard Pyle, president of NSC, appealing for labor's aid in getting states to adopt recommendations from the National Highway Safety Bureau pursuant to the Federal Traffic Safety Act of 1966.

The bureau has proposed that each state enact or update safety programs to include 16 minimum standards that relate to the driver, the vehicle, the highway and enforcement of traffic codes and ordinances.

Among other things, the standards provide for periodic inspection of cars and trucks, up-to-date vehicle registration, driver education, uniform driver licensing and standard chemical tests to determine misuse of alcohol by drivers.

Federal financial help is given to states to advance their safety programs by including the standards. Although some states have adopted certain standards, no state is yet completely in line with the bureau's proposals.

Pyle explained that the council has established a program known as STATES (Safety Through Action to Enlist Support) which will coordinate the activity of many organizations in securing passage of the standards.

He noted that while the standards come from the federal government "they are in truth, an accumulation of standards previously developed by states. In other words, state needs have evolved into national needs."

Meany pointed out that 55,000 persons lost their lives and some 2 million others suffered disabling injuries through traffic accidents last year— and "about half of these deaths and injuries occurred to American workers."

"The money cost is well up in the billions," Meany said, and "the cost in blood and agony, orphaned children, broken homes and permanently disabled workers is incalculable."

"The sheer magnitude of the loss in any terms you care to use," he added, "is such that we must exert ourselves, in every way we can, to reduce this carnage."

Urging the state federations to join in the STATES program and "use every effort" to get passage of the standards, he concluded: "We can do no less in this matter than give our full, wholehearted support."

Labor Board Promotes Coast Trial Examiner

The National Labor Relations Board announced that William E. Spencer has been named head of the trial examiners' branch office in San Francisco, with Louis S. Penfield as his chief assistant.

Spencer, who has served the NLRB for 29 years, fills a vacancy left by the recent death of Wallace E. Royster. Penfield is a trial examiner who became an NLRB attorney 30 years ago.

2 Pamphlets Collect Federationist Pieces

Two new AFL-CIO publications—"Man and His Environment" and "Adjusting to Automation," are available from the federation.

The publications contain completely updated and revised articles that originally appeared in the AFL-CIO American Federationist. The 26-page environment pamphlet, Publication No. 143, contains articles dealing with air and water pollution, land use and energy. The 36-page automation adjustment pamphlet Publication No. 144 contains seven articles dealing with various approaches and programs.

Single copies of the pamphlets are available without cost. For orders of up to 100 the price is 40 cents each. For orders of one hundred or more the price is $35 per hundred.

The pamphlets can be ordered from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Triggered IAM Lockout:

Court Hits Airline On Crew Cutback

Miami—National Airlines has been ruled guilty of violating federal law in an incident which triggered a company lockout of more than 1,000 Machinists across the nation.

U.S. District Court Judge C. Clyde Atkins ruled that the airline violated the Railway Labor Act when it ordered aircraft taxi crews at Kennedy Intl. Airport in New York City reduced from three men to two late last year.

National acted illegally, the court said, when it changed working conditions after the management and IAM District 145 had exchanged notices of intent to bargain on new contract terms.

The law that regulates contract bargaining on the airlines and railroads requires the company to maintain the status quo in working conditions after notices have been exchanged, the court noted.

Judge Atkins changed a mild restraining order against management's use of two-man taxi crews to a much stiffer preliminary injunction. The airline has been using three-man supervisory crews to taxi Boeing 727 jet aircraft around the crowded airport since the restraining order was first issued.

Three IAM mechanics at the airport were suspended by National in mid-January when they refused to move planes from terminal to hangar with two-man crews, as management unilaterally had decreed.

That resulted in a work stoppage by more than 1,000 IAM members at New York and Miami. The work stoppage became a lockout Jan. 21, the IAM said, when management ordered the employes to return or be fired.

National has since been flying on reduced schedules with light passenger loads, using supervisors, some new hires and a few regular employes to maintain the planes.

Recently the IAM asked the New York City labor commissioner to see whether National is violating child labor laws. The union asked specifically that working conditions for youths under 18, employed by National on its flight line, be investigated.

In the meantime there has been no bargaining between union and company. The National Mediation Board assigned a mediator to the dispute 72 days after the case was first docketed. This followed an IAM petition for a court order to force the NMB to assign a mediator.

The IAM Executive Council has approved a union-wide appeal by IAM District 145 for aid for the locked-out machinists. Members at New York, Newark, Philadelphia and Miami have been picketing and performing related duties, and are drawing IAM lockout benefits and food chits.

Transit Union Wins 60 Cents In St. Louis

St. Louis—Striking bus drivers and mechanics ratified an improved contract with the Bi-State Transit System and voted to end a three-week work stoppage.

The contract offer, approved by a vote of 834-614, was the company's third offer since the strike began Feb. 28. Two other offers had been rejected as inadequate by members of Transit Union Local 788.

The 30-month settlement was reached after 11 hours of continuous negotiations in the office of Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes.

It assures wage increases totaling 60 cents an hour in these steps: 25 cents retroactive to Mar. 1; 10 cents next Mar. 1, 15 cents on Sept. 1, 1970, and a final 10 cents additional on Mar. 1, 1971.

The strikers also won a cost-of-living escalator clause; a fifth week of vacation for those with 24 years of service this year, 23 years of service in 1970; and other improvements.

The company has about 1,000 buses serving St. Louis city and county and Illinois suburbs across the Mississippi River.

W. L. McFetridge Dies, Led Service Employes

Chicago—William L. McFetridge, one-time apartment janitor who rose to high union and community office, died here at 75 after a six-week illness and was buried after final public tribute in St. Jerome Catholic Church.

McFetridge helped draft the 1955 merger agreement that produced the AFL-CIO, and was a vice president of the former AFL and the merged federation from 1940 to 1965.

He served as president of the Service Employes Intl. Union from 1940 to 1960 and of the Chicago Flat Janitors Union from 1927 until his death.

He was vice president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor for 11 years, commissioner of the Chicago Park District, member of the state Public Building Commission, the Chicago Police Board, the Railroad Terminal Authority and other public service agencies.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Barbara McFetridge and Mrs. Theodore Krueger, their daughter, that McFetridge's "long list of accomplishments in the labor movement, his years as president of SEIU, his service as a vice president of the AFL and the AFL-CIO benefited his fellow workers, the whole of the labor movement and . . . all mankind."

Born in Chicago in 1893, McFetridge joined SEIU Local 1 in 1923 and became its president in 1937. His public service began in 1929 with a governor's appointment to the State Mediation & Conciliation Dept. During World War II he was director of salvage for the Chicago area.

McFetridge represented labor in several free world conferences, including the Intl. Labor Organization at Geneva in 1949, when he served as an AFL consultant.

New York Furriers Win $1.47 Package

New York—Members of the Meat Cutters employed in the New York City fur industry have approved a new three-year agreement providing a wage and benefit package valued at $1.47 an hour. The agreement was negotiated by the union's Furrier's Joint Council.

Trails Other Fields:

Teachers' Pay Lags Despite AFT Gains

Union teachers have made "very distinct" salary gains but U.S. teachers still lag well behind other trained professionals in the pay envelope, the American Federation of Teachers reported.

In general, teachers have "made unimpressive gains toward achieving the kind of financial reward necessary to build toward nationwide educational excellence," the AFT said in releasing its 20th annual salary survey.

The 1968 survey reached the conclusion that the "intolerable gap" between salaries paid for teaching in U.S. public schools and other professional occupations has not improved.

The average salary paid the classroom teacher was $6,830 for the 1966-67 school year, compared with $11,697 as of March 1967 for all heads of families with a college degree, the survey noted.

The union's research department mailed questionnaires, as it does every year, to 1,200 school districts with 6,000 or more pupils enrolled. It received replies from 750 districts, including 82 of the 91 big-city districts and 46 of 65 county and consolidated districts. Some 100 replies were unusable, so the survey hinged on 650 districts.

The survey director, AFT researcher John Oliver, reached these conclusions:

- The "startling" regional and sectional differences in teachers' pay "have not been significantly improved." Starting salaries for the holder of a bachelor's degree range from $4,400 a year in Louisiana to $7,500 in Michigan.
- The beginning teacher is no better off today than the beginner a year ago, considering inflation and higher taxes.
- Salaries, fringe benefits and other benefits add up to an income that is lower, by 30 to 40 percent on the average, than the Dept. of Labor's recommended income for a moderate standard of living for an American family of four persons.

Among brighter aspects of the survey, Oliver listed sizable salary gains in areas where the AFT bargains for teachers. A comparison of the seven largest AFT and National Education Association cities "places the AFT ahead in every salary lane by $488 to $951 a year," Oliver said. His survey lists salaries and living costs in AFT cities—New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland, compared with seven cities where NEA affiliates have contracts—Milwaukee, Denver, Cincinnati, Newark, N.J., Buffalo, Jersey City and Madison, Wis.

In more than 20 districts with AFT contracts, salaries rose an average of 9 percent last year, the survey reported. It concludes:

"Despite these gains, won by increased teacher militancy, they are wholly inadequate when we consider the constant erosion caused by inflation and higher taxes at all levels of government, and the persistent gap between teachers' salaries in public education, and other professional and clerical workers" in private business.

A BUST OF SAMUEL GOMPERS is presented to Samuel Gompers School in Philadelphia as part of the 150-year observance of public education in the city and Pennsylvania. The bust of the American Federation of Labor founder was donated by Teachers Local 3. From left are Pres. Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO; Lawrence Stoltz of the Philadelphia Hotel, Motel & Club Employes; Pres. Frank Sullivan of Teachers Local 3; Gerald Gleeson, Jr.; Dr. Jack Sessions of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, and Assistant Supt. Robert Pointdexter of the Philadelphia school district.

Oil Workers Launch Boycott As Shell Stalls on Bargaining

Denver—Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers announced that the OCAW executive board has voted unanimously for a worldwide consumer boycott of Shell Oil and Shell Chemical Co. products.

Grospiron said "we have tried for months to negotiate a Shell contract equivalent to those granted by virtually all other oil companies."

While agreement was reached at some locations, Shell "refuses to be fair and reasonable in contracts covering more than 2,000 workers" in California facilities of Shell, he declared.

Shell employes went on strike Jan. 4 with about 56,000 other oil workers in the United States. Strike settlements were reached beginning Jan. 11 with all firms except Shell on the West Coast; Standard Oil Co. of Ohio at Toledo and Lima; Continental Oil Co. at Wrenshall, Minn., and smaller firms employing about 1,000 workers.

Shell is owned by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands and Shell Transport & Trading Co. of Great Britain. Grospiron cited these Shell tactics:

"The company seeks to penalize our members for striking. It seeks to fire 10 of them and to suspend 15 others. It wants to deny 1969 vacations to more than 200 of them because of their strike action."

Shell employes who were still on strike voted Mar. 15 to return to work unconditionally, without a contract, pending further negotiations. Of this action Grospiron said:

"We removed picket lines and the men began returning to their jobs. Now we are turning to our friends and the public for help.

"We are asking them not to buy Shell products. We are requesting them to return their Shell credit cards to the company."

Grospiron said world assistance would be sought through the Intl. Federation of Petroleum & Chemical Workers, a federation of more than 100 unions with 2 million members in more than 70 countries.

In this hemisphere, the "don't buy" drive will be coordinated with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress and their affiliated unions.

In February the AFL-CIO Executive Council voted at its Florida meeting to call on all affiliated international unions, and state and local central bodies, to "render every possible assistance to those oil workers who remain on strike."

"Every influence available to the labor movement must be brought to bear," the council declared. "We support the men on the picket lines and, if called on to do so, we will support any consumer boycott that may be declared."

Merger 'Redress' Nets Rail Clerks $8-12 Million

The Railway Clerks have negotiated a multi-million dollar payment to compensate some 2,000 workers who lost their jobs or seniority rights when the Southern Railway took over the Central of Georgia Railroad in 1963.

Workers who were adversely affected by the takeover will have their full seniority restored, with retroactive payments and other cash benefits of up to a year's pay.

The total package of "redress payments" is estimated at between $8 million and $12 million. A special arbitration panel will resolve any disputes over application of the agreement.

C. L. Dennis, the union's president, termed the settlement a "historic step toward protecting railway employes from economic and social hardship when companies merge operations."

He said it "rights a six-year wrong" committed by the former management of the Southern Railway. Dennis praised the railroad's new officers for their "willingness to correct a past wrong."

While the clerks were hit hardest by the takeover, other Central of Georgia workers were also affected and the Railway Labor Executives' Association has reached a basic agreement on restoration of job rights. Negotiations are continuing on implementing agreements affecting members of other rail unions.

The rail union had to go to the Supreme Court in order to get the Interstate Commerce Commission to rule on whether the basic Washington Job Protection Agreement protecting workers involved in rail mergers applied to the "acquisition of control" of the Central of Georgia.

Finally, in late 1967, the ICC ruled that protective features of the Washington Agreement—a nationally-negotiated compact—were binding in the case.

Then came the difficult negotiations to try to remedy the injustices and restore lost job rights.

The Railway Clerks began direct negotiations with the new management of the Southern Railway last July and the union said the resulting agreement "testifies once again to the value of free collective bargaining in the American spirit between labor and management."

The 20-page agreement which emerged sets up a seniority date and rank for all clerical employes affected by the merger—and gives each person on the list the right to claim any job on the roster to which his seniority entitles him.

Other provisions cover reimbursement of those who have already taken higher paying jobs, payment of necessary moving expenses, payment for lost insurance benefits and reimbursement for workers no longer on the payroll because of retirement, resignation or other such reasons.

California Union Rolls Pass 2 Million Mark

San Francisco—The number of union members in California rose to a record 2.03 million in 1968, the state's Dept. of Industrial Relations reported.

A 39,000 increase continued a steady rise since 1962. The state survey showed the biggest growth in the public employe field.

Memorial March Slated for Dr. King

A memorial march will be held Apr. 4 in Memphis, Tenn., to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Plans for the march were announced jointly by Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes and Dr. Ralph Jackson, a Memphis minister who heads Community on the Move for Equality (COME).

When Memphis garbage workers, members of SCME Local 1733, were forced to strike last year, COME rallied to the support of the strikers. Dr. King went to Memphis to aid the cause and was assassinated as he prepared to lead a march in support of the strikers, nearly all of them Negroes.

"This march will be a rededication to the principles for which Dr. King stood," Rev. Jackson declared.

TWU Wins 25% Hike In 3-Week Airline Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Aug. 15, 1970, the last stage in the two-year agreement.

All covered employes are assured wage increases totaling 25.2 percent in five six-month steps, starting with 5 percent retroactive to last May 1, another 5 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969, a third raise of 5 percent next Aug. 30 and two 4 percent raises in February and August 1970.

Other improvements include wage premiums of 5 to 10 cents an hour for licensed mechanics, a new provision; shift differential increases of 10 cents an hour; five weeks of vacation after 20 years of service; and one more paid holiday—Columbus Day—for a total of nine.

The airline agreed to major improvements in the pension plan, including a new minimum monthly benefit of $15 yer year of participation; full vesting after 10 years of service, and credit for all service back to 1942 for employes retiring on or after Jan. 1, 1969.

Among other gains are improved group insurance, emergency outpatient health care, maternity benefits and in patient care. The airline will pay the cost of employe parking fees up to $5 a month, plus the cost of shuttle bus service.

The union won new terms for settling long-standing grievances over sick leave, union representation and weekend work. Also it achieved protection for the jobs of all present communications employes, and guarantees on subcontracting and overtime.

The strike was the first for the union against American since 1950. It was settled with the aid of the National Mediation Board.

Bakery Union Fills Two Board Vacancies

The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers named two new members to its international executive board. Leroy B. Sweat of Phoenix, Ariz., was named a vice president succeeding Archie Goodman, who retired at 65. Henry Molloy of Dallas, Tex., was named to fill a board vacancy caused by the death of Claude Blakely.

Goodman was named vice president emeritus. He is the first of five founding members of ABC to retire. Still in office are the other four members of the union Integrity Committee— Pres. Daniel E. Conway, Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, Executive Vice Pres. John DeConcini and Vice Pres. Amos Miller.

The Income Gap

THE LABOR DEPT.'S carefully designed and researched budget on the cost of a moderate standard of living for a family of four in the spring of 1967 raises as many questions as it answers—not on the standard of living but how many Americans can achieve it.

The budget drawn by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is based on a one-wage-earner, established family with two children. It can be adjusted for other ages and numbers of dependents and it has two other levels—lower than moderate and higher than moderate. Any number of combinations can be put together.

From the income side, however, some noticeable gaps develop. The urban average cost of the BLS moderate budget is $9,076. The average wage in the total private economy would yield about $6,000 a year for a full year's work. About half the workers make more than this and half make less.

How then to reach the $9,000 level, to say nothing of the higher budget of $13,000? The answer is not very complicated: either drop below the standards for food, housing, clothing, medical care, etc., set out in the budget or increase the income by having the wife go to work.

For those making less than the median wage the problem would be to reach the lower-than-moderate standard of living, a level that takes about $5,900 a year.

These figures, of course, are all keyed to the wage earner with about 15 years of work experience and an established household.

THERE ARE MANY of these families in the nation who are currently described as the "working poor" who are below the government-defined poverty level of $3,200 a year. These working poor make up an estimated 50 percent of those defined as living in poverty. Should the $3,200 figure be scrapped in light of the BLS findings that it takes $5,900 a year to provide something less than a moderate standard of living for a family of four?

There is no question that those currently earning the minimum wage of $1.60 an hour cannot possibly reach the lower budget level without a sharp reduction in the basic standards for life's necessities or additional income from sending members of the family out to work.

Even on the high side of the budget standards there is room for concern. If a family of four can meet the $13,000 higher than moderate level it should be able to set aside a few dollars for savings or for college costs for the children. There are no such provisions in the BLS budget.

As a matter of fact there is no provision in any of the budgets for either savings or the cost of borrowing money to purchase items via the installment buying route.

BLS, in the release announcing publication of the budgets, cited the varied needs for the material by various groups in the country —a very real need if we are to establish a decent standard of living for all Americans. The release noted that social scientists may "find the budgets useful for evaluating the adequacy of family income. . . ."

A very preliminary evaluation can only highlight the lack of family income for millions of American families to reach the living standards spelled out by the new budgets.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, March 22, 1969 No. 12

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

A Long Way to Austerity

A Word Edgewise:

Coalition for Volunteer Army Makes Strange Bunk Buddies

By John P. Roche

ONE OF THE MOST interesting coalitions in American politics today involves anti-Viet Nam liberals and ideological conservatives in support of a "volunteer army."

This is a polite way of saying that our defense should be entrusted to professionals, the draft should be ended, and the children of the well-to-do relieved of responsibility and anguish. A number of political figures have, I'm sure, endorsed the volunteer army simply to get articulate and affluent constituents, and their activist children, off their backs. Pres. Nixon has even paid ambiguous deference to the idea, adding that we must first settle affairs in Viet Nam.

A conservative such as the unnervingly logical Prof. Milton Friedman, who is one of Newsweek's most stimulating contributors, can make this pitch with a clear conscience. But when liberals pick up the cause, I find it simply preposterous; it is a classic example of using any stick to beat a dog—the dog being the war in Viet Nam.

A number of my former colleagues in Americans for Democratic Action became quite annoyed a couple of years ago when I suggested there was a simpler solution: that they should advocate a revival of the Civil War system permitting a rich, unhappy draftee to purchase a substitute. As usual, nobody appreciated my humor, but I insist quite seriously that the creation of a volunteer army has precisely that impact. Except that everybody pays for the substitute.

I was admittedly less than overjoyed when I received a letter from Gen. Lewis B. Hershey back in 1942, but in my judgment the obligation of members of the community to serve the common weal is the cornerstone of a democratic society. And, while I concede my fallibility as a liberal dogmatist, I am convinced that liberals who abandon this position have traded their heritage for a mess of pottage.

The present draft is inequitable, but a volunteer army would be worse. Particularly since there is an alternative that would eliminate the evils of the present system: universal service.

Note that I did not say universal military service. What I have in mind is a program much like that in Israel where every young man puts in three years of service to the nation at age 18.

While the Israeli Defense Force serves as the administrative center for this service, the jobs cover the whole spectrum from farming a frontier kibbutz to social work. Illiterates are educated, there is job training, and defense needs are met. There are no college deferments (except on a temporary basis for essential professions) and all military officers rise from the ranks.

U.S. defense officials, curiously enough, have taken a dim view of this sort of universal mobilization. All they want are well-trained personnel; the least of their ambitions is to become a social agency. (There was quite a battle before they agreed to accept illiterates in the draft, though subsequent experience indicated that the Army could do an effective job of basic education.) They prefer a volunteer army not (as some alarmists seem to think) because they have dreams of a coup, but because it creates minimal administrative problems. The thought of having to deal with three or four million 18-year-olds understandably terrifies them.

THIS BRINGS US to the core of the problem: the size of the contingent and the logistics of administering such a huge program. (To say nothing of the impact on colleges and universities of a sudden two-year gap in students!)

There are various ways of coping with these difficulties. The program, for example, would have to be phased in over a period of years, using existing military and non-military (VISTA, Peace Corps, etc.) organizations as the base. Those in college could initially be deferred with an ironclad arrangement that upon graduation they would put in their two years, with the additional benefit of their skills.

Men with better organizational talents than mine can work out the details. I am concerned with the principle. Living as we do in a period of affluence and having been spared a major war for almost a generation, our society has tended towards atomistic selfishness.

The credit-card revolutionaries on our campuses are one manifestation of this cop-out, but they have a certain innocence. Far worse are those who right now are industriously trying to swindle the federal and state governments on their income taxes. To paraphrase Justice Holmes, service and taxes are the price of civilization.

Council Calls for Action:

Double Income Tax Standard Needs Immediate Reform

Following is the text of the statement on tax reform adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Feb. 21, 1969.

THE BASIC INEQUITIES in the federal tax system can be simply stated:

1. Many of the wealthiest individuals in the United States pay not one single cent in federal income taxes, but

2. Many of the poorest individuals in the country, who live in what the government defines as poverty, are forced to pay federal income taxes.

In the opinion of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, this is a reprehensible situation which must be corrected. We can no longer tolerate a double standard of taxation, which heaps an unfairly great part of the burden of running the federal government on the shoulders of America's middle-income families, many of whom are trade unionists.

We insist America must achieve a standard of tax fairness and we are therefore pleased that the House Ways & Means Committee has announced its intention of conducting a full-fledged tax reform investigation.

Major reform of the federal tax structure has been talked about for many years. Yet on April 15, 1969, those who receive billions in capital gains from stock market and real estate transactions, from tax-free interest on state and local bonds, from oil and other unjustifiable mineral depletion allowances and from other forms of unearned income, will still enjoy special tax shelters.

Some will use their "foundations" and family trusts as tax-dodging schemes and tax loopholes will still be a major crop of many operators of large farm enterprises. The transfer of large sums by gift and at death will still be accomplished by evasions that make taxation based on ability to pay a sham. Fast depreciation will provide real estate operators with tax-free bonanzas, which are also major factors in the rise of land costs and rents.

Some wealthy individuals will don the mantle of philanthropy, but they will use the unlimited charitable deduction loophole and the federal government will honor their pledges.

In 1967, 21 individuals who reported incomes above $1 million and 155 who reported incomes of $200,000 or over, paid not a dollar of federal income tax.

In contrast, some 2.5 million persons whose incomes fell below the government's "poverty line" paid $100 million in federal income taxes.

These loopholes of special privilege for wealthy people and corporations take their toll of the public's confidence in the federal income-tax structure. They are also expensive in dollars.

Just three major loopholes—capital gains, exemption of state and local bond interest, and tax windfalls to oil, gas and other mineral operations—cost the Treasury approximately $7 billion in 1968.

The 7 percent tax credit for investment in machinery and equipment produces over $2 billion for corporations. Moreover, this special tax privilege contributes to difficulties in the money market and adds to upward pressures on interest rates.

Most of these loopholes have developed over a quarter century of horse-trading for special privileges, frequently under the guise of promoting or encouraging an activity in the national interest. Unfortunately, the cost of these special privileges in terms of dollars, inequity, wastefulness and taxpayer confidence have far outweighed any benefits.

Yet despite this sad record, it is becoming increasingly fashionable in some circles to advocate additional tax loopholes for wealthy people and corporations in the guise of panaceas for virtually every national ill that can be identified.

There is talk of adding new tax gimmicks for real-estate operators, many of whom are now more accurately considered in the business of constructing tax shelters rather than shelters for people. And there are tax forgiveness proposals ranging from those which supposedly would provide incentives to industry for on-the-job training and inner-city industrial development to those which would encourage gold mining.

Those who make these proposals would further reward those who already more than adequately share in America's affluence and use as their excuse the plight of those who are today in trouble because they do not have their fair share.

WE VIEW SUCH SCHEMES as haphazard, costly and wasteful approaches to meeting the nation's goals. Tax forgiveness has the same impact on the federal budget as a direct expenditure. Yet, through such gimmicks, the federal government relinquishes budgetary control to the wealthy investors and businesses which reap most of the benefits. When a privileged few are provided shelters that enable them to avoid their fair tax share, others must reach deeper into their pockets.

We believe that the nation's interest cannot be served through tax forgiveness schemes or other forms of "no-strings" federal aid that are not subject to the congressional scrutiny of specific programs, whose funds must be used in line with national priorities, under federal performance.

The Congress and the new Administration must assign top legislative priority to substantial and thorough-going reformation of the federal income tax structure.

We call for:

1. Elimination of the loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and corporations.

2. A minimum tax on all income over a total which would provide protection for legitimate small investors but which would require at least some tax payment from those whose huge incomes are now preferentially taxed or totally tax-exempt.

3. Removal of the impoverished from the federal income-tax rolls.

4. Reduction in the relative tax burden for low and moderate-income families.

5. Rejection of proposals for new tax loopholes, which would provide additional benefits for wealthy people and businesses and create even more inequities in the federal tax structure.

6. Unequivocal dismissal of all proposals for a federal retail sales tax. Whether such proposals are called "value-added" taxes or offered clearly as a tax on consumers, the effect is the same—those who can afford it least bear the brunt of the burden.

7. Repeal the provision of double depreciation on all new construction, except low- and moderate-rental housing and the 7 percent tax credit for business investment in machines and equipment.

Government's Responsibility:

Labor Warns of Over-Reliance On Role of Voluntary Agencies

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES cannot do it alone, the director of the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities said as he cautioned against "over-emphasis on voluntaryism" for such basic national needs as health, housing and job training.

Vital as they are to the overall effort, voluntary agencies are "incapable" of providing the tremendous sums needed to do the total job, said Leo Perlis. Funding must be the "fundamental responsibility" of government, he said on Labor News Conference.

Pointing out that organized labor is the nation's "largest voluntary organization," Perlis drew this profile of AFL-CIO volunteer activity:

- Members of AFL-CIO unions account for one-third of all Red Cross blood donations.
- Twenty percent of all the adult leaders in scouting programs are AFL-CIO union members.
- One-third of total United Fund and Community Chest contributions comes from AFL-CIO organized companies.
- The AFL-CIO has 180 fulltime community service staffers in towns and cities and will expand that activity to six more cities this year.

PERLIS STRESSED the importance of voluntaryism's role in education to enlist citizen-support of government health, housing, welfare and employment programs, and the recruitment of volunteer manpower to "assure that they are implemented for the benefit of all of the people."

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE WHITE HOUSE has announced that Pres. Nixon has sent 94 directives to various top officials of his Administration "calling for action and recommendations on a wide range of domestic concerns."

The subjects on which the President wants these recommendations range from tax reform and federal expenditures to health care and welfare programs. All of them, of course, are of importance to organized labor, but a number of them are in the field of direct labor legislation.

Because they indicate the issues that the President is thinking about, they are worth listing. Here are those referred to Labor Sec. George P. Shultz:

- **A report on the advisability of establishing a labor court to help deal with labor-management problems. The labor court is a favorite scheme of anti-union business groups which complain that the National Labor Relations Board is pro-union and that the only way management can get a break is to abolish the NLRB and set up special labor courts which, presumably, will be tough on labor. Sec. Shultz has said that he doesn't think much of the labor court idea.**
- Establishment of a national system of job vacancy statistics.
- Recommendations concerning a pilot government program designed to encourage the unemployed to move to locations where jobs exist.
- Draft legislation for a comprehensive manpower bill along with an appraisal of the expected costs and benefits of implementing such a program. This, of course, would open the way to implementation of the Nixon proposals to bring private enterprise into the job and training picture more than it now is, perhaps by giving tax breaks to corporations that involve themselves in the project.
- Recommendations concerning the proposed increase in the minimum wage and its impact on employment opportunities. Shultz already has made it clear that he currently has reservations about the $2 minimum for which organized labor is calling.
- A report on the advisability of placing farm workers under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. Organized labor has long called for this as the only way to assure farm workers of their right to organize. Shultz has been quoted in the press as having expressed doubt on the grounds that they are too scattered and that there is a question of calling strikes during harvest peaks.
- **Establishment of a special task force to develop a basic policy with regard to public employes' labor disputes. Public employe unions are deeply concerned that government management groups are reluctant to deal with their organized labor on a fair basis; the "right to strike" is still highly controversial, and the techniques of free collective bargaining are far from adequate.**
- A report on the deficiencies of the current system of unemployment compensation, and recommendations as to how these shortcomings can be corrected. Such matters include uniformity among the states on compensation, the rate at which benefits should be paid, and the question of unemployment benefits for strikers.
- An appraisal of the present supply of skilled construction workers and the membership practices of construction unions, together with recommendations concerning this issue.
- An evaluation and recommendations concerning the role which the Davis-Bacon Act may have played in increased construction costs. This is somewhat of a surprise issue. Davis-Bacon provides for prevailing wages on government construction and it is not quite clear why the government should want to pay less than prevailing wages even to save money.
- Recommendations concerning new occupational safety legislation. Organized labor has been fighting steadily for federal legislation to meet the shocking death and accident rate in American industry. Business has been fighting to keep safety legislation on the state level where it has been woefully weak.

WARNING AGAINST "over-emphasis on voluntaryism," AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, center, declared that voluntary agencies alone can't meet basic national needs in health, housing and job-training. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. The AFL-CIO-produced program is heard on Mutual Radio, Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m.

NEGRO JOURNEYMEN—the first inducted by the Sheet Metal Workers—accept their new membership status with the union's Local 28 in New York City. They had been in an apprentice training program, coordinated by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Workers Defense League, since January 1965. Seated from left are Charlie Saunders, William Murphy, Bennie Newton, Robert Alston and Christopher Wiley. Standing are Herbert Hall; Charles Brenner, assistant program director; Ernest Green, program director, and Scott Green.

Repression of Unions Charged:

ILO Slates Probe Of Greek Arrests

Geneva—The Intl. Labor Organization's Governing Body has appointed a three-man commission to investigate charges that the Greek government has been repressing trade union rights.

The 48 worker, government and employer delegates to the Governing Body, the ILO's executive board, set up the commission during a three-day meeting here over the objections of the military dictatorship now in power in Athens.

In a note to the ILO, the Greek government attempted to sidestep the charges made by western worker delegates at the last ILO conference that it had dissolved trade unions and jailed their leaders in defiance of its ILO obligations.

"We are not aware of the arrest of any trade unionists," Greek authorities asserted. "In any case," the note continued, "anyone arrested and held in detention has been carrying on Communist and not trade union activities."

But Jean Moeri, chairman of the worker delegates, brushed aside on behalf of the workers' group the Greek objections to the appointment of the commission. He said that Athens "should have no fear of any impartial investigation if it has a clear conscience."

The proposal to hold the investigation was adopted without a vote after Moeri had reminded the board that "human rights are worth defending." The commission is to be headed by Lord Devlin, a longtime British jurist.

Worker delegates again led the defense of human rights when they challenged the inclusion of Morocco among the countries invited to send worker, government and labor representatives to an ILO meeting in October on the leather and footwear industry.

Rudolph Faupl of the Machinists, the U.S. worker delegate, speaking for all the workers, denounced the sending of an invitation to a country "where free trade unions do not exist."

This was an allusion to the sentencing to a year's imprisonment of the Moroccan worker delegate to last year's ILO conference because of a speech criticizing the government.

Announcing that the workers would not vote for the invitation to Morocco, Moeri told the board that it was "inadmissible" that a worker delegate should be arrested for a speech made at an ILO conference.

The Governing Body approved for submission to the June assembly a budget of $60,999,200 for the years 1970 and 1971.

It is the first time that the ILO has budgeted for a two-year period. The new practice was adopted to enable better planning of the ILO efforts to promote higher living and working standards the world over.

The new budget represents an annual increase over that for the current year of 7.1%.

Worker members of the Governing Body also launched a drive to have their chairman elected president of the ILO's 50th anniversary conference in June.

The election of Moeri, the Swiss head of the ILO's workers group since 1961, would be just recognition of the contribution of trade unionists to the first 50 years of ILO activities, the group said.

Key Labor Dept. Posts Filled by Administration

Art Fletcher, a special adviser on urban affairs to Washington's Gov. Daniel J. Evans (R), has been named by Pres. Nixon as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Wage & Labor Standards.

The President also announced nomination of Laurence H. Silberman as Solicitor of the Dept. of Labor. He is a lawyer with the appellate division, general counsel's office, National Labor Relations Board.

Fletcher, subject to Senate confirmation, will succeed to the post held in the Johnson Administration by Esther Peterson, now a legislative representative with the Clothing Workers.

Fletcher and James Farmer, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, are the highest ranking Negroes in the Administration so far.

An unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor in Washington last year, Fletcher became known for organizing black self-help projects in the state, initially in East Pasco, Wash. In 1967-1968 he served as a city councilman in Pasco.

Prior to coming to Washington, he was a legislative assistant to former Kansas Gov. Fred Hall (R) and later a teacher and special project director in the Berkeley, Calif., school system.

Fletcher received a bachelor of arts degree from Washburn University in Kansas in 1950. At Washburn, he won small college All-America honors in football. He later played professionally with the Los Angeles Rams and Baltimore Colts.

Hawaii Attorney

Before joining the NLRB in 1967, Silberman practiced law in Honolulu. He was admitted to the bar in Hawaii in 1962.

He has specialized in labor-management law in his practice and also has handled cases dealing with corporate problems and administrative law. He has lectured in labor law and legislation at the University of Hawaii.

A native of York, Pa., Silberman received a bachelor of arts degree from Dartmouth College in 1957 and a law degree from the Harvard Law School in 1961.

Upon confirmation as Solicitor, he will be the Labor Dept.'s chief legal officer and will supervise its legal activities including proceedings under the laws administered by the department.

Other recent nominations by the President include:

- Randolph W. Thrower of Atlanta, a tax lawyer and former instructor on taxation at Emory University law school, to be commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service. He succeeds Sheldon S. Cohen, who has resigned.
- Joseph H. Blatchford to replace Jack Hood Vaughan as head of the Peace Corps. Blatchford is executive director of Americans for Community Cooperation in Other Nations, a private community development organization working in Latin America.

Skills Training Pays Off With Higher Wages

Training for new skills taken under Manpower Development & Training Act programs brings most of the trainees sizable increases in their pay checks, the Labor Dept. concludes.

Its conclusion is based upon a study of the "before and after" earnings of more than 100,000 persons who completed MDTA training during 1965 and 1966. A report on the study reveals that median earnings for employed graduates of training went to $1.73 per hour, compared to $1.44 before training.

This is an increase of 20 percent in the average earnings level, and substantially greater than the average increase in wage levels in the overall economy during the same two-year period, the report points out.

Earnings of more than one-third of the graduates ranged from $2 to $3 per hour after completing training—more than 50 percent greater than the comparable portion of pre-training earnings.

The report noted that training courses helped a large number of workers at the bottom of the wage ladder—under the $1.25 an hour minimum wage at the time—climb to higher wage levels.

In other areas, the study found that three out of every five training graduates gained wage increases and the boosts for family heads generally were higher than for graduates with no family responsibilities.

New Trainees Seen Victims Of Job Cuts

The progress that government, employers and unions have made in placing hard-core unemployed in jobs and job training would be menaced by a rise in the overall jobless rate, a union leader told the National Alliance of Businessmen.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, representing Federation Pres. George Meany, stressed the importance to the nation of a full employment economy.

"A rise in unemployment would hit the most vulnerable workers hardest," he said, "those most recently hired, the least skilled, and particularly Negroes, other minorities and young workers."

Sullivan, who is president of the Service Employes, spoke of labor's efforts to bring the disadvantaged into the mainstream of employment, including the "buddy system" program of individual help.

He told the businessmen that upgrading—promotion opportunities on the job—"must also be on the agenda of any program designed to make effective use of the manpower potential of the nation."

And, Sullivan added, "for those who cannot fit into private employment, there is a need for a federal job creation program to provide jobs in the public sector in needed public services."

Pres. Nixon stopped in at the conference to tell the participants that the National Alliance of Businessmen's program to find jobs for the hard-core unemployed, started during the Johnson Administration, has "the complete, unqualified support of this Administration."

Nixon suggested that the program, now operating in virtually every major city, should be expanded into smaller cities and towns with unemployment problems.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz said the federally-financed training program operated by the businessmen's alliance, "is turning many of the jobless, the hopeless, into productive, self-respecting citizens."

He said the average disadvantaged person who is placed in a productive job:

- Will contribute $10,000 a year to the gross national product through his work.
- Will pay federal income taxes of about $241 in the first year of work.
- Will increase purchasing power for goods and services by $3,400.

New Safety Standards On Radiation Praised

(Continued from Page 1)

under federal law must continue to do so until 1971.

All government departments with any interest at all in radiation or atomic energy are represented on the inter-agency Federal Radiation Council. The council recommends safety standards to protect both workers and the public.

Additional Standards

In addition, the Interior Dept. issues its own standards under the Metal & Non-Metalic Mine Safety Act. When the government ceases to be the sole buyer of uranium concentrates, the Interior Dept. regulations would apply to mines selling to private industry.

After several years of controversy over what the standards should be, all three federal bodies acted in January, shortly before the change of administration.

The Labor Dept. adopted the standard which had been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO.

The technical term describing it is 4 Working Level Months (WLM). That is a means of measuring both the concentration of radiation and the period of exposure, based on a 40-hour week for a one-year period. The previous standard was 12 WLM, allowing mines to be exposed to three times as much radiation.

Defending the new standard, Taylor told the committee that a study of some 25.000 persons with an average of eight years employment at this concentration of radiation exposure showed no more cases of cancer than could be expected among the population at large.

By contrast, he said, miners working at higher concentrations have been found to have a much higher percentage of lung cancer than would be expected from the general population.

The Federal Radiation Council and the Interior Dept. also adopted a 4 WLM standard.

However, their standards would allow mines until Jan. 1, 1971, to reach that level. Until then, they could continue at the higher 12 WLM rate.

The Labor Dept. Walsh-Healey standards are immediately effective. However, a mine may be given an exemption until 1971 if it comes up with a plan to bring the exposure down to the 4 WLM standard by that date.

Taylor noted that the differences among the standards "are more apparent than real" and the adoption of the 4 WLM standard has been "long overdue."

The industry, he suggested, should have no difficulty in meeting the new standard well before the 1971 deadline.

Taylor noted that other industries have been required to go to some expense to meet federal, state and local regulations governing pollution. Thus the uranium mining industry, he suggested, has no cause to feel "unjustly singled out" because it is required to spend money to protect the lives and health of its workers.

Urban Family of Four:

$9,076 Budget Set For Moderate Living

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition, taxes have increased as a result of the federal income tax surcharge, higher social security taxes and higher state and local income taxes.

Government officials could not say how much more the budgets would be raised if updated to take account of these increases, but Labor Dept. records show that consumer prices have risen by about 7.5 percent since spring 1967.

Even without precise comparisons, other BLS studies show that earnings of the average worker fall considerably short of the moderate budget's income requirements, and in many cases even below the low budget's needs.

In March 1967—a month corresponding to the study period—average earnings for rank and file workers on private non-farm payrolls were $99.41 a week. On an annual basis, this amounted to $5,169, or $3,907 short of the moderate budget and $746 short of the low budget.

Area Costs Vary

The Labor Dept. emphasized that costs in each of the budgets vary widely depending on geographic location and size of the city. BLS supplied a breakdown of costs and separate budgets for each of the areas surveyed.

Chase defined the low budget as an "austere" one, but did not characterize the others. In the past, BLS has described a moderate budget as providing "a modest but adequate standard of living."

All three budgets assume "that maintenance of health and social well-being, the nurture of children, and participation in community activities are desirable and necessary goals."

In keeping with the government's position that cigarette smoking is "hazardous" to health, the budgets did not allow expenditures for cigarettes. There are allowances, however, for pipe tobacco, cigars and alcohol.

The department said that its studies show that "the lower the budget the larger the proportion of costs devoted to the necessities of life."

Basic Needs Listed

Consumption expenditures—food, housing, transportation, clothing, medical care, gifts, education and recreation—account for 82 percent of the low budget, 79 percent of the moderate budget and 76 percent of the higher budget.

When food and medical care costs are combined, they make up 35.9 percent of the low budget, 28.5 percent of the moderate budget and 23.6 percent of the higher budget.

The low budget provides less variety in food, more potatoes and dried beans, less fruit, less expensive cuts of meat, and fewer and cheaper restaurant meals than allowed in the moderate and higher budgets.

All three budgets provide for group hospital and surgical insurance, but only the high budget specified major medical insurance, which supplements basic hospital-surgical coverage.

Food costs averaged $1,644, $2,105 and $2,586 in the low, moderate and higher budgets. Medical care costs were set at $474, $477 and $497 respectively.

Here's how the budgets differ in other major categories:

Housing — Housing costs were $1,303 in the lower budget, which allowed for rental only without air conditioning, $2,230 in the moderate budget and $3,340 in the higher budget. Home ownership was assumed for a majority of families in the moderate and higher budgets.

Transportation—Costs averaged $446 in the low budget, $872 in the moderate budget and $1,127 in the higher budget. The differences resulted largely from the proportion of automobile ownership specified for each budget, the age of cars and how often they are replaced.

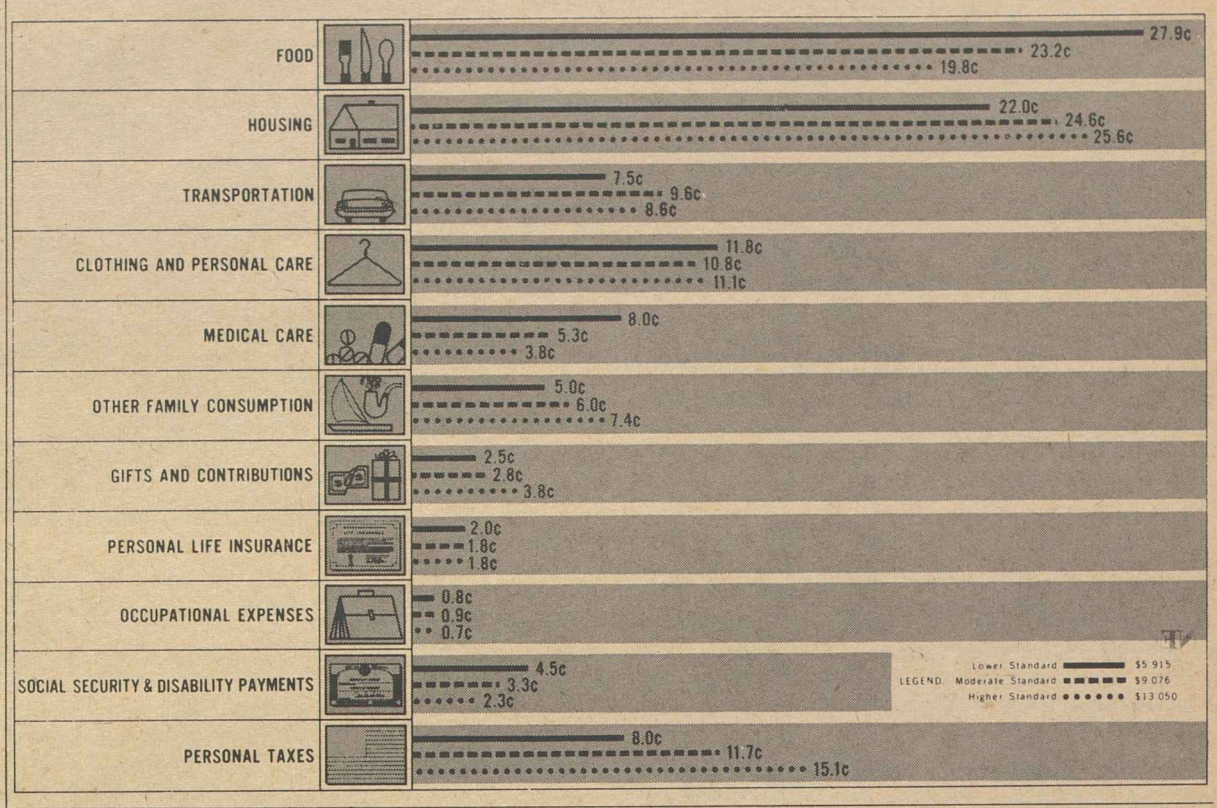
In addition, the low budget permits no out-of-town travel on planes, trains or other public vehicles, and no comprehensive insurance.

Clothing—Costs were $538 in the lower budget, and $767 and $1,139 in the moderate and higher budgets respectively. Clothing allowances varied slightly in quantity but considerably in quality.

Social security, taxes—Social security payments averaged $265 in the low budget and $303 in both of the other budgets. Taxes were $474 in the lower budget, $1,062 and $1,969 in the moderate and higher budgets.

The most expensive of the 39 areas covered in the study was Honolulu, priced at $7,246, $10,902 and $16,076 for the three budgets. The most economical was Austin, Tex. with budgets of $5,237, $7,952 and $11,299.

For a moderate budget, the most expensive areas, following Honolulu, were Boston; New York-Northeastern New Jersey; Hartford, Conn.; San Francisco-Oakland and Buffalo. If Fairbanks, Alaska, had been included in the survey it "undoubtedly" would have topped Honolulu, Chase said.



Maritime Unions Ask Congress To Plug Tax Leak of 'Runaways'

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. has asked Congress to plug a major tax loophole exploited by "runaway" shipowners to deprive the United States of large amounts of tax revenues and at the same time injure the U.S. merchant marine.

O. William Moody Jr., administrator of the department, made the request in testimony presented to the House Ways & Means Committee.

Moody assailed the tax exemption allowed to runaway ship operators—U.S. corporations which organize foreign subsidiaries, chiefly in Liberia and Panama, to engage in international trade involving the United States. The practice has become a matter of "great concern" to the AFL-CIO maritime group, Moody said, "because of the detrimental impact it has had upon the national economy, the maritime industry and the workers who must depend upon it for a livelihood."

"The operation of foreign flag ships to carry cargoes from a foreign subsidiary of a U.S. corporation to the U.S. parent company has become a major tax avoidance problem," Moody told the congressmen.

He cited the following advantages enjoyed by runaway flag vessels and their owners:

"1—The earnings of the runaway flag ships are wholly exempt from taxation in the United States and, in fact, are excluded in computing the gross income of the foreign corporation.

"2—The runaway avoids payment of wages to American seamen at the U.S. scale and dodges U.S. safety and other maritime regulations, along with taxes.

"3—The runaway is enabled to use the money he has made at the expense of the American taxpayer and American wage earner to build ships abroad where wages are substandard. Then he operates more ships under foreign flags while we watch our own merchant fleet evaporate."

Moody asked the committee members to take note that at the present time major U.S. oil companies alone operate 314 tankers under foreign flags, and 63 other runaway ships currently operate in the bulk ore trade with the U.S. steel, aluminum and gypsum industries owning most of them.

"These runaways," Moody testified, "not only represent a net tax loss to the United States; they then turn around and act as modern-day 'commerce raiders' by undercutting the American-flag fleet in the carriage of U.S. export-import trade.

"At the end of 1968, foreign-flag vessels were carrying some 93 percent of our exports and imports. Many of the foreigners were American-owned runaway vessels."

For practical reasons, Moody did not propose outright repeal of the exemption. However, he told the congressmen:

"There is no reason why the exemption could not be limited so as not to exempt the earnings of ships or aircraft under foreign registry which are directly or indirectly owned by U.S. citizens or U.S. corporations.

"This would mean that the tankers, ore carriers and other special cargo ships registered in Liberia and Panama would be taxable under the rules applicable to other foreign subsidiaries where the stock of the foreign shipping firm is owned or controlled by U.S. corporations. It would eliminate the runaway flag and limit the exemption strictly to foreign-owned ships and aircraft."

Moody concluded: "Our concern is for all workers as well as union members who must suffer if they are forced to pay a disproportionate share of taxes to make up for losses made possible in the high income brackets because of deficiencies in the law."

Three Budget Standards For Metropolitan Areas

The annual cost of living in 39 cities for a four-person family on three economic levels in the spring of 1967:

	Lower Budget	Moderate Budget	Higher Budget
Honolulu	$7,246	$10,902	$16,076
New York	6,021	9,977	14,868
Boston	6,251	9,973	14,568
Hartford	6,422	9,833	13,814
San Francisco-Oakland	6,571	9,774	14,079
Buffalo	6,083	9,624	13,679
Milwaukee	6,104	9,544	13,636
Seattle	6,520	9,550	13,486
Minneapolis-St. Paul	6,058	9,399	13,348
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	6,223	9,358	13,307
Chicago	6,104	9,334	13,325
Los Angeles	6,305	9,326	13,645
Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	6,257	9,257	13,199
Cleveland	5,915	9,262	12,997
Indianapolis	6,124	9,232	13,111
Washington	6,133	9,273	13,419
Portland, Me.	5,951	9,195	12,660
St. Louis	6,002	9,140	12,813
San Diego	6,002	9,209	13,461
Denver	5,905	9,080	13,011
Philadelphia	5,898	9,079	13,131
Detroit	5,873	8,981	12,911
Green Bay, Wis.	5,714	8,955	12,944
Kansas City, Mo.	5,957	8,965	12,732
Lancaster, Pa.	5,823	8,960	12,610
Wichita, Kan.	5,978	8,907	12,595
Bakersfield, Calif.	5,779	8,882	12,765
Cincinnati	5,702	8,826	12,283
Pittsburgh	5,841	8,764	12,551
Baltimore	5,820	8,685	12,728
Durham, N. C.	5,570	8,688	12,431
Dayton, Ohio	5,796	8,636	12,392
Atlanta	5,597	8,328	11,846
Baton Rouge	5,402	8,348	12,375
Dallas	5,607	8,345	12,157
Nashville	5,677	8,388	12,055
Houston	5,542	8,301	11,897
Orlando, Fla.	5,419	8,227	12,024
Austin, Tex.	5,237	7,952	11,299

Conductors Net 12.5% Package In Rail Accord

Cleveland—Railroad conductors represented by the United Transportation Union will receive a wage-benefits package valued at 12.5 percent over 18 months under terms of a settlement announced here.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna said the union has reached agreement in a 20-month-old dispute involving more than 20,000 employes on the nation's railroads. The workers formerly were represented by the Conductors & Brakemen, now part of UTU.

The union said wage increases for conductors on a daily wage basis are to be applied in increments of 5 percent retroactive to July 1, 1968, 2 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969, and 3 percent on July 1, 1969. Conductors paid on a mileage basis will get 3 percent in the first increment, with other increments the same as those granted daily-rate employes.

In addition, the equivalent of a 1 percent pay increase plus 32 cents an hour will be added to the basic daily rates as of July 1, 1969, and 40 cents an hour will be added on that same date to the pay of conductors on certain hourly paid runs.

The settlement, UTU said, also includes improvements in vacations and paid holidays, plus increases in carrier-paid liability insurance.

Luna noted that the agreement follows the lines of an emergency board's recommendations, which he had urged as a basis for settlement.

Over 5-Year Extension:

Showdown Expected On Aid to Education

(Continued from Page 1)

ported Republican proposals to substitute "block grants" to states instead of earmarked funds for the neediest school districts, said she had "serious reservations" about the bill.

Some minor changes were made in the bill, the most controversial of which would add children from families living in public housing to the "impact" aid program. This is the program, popular with Congress although not with the Executive Branch, which provides extra money for schools attended by children of government employes and servicemen.

A Republican attempt to limit the impact program by excluding from the count families of government employes above specified income levels was rejected.

The extension bill would authorize about $5 billion a year for the aid to education programs, up somewhat from the present limit. That figure can be misleading, however, since the budget requests and the congressional appropriations for the existing program have consistently been less than half of the amount authorized.

The AFL-CIO, in its testimony, strongly urged that Congress fully fund existing programs before trying to add on new proposals. Walter G. Davis, the federation's education director, said available funds have been "spread too thin," resulting in "a case of too little money and too many poor children."

In House floor action, Democrats made Republicans sweat a bit before approving an Administration-sought bill raising the limit on the national debt.

Such legislation is periodically necessary to meet the fluctuations in the government's cash on hand, but during the Johnson Administration Republicans voted nearly solidly against every such bill.

This time the shoe was on the other foot. Pres. Nixon appealed to Congress to vote a $12 million increase in the debt limit "as promptly as possible" so the government can continue to pay its bills. The Republican leadership urged GOP members at a party caucus to back the President's request.

House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) noted pointedly that during the eight years of the Johnson Administration, on 10 roll-call votes, there were only 21 Republican votes for lifting the debt ceiling. And some Democrats noted bitterly that their Republican opponents in campaigns had used their votes for temporary increases in the debt limit to attack them as "spenders."

With the Democrats in the majority in Congress, they could have retaliated. But, McCormack told the GOP, "I like healthy conversions," and the bill was passed, 313-92. Some Democrats held back their votes until they were sure most Republicans were recorded for the increase.

The House also followed through on pay increases for members of Congress and top government executives by boosting the pay of the Vice President and Speaker of the House to $62,500 a year, and raising the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate and the president pro tempore of the Senate to $55,000. The increase was in line with raises given other top officials on the basis of recommendations from a presidential commission.

The Senate had little business before it, after having voted 83-15 ratification of the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

Its committees were active, however, with hearings on a broad range of subjects including a number of consumer issues.

Testimony was heard on proposals to establish a Dept. of Consumer Affairs, on coal mine health and safety, on drug prices, on reform of the Federal Trade Commission and on product guarantees.

At a Senate Appropriations subcommittee meeting, Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin said he hoped to send to Congress soon a bill to expand and liberalize the food stamp program. He said he could not give the details yet.

Hardin told the subcommittee that between 6 million and 14 million Americans suffer from malnutrition. Although there has been no official announcement, it has been widely reported that a cabinet-level committee headed by Hardin has recommended to Pres. Nixon that funds to feed the hungry be increased by about $1 billion over the next four years.

GOOD HEALTH DAY is a day off with pay for these Amalgamated Laundry Workers from Sullivan County, N.Y. They used it to visit their union's Joint Board health center in New York City and take the medical and physical examinations called for by their ACWA contract. Shown at the center, above, are members of Laundry Workers Local 326 from three laundries in Monticello, Liberty and Woodridge, N.Y. They are among 17,000 ACWA members covered by the unusual "health day off" benefit.

Parley Set on Labor's Role In Community

The 14th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services will be held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, on May 18-22, the federation announced.

More than 700 delegates and observers—union officers, leaders in the areas of health and welfare and 150 full-time AFL-CIO Community Services representatives—will spend the four days exploring the role of labor in a changing community.

Probe Community

Speakers, workshops and discussion groups will put the American community under examination.

Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services Activities, said the conference will seek answers to:

"What are the guidelines for developing community service leadership from the ranks of labor that will benefit the entire community? When new services are needed—can new agencies be organized and ineffective ones dissolved—and through cooperation or through conflict?"

The conference's objective is to come up not only with answers, but with plans for implementing them "through sound community organization and constructive social action," he said.

Credit Crunch Tightens As Prime Rate Climbs

The cost of borrowing money soared again as the nation's largest banks increased the interest rate they charge on loans to their richest and most credit-worthy customers, usually large corporations.

This "prime" interest rate was boosted from 7 to 7.5 percent first by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., New York's fourth largest bank, and within hours by other banks in large cities across the nation.

It was the fourth increase in less than four months. On Dec. 2 the prime rate was upped from 6.25 to 6.5 percent; on Dec. 18 it was raised to 6.75 percent; and on Jan. 7 it went to 7 percent.

Most commercial banks announcing the rate increase did so without explanation. However, some bankers contended that the action was taken because available lending funds have dwindled in the prevailing tight money situation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its midwinter meeting, pointed out that increases in prime rates "raise interest rates all along the line—to medium-sized and small businesses, to home-buyers, farmers, consumers and the government."

These high costs for borrowed money, the council said, "are being built into the price structure, from manufacturer to retailer and consumer—to the profit of the banks and other lenders."

"In addition," it added, "these high interest rates, accompanied by the Federal Reserve's squeeze on bank credit, threaten a sharp slowdown of economic activities."

The reaction to the latest increase in the prime rate was mixed.

Asked at the White House about the hike in the bellwether bank lending charge, Ronald Ziegler, Pres. Nixon's press secretary, said the Administration wants to attack the causes of inflation rather than a "result," such as the prime rate rise.

Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Banking Committee, called on the Administration to act to roll back the rate increase, which he compared to "legalized robbery."

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.), chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, announced that the committee would hold hearings to find out if the Administration has any plans to "get interest rates back to a normal and reasonable level."

Chairman Paul McCracken of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, termed the rate increase a "perfectly normal" response to mounting inflation.

Following a speech in Washington, McCracken refused to answer a question as to how long he thought the Federal Reserve Board's 5.5 percent discount rate "might survive" in light of the prime rate increase.

Some economists contended that the new prime rate would "cool" the economy and help control inflation. But others stressed that it would add to pressure on prices.

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Meany Asks Amendment Drive For Direct Election of President

(Continued from Page 1)

plan and all other alternatives that have been proposed, Meany said, is that they could result in electing a President who received fewer votes than an opponent.

At the Senate hearings, Meany endorsed the proposal by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) and 40 other senators. It would provide that the winner of a nationwide popular vote be elected President if he receives at least 40 percent of the total vote. If no candidate received 40 percent of the vote, there would be a runoff election between the two top candidates.

Meany stressed that the amendment should also authorize Congress to adopt uniform age and residency requirements for voting and eligibility requirements for getting on the ballot. He reiterated labor's belief that all persons 18 or older should be eligible to vote.

Three times in the nation's history, Meany noted, the loser of the popular vote has been chosen President. The "compromise" that gave the 1876 election to Rutherford B. Hayes over Samuel J. Tilden, Meany said, involved a deal "that paved the way for the deprivation and postponement of equal voting and civil rights for Negroes and other minorities for a period of nearly 90 years."

It was just such a "deal," he added, that third party candidate George Wallace "dreamed of" in the 1968 election.

As for the Electoral College, Meany said, the AFL-CIO agrees with both Presidents Nixon and Johnson that "whatever else is done, the individual electors should be abolished."

On the present procedure of throwing the election into the House of Representatives if no candidate receives an electoral majority, with each state having a single vote, Meany commented:

"It is hard to imagine how a more archaic or totally unrepresentative system could have been devised."

As for a proposal to allocate electoral votes by congressional districts instead of giving all of a state's votes to the popular vote winner in that state, it would have resulted in the election of Nixon over John F. Kennedy in 1960.

Nixon would have had a 278-245 majority in electoral votes, even though his popuar vote total was lower.

The only way to carry out the intent of the American people in presidential elections, Meany emphasized, is through direct, popular vote election of the President.

James Reynolds Heads Shipping Association

James J. Reynolds, former Under Secretary of Labor, has been named president of the American Institute of Merchant Shipping, a trade association representing primarily the shipping companies receiving federal subsidies.

U.S. Standards Backed for Job Injury Benefits

The AFL-CIO thanked the chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee for sponsoring a bill to establish federal workmen's compensation standards and expressed hope that hearings can be held soon.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) that the AFL-CIO "for many years" has strongly favored federal standards for state workmen's compensation programs.

He noted that the Perkins bill would require that state laws meet the benefit standards in the federal Longshore & Harbor Workers' Act. While this is a "worthwhile approach," Biemiller noted, "I would want to call your attention to the fact that we think the Longshore & Harbor Workers' Act itself needs some improvement" and bills are pending to raise its benefits.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, March 29, 1969 | No. 13

Nixon to Cut Back Budget, Calls for Surtax Extension

Real Wages Show Drop Over Year

By Duane Emme

The purchasing power of rank-and-file workers' pay checks in February dropped below the year-earlier level for the first time in 13 months, the Labor Dept. reported.

The decline in real spendable earnings—from January and over the year—occurred as the Consumer Price Index rose four-tenths of 1 percent to 124.6 percent of the 1957-59 base period.

The February CPI, up 4.7 percent from a year ago, means that it costs $12.46 to buy goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 period.

Gross average weekly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers rose an average of 37 cents over the month to $111, as a result of a 1-cent advance in average hourly earnings.

Weekly take-home pay for the worker with three dependents averaged $97.25 in February, a gain of 28 cents over January. For the worker with no dependents, take-home pay increased 28 cents to an average of $88.31.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted to account for price increases since 1957-59—averaged $78.05 a week for the worker with three dependents in February, and $70.87 for the worker with no dependents. These figures were down 9 and 6 cents respectively from January.

For the worker with three dependents, real earnings were down 11 cents from February 1968, and for the worker with no dependents they were 91 cents below a year ago.

Real earnings advanced in mining, construction and several other industries on a year-to-year comparison, but these increases were more than offset by declines in

(Continued on Page 6)

LAS VEGAS SHOWGIRLS and entertainers dump their picket signs after the Guild of Variety Artists negotiated a 50 percent increase in wages and benefits to avert a strike. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Hill-Burton Overhaul:

Major Shifts Urged In Hospital Aid Plan

The AFL-CIO called for a "fundamental revamping" of the 23-year-old Hill-Burton hospital construction program and the Nixon Administration urged a "radical redirection" of the program.

But the similarities didn't go much beyond that in testimony before a House Commerce subcommittee.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the subcommittee that the program should be expanded to meet the urgent need for comprehensive health care in urban poverty areas.

The quarter-million people in the Watts area of Los Angeles, he cited as an example, now must depend on the distant county general hospital for both in-patient and outpatient medical care.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch said the government should end direct aid for hospital construction and substitute a program of loan guarantees. This wouldn't cost the government anything unless a hospital defaulted on its loan.

A considerably smaller amount of money could then be turned over to the states in "block grants," Finch said. The states would be able to use the bulk of the money as they saw fit for outpatient clinics, neighborhood health centers, nursing homes and other medical services.

Finch said continuation of direct hospital construction aid along with other expanded programs in a bill by Commerce Committee Chairman Harley O. Staggers (D-W. Va.) would be too costly.

It would, he said, "have an impact on the federal budget which is not consonant with this Administration's efforts to stem inflationary forces and establish patterns of greater federal fiscal responsibility."

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Meany Warns on Slashing Programs

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Nixon told Congress the federal budget must be cut and high taxes continued "to counter the upward spiral of prices and wages."

He urged continuation of the 10 percent tax surcharge and extension of excise taxes. Even though this alone would result in a budget surplus, Nixon said he will propose cuts to bring federal spending "significantly below" the Johnson Administration budget and return even more money to the treasury.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany served notice that labor will oppose "any meat-axe approach to budget-cutting."

There are "vital" government programs "which must not be cut," Meany said, and "many others where expenditures must be increased." In the latter category, he said, "are those expenditures designed to meet America's urban crisis, for relief in this area can no longer be delayed."

If the surtax needs to be extended, Meany said, it should be accompanied by major tax reforms to make it "fair." He listed these priority reforms:

- "The surtax on corporations should be double that placed on individuals. The profits of American corporations are the key source of inflation in 1969.
- "An immediate minimum tax should be applied to the large amounts of personal and corporate income that now escape federal taxation. . . . The same rate as the surtax should be applied to excluded income that results from major loopholes — capital gains, oil and mineral depletion allow-

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Construction Unions Push Safety Bill

More workers were killed in the construction industry last year than in any other U.S. industry, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said in urging Congress to enact a proposed construction safety bill.

Since 1959, there has been no year in which fewer than 2,300 construction workers were killed on the job, nor less than 209,000 such workers disabled, Department Pres. C. J. Haggerty told the Senate Labor subcommittee in a statement presented by Department Legislative Dir. Walter J. Mason.

Pointing out that 2,800 additional workers have died since Haggerty testified last year before the House Labor Committee, his statement asked "how many construction workers must be killed . . . to see safety legislation enacted?"

Haggerty noted a Bureau of Labor Statistics report that 42 million man-days of work were lost in 1967 because of work stoppages. But construction workers alone had almost

(Continued on Page 8)

NLRB Rules Strikers Retain Voting Status

The National Labor Relations Board has ruled that economic strikers whose jobs have been filled remain part of the bargaining unit and have the right to vote in unit elections within a year after the start of the strike.

The board noted that the ruling revised its "approach to this matter" to conform with the intent of Congress in the Landrum-Griffin Act.

It ordered C. H. Guenther & Son, Inc., doing business in San Antonio, Tex., as Pioneer Flour Mills, to negotiate new contract terms with Brewery Workers Local 110 and to return union strikers to the jobs filled between May 3 and Aug. 4, 1967, by "new untrained employes."

During 1966 negotiations on a new contract the union went on strike. Of 96 employes in the bargaining unit, 79 actively supported the strike, 16 con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Senate Unit Issues Call For Farm Union Rights

There is "no logical reason" why farm workers should be denied the legal right to organize and bargain collectively, a Senate Labor subcommittee emphasized.

Until farm workers are given that right, it added, there will be ever-increasing "strife" in the agriculture industry and Congress must assume major blame for the situation.

In those terms, the annual report of the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor called for inclusion of agriculture under the National Labor Relations Act as the first of a series of recommendations.

In other areas, it proposed:

- Extending for five years the Migrant Health Act and expansion of its services. The law, which allows federal grants toward upgrading health services for migrant workers, expires next year.
- Revamping or extending federal food-assistance programs to reach the migrant poor, or developing entirely new nutrition programs to combat hunger, and malnutrition among migrants.
- Stronger enforcement of existing housing codes governing health, sanitation and environment at migrant labor camps.
- A full-scale survey of the Economic Opportunity Act with a view toward increasing the number

(Continued on Page 7)

Timber Output Lag Threatens Housing, Jobs

The nation's timber production must be increased as rapidly as good conservation practices permit in order to bring down the sky-high price of lumber, a Carpenters' officer told Congress.

Peter E. Terzick, treasurer of the Carpenters, said the shortage of timber has hurt both the union's 80,000 members directly employed in the lumber industry and carpenters working in the construction industry.

He told a House Banking subcommittee that the shortage of timber to meet both domestic and export demand sent lumber and plywood prices up nearly 70 percent last year—even though wages in the industry rose less than 6 percent.

Wrongly Blamed

He cited the disparity, Terzick said, because "too often labor is made the most convenient whipping boy in situations of this kind."

Recently-enacted restrictions on exports of logs to Japan "should help to ease the pressure on log supplies," Terzick said. But beyond that, he urged, the federal government should act to increase timber production on federal lands—with rigid conservation controls and without infringing on scenic areas.

Terzick told the subcommittee that some 30 mills in Oregon and Washington have been forced to close in the past few years because of the timber shortage. And the added cost of building materials has hit the housing industry. "Whatever tends to increase the cost of construction also tends to shrink the volume of building," he noted.

Hearst Voting Favors Unions By 62-1 Margin

Los Angeles—It was unions 1,560, Hearst 25 when the National Labor Relations Board finally counted the ballots of striking and locked-out employes of Hearst's Herald-Examiner newspaper here.

The ballots, cast in a Dec. 12-14 election nearly a year after the strike-lockout started, were counted after Hearst dropped a court suit and ballot challenges. The count showed that members of eight unions voted in favor of continued union representation by a 62-1 margin.

The elections, sought by the unions and opposed by Hearst, preserve bargaining rights for a year from the date of certification.

The vote count showed the Newspaper Guild won in its bargaining unit, 664-19; Printing Pressmen, 266-3; Typographical Union, 248-0; ITU Mailers, 243-1; Stereotypers, 90-2; Paper Handlers, 27-0; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 10-0; Machinists, 12-0.

A spokesman for the unions said the election "removes all doubt that Herald-Examiner workers want union representation." Hearst "should now realize that he cannot get rid of the unions" and should "promptly enter negotiations in good faith" to settle the dispute, he declared.

The paper has attempted to operate with the aid of strikebreakers since Dec. 15, 1967—the date the Guild and the IAM struck and Hearst locked out members of the other unions.

AIR POLLUTION control requires diligent effort by union members in their communities, Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel stressed at a USWA conference on air pollution in Washington. John J. Sheehan, seated, the union's legislative director, was chairman.

Strike Insurance Plan Weighed by Contractors

A proposed strike insurance plan under which building contractors would be indemnified for work stoppages due to any type of labor dispute was reported by the Bureau of National Affairs in its Daily Labor Report for Mar. 19.

The publication said representatives of contractors and a non-U.S. firm affiliated with Lloyd's of London will meet in the British capitol in May to work out final details.

Daily Labor Report said that "if no hitch develops in the planned time table," a program open to all employers and companies "allied with the construction industry" will be in operation by next January.

Insurance purchasers would be indemnified for project interruptions up to 60 days a year growing out of stoppages caused by any type of labor dispute — strikes, picketing, boycotts and lockouts, on the job-site as well as off.

The insurance will be open for purchase by contractors whether union or non-union; subcontractors, suppliers, project owners, construction equipment manufacturers and others, the publication said.

Only individual polices will be sold. There will be no multi-employer group insurance. The proposed plan defines a labor dispute as one involving union organizing, union recognition, jurisdictional disputes, primary, secondary and consumer boycotts, area standards picketing, lockouts conducted by multi-employer groups.

Premiums would be geared to the amount of daily indemnity preferred by the insured. No indemnities would be paid during the first 10 days of a work stoppage but would begin on the 11th day and continue to a maximum of 60 days in any one year, according to Daily Labor Report.

The BNA publication said the plan was revealed to members of the Associated General Contractors of America at its 50th anniversary convention Mar. 17-20 in Washington. It was the product of a study by a subcommittee set up by AGC 18 months ago.

The subcommittee, headed by J. N. Matich of the Matich Corp., Colton, Calif., contractors, was instructed to investigate the feasibility of an effective strike insurance plan to "help correct the imbalance at the bargaining table."

The subcommittee was dissolved after its final report was accepted by AGC's executive committee and board of directors, Daily Labor Report said.

New Mexico Senate Kills 3rd R-T-W Bid

Santa Fe—A final attempt to put over a "right-to-work" law in New Mexico was soundly beaten just before the 1969 session of the state legislature adjourned.

A move to attach the union shop ban to a human rights bill was defeated in the Senate, 30-12. Earlier, a House committee had attached "right to work" to the same bill but it was knocked out, 41-29, on the House floor.

The House earlier rejected a measure to bring "right to work" before the electorate in either a general or special election as a constitutional amendment.

Abel Presses Union Role:

Steel Union Spurs Air Pollution Fight

Air pollution "can be controlled" and Steelworkers' members must play a major role in helping to control it, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel emphasized to union representatives in Washington.

Abel addressed 250 district and local union officers at a two-day conference on air pollution sponsored by the Steelworkers in cooperation with the National Air Pollution Control Administration.

The NAPCA was set up under the Air Quality Act of 1967 which provides for establishment of air-quality control regions and makes states within these regions responsible for setting pollution control standards.

Conference workshops, panels and speakers discussed ways in which the union's members can best participate in public hearings that will precede the adoption of standards in the various regions.

Abel said that Steelworkers must become "personally involved" in the hearings because "in many cases our various plants are the greatest cause of air pollution in our communities."

Pointing to an "even more compelling reason" for union members to get involved, he added, "The ruination of our health may well be the risk which will be taken for the lack of action."

Abel pointed out that the type of standards to be set will depend upon the extent to which the public and workers participate in hearings since "those who are the cause of the pollution will also participate."

"If you do not participate," he warned, "then the standards may well be determined . . . by those who have a vested interest in the industrial facilities."

John T. Middleton, commissioner of the NAPCA, explained the provisions of the act and pointed out that the conference was well-timed since nearly all of the hearings are still to get under way.

He said Steelworkers are strategically located to participate because most steel is produced in about 20 large metropolitan areas and by the end of 1969 most of these areas will be included in control regions.

George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research noted that the conference was in keeping with the federation's "deep concern over air pollution as a national menace." He added, "We hope that your example will become contagious."

The AFL-CIO, Taylor said, had wanted an even stronger air pollution control program than is provided for in the 1967 law and is now seeking amendments to the act.

Taylor said these changes should give the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. authority to set standards for the emission of pollutants from power plants, steel mills and refineries; strengthen the law's enforcement powers and provide for more research on developing electric powered vehicles.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) told the conference that Congress must strengthen air pollution control programs and provide adequate funds to carry them out. "Our record must be better in the future than it has been in the past," he declared.

Mayor John B. Nicosia of East Chicago, Ind., described air pollution control equipment now being installed by Inland Steel Corp. and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. in his city.

Nicosia was instrumental in getting the companies to act after he won election in 1963 on a platform that included a pledge to do something about air pollution.

Labor Dept. Names 2 Manpower Aides

Arnold R. Weber, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower, has announced the appointment of Joseph A. Pichler as his special assistant and David O. Williams as special assistant to Manpower Administrator J. Nicholas Peet.

West Virginia Highway Laborers Sue Governor Over Mass Firings

Charleston—West Virginia State Roads Commission employes filed suit in federal court here accusing Gov. Arch A. Moore (R) of violating their constitutional rights to join a union.

The 3,500 highway workers, members of the Laborers, went on strike Mar. 3 after the state refused to recognize the union, establish a seniority system or provide machinery for appeal of grievances.

The governor announced in a television broadcast Mar. 11 that roads commission employes are "hereby released for neglect of duty."

The suit was filed by the Laborers District Council of West Virginia and employes from each of the roads commission's 10 districts when the Moore administration refused a mediation plan offered by the union.

The Laborers charged that the firing of the highway workers was a "drastic, illegal action" in reprisal for their union activity. It charged also that the administration then "set about trying to break the strike by hiring strikebreakers" to man the highway department.

"But those efforts have failed," the Laborers said. "The picket lines have held. The strike remains 90 percent effective."

The lawsuit charges that the constitutional rights of employes were violated by the governor because the U.S. Constitution "grants public employes the right to join" or form a union of their own choice.

"This doctrine was laid down," the union said, "in two recent federal court decisions—in St. Louis, Mo., and Charlotte, N.C. Both rulings held that public employes have a right, under the 1st and 14th amendments, to join unions."

In St. Louis, the court said "the guarantee of the right of assembly protects more than the right to attend a meeting; it includes the right to express one's attitudes or philosophies by membership in a group or by affiliation with it, or by other lawful means. . . ."

The union statement noted that the St. Louis court also ruled that under the Civil Rights Act of 1871, employes can sue if their constitutional rights are violated.

The state employes charged that the governor, in addition to violating the civil rights of road employes, also had no authority under state law to fire the employes.

The suit asks back pay for the employes from the date of their discharge and an order directing Moore and the roads commission to meet with the union to discuss employes grievances and working conditions.

The mass firings rallied statewide support behind the strikers, their union said. It reported that demonstrations are being held daily by union members, university students, and others.

Edward Modes Dies, Pilots' PR Director

Edward C. Modes, public relations director for the Air Line Pilots and editor of the union magazine since 1946, died of a stroke in Cheverly, Md., at 52. Funeral services were scheduled Mar. 28 at Laurel, Md., with burial in Catonsville, Md.

Born in Richmond, Va., Modes graduated from William Jewell College with a journalism degree and was a reporter for United Press, the Detroit News and other papers. He was a member of the Intl. Labor Press Association, the Public Relations Society of America, the Aviation & Space Writers Association and other groups.

First Six-Day Week:

Vegas Entertainers Win 50% Increase

Las Vegas, Nev.—With the Las Vegas labor movement united solidly behind them, 600 entertainers have negotiated a new three-year agreement with the plush hotels here, winning a 50 percent boost in wages and fringe benefits plus their first six-day week.

Settlement came at a gruelling 18-hour negotiating session in the face of a threat by the American Guild of Variety Artists to strike the multi-billion-dollar hotels lining the Las Vegas "Strip."

The Southern Nevada Trades & Labor Council had given official sanction to the proposed AGVA strike, and had served notice on management that some 18,000 unionists—employed as musicians, stagehands, culinary workers, bartenders and the like at the hotels—would refuse to cross AGVA picket lines.

The new contract provides a first-year basic minimum of $228 weekly for a schedule of 13 shows in six days. The previous rate was $193 for 15 shows in seven days. This represents an increase of 36 percent in the first year. The contract also calls for 4 percent boosts in the second and third years, bringing the minimum to $237 in 1970 and $246 in 1971.

The contract calls for payment of an additional $17.54 per show for all shows over 13 in the course of the six-day week, with double premium of $36.48 for each show on the seventh day. These per-show minimums increase by 4 percent in each of the succeeding years. The agreement sets a basic six-hour work day for five days, and an eight-hour day on the sixth day, and provides for time-and-one-half for all hours beyond those ranges.

Entertainers also won supplemental pay of $50 per week in those cases where chorus performers are also called on to perform specialty numbers, an increase in rehearsal pay to $125 from the former level of $60 for a 35-hour week, and an end to the practice whereby management was allowed to demand six free hours of "brush-up" rehearsal weekly.

The contract also contains the first vacation and sick pay provisions in AGVA's history here. Under the terms of the agreement, 1 percent of earnings will be set aside for vacations and another 1 percent for sick pay in the second year, with these amounts rising to 2 percent for each fund in 1971.

In the final hours of bargaining, the rank-and-file union negotiating committee held firm for contractual language to guarantee entertainers the right to respect the picket lines of fellow unionists at the Strip hotels. First such provision ever to appear in an AGVA collective bargaining agreement, it was included in the Las Vegas contract in recognition of the fact that the entertainers could not have won so sweeping a victory had it not been for the support of other unions which have bargaining agreements with the hotels.

Sec.-Treas. Ted Lawson of the Central Labor Council and James Gildea, assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, sat in on the marathon negotiations. Heading the union bargaining team were AGVA's second vice president, Penny Singleton, the former "Blondie" of movie fame, and General Counsel Howard Schulman.

VISITING GRAPE STRIKERS are treated to free haircuts by members of Barbers Local 548 in Chicago. The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee team is in Chicago to press the boycott of California table grapes. The barbers are, from left, Jose Medellin, Jesus Hurta and Fernando Estralla, owner of the shop. The farm workers are Eliseo Medina, Jorge Robles, Alfredo Deavila and Roy Mendez.

Job Blacklisting Service Linked To Right-Wing 'Church League'

The right-wing Church League of America has been charged with operating a "blacklisting business" that gives employers a secret check into the background of job applicants.

The charge was made by the Institute for American Democracy (IAD), a non-profit organization which exposes extremists on both the left and right. Its board includes leaders in labor, religion, business and government.

Details of the blacklisting service were explained by Charles R. Baker, IAD's executive secretary, in an article in the March issue of the organization's newsletter, Homefront.

This is how the setup works, based on letters and a flyer being sent to businessmen in the Chicago, Philadelphia and New York areas, Baker said:

For as little as $5 a head, prospective employers can get a check into what the Church League terms the "philosophy of life" of job-seekers.

The individual job applicant has no way of knowing about the check and there is no defense against wrong identification.

Employers are told that for a $1,000 "donation," they can get checks on 50 names, with additional checks at $5 each. Even if they don't use the service, employers can write off the "donation" as a tax deductible contribution, CLA says.

Name checks are made against the Church League's files, which the organization claims "are the most reliable, comprehensive and complete, and second only to those of the FBI."

According to Baker, the Church League has boasted that it has file cards of nearly 3 million persons, groups and publications "which serve the Communist cause," and has claimed to have a working relationship with law enforcement groups.

Prospective clients are sent a promotional letter warning that "our working forces include more than a few radicals, socialists, revolutionaries, Communists and troublemakers of all sorts."

"Colleges and schools are educating thousands more who will soon be seeking employment," the letter adds.

The Church League points out that while employers can easily check the "educational and professional background" of job seekers, little is being done to learn their "philosophy of life," which is "of paramount importance."

Baker identified the Church League of America as a right-wing group that provides a "library function" for a variety of other right-wing outfits. It lists Major Edgar Bundy as its executive secretary.

The Church League's catalog, Baker noted, features materials from the John Birch Society and the Carl McIntyre complex. Last winter, Bundy was a guest on Birch member Dean Manion's Radio and TV Forum.

In 1967, the last year for which reports are available, the tax exempt Church League reported an income of $280,195, largely from contributions, Baker said.

Supreme Court Lifts State Curb on Pickets

Railroad unions won a round in their six-year-old contract dispute with the Florida East Coast Railway when the Supreme Court ruled that state governments and state courts may not interfere with peaceful picketing.

By a 4-3 vote, with two justices not participating, the court reversed a Florida District Court of Appeals decision, made in 1966, that the Railroad Trainmen and other unions could not picket the Jacksonville, Fla., terminal except at one reserved gate. The terminal is owned by the FEC and two other railroads.

The high court opinion, by Justice John H. Harlan, noted that the case arises out of the nation's longest railroad labor dispute. Rail unions, on strike against the FEC since Jan. 23, 1963, began picketing the terminal in Jacksonville two years ago when the railroad unilaterally changed the pay, work rules and working conditions of operating employes.

A U.S. District Court injunction against picketing was dissolved by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals as a violation of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. The Supreme Court affirmed the appeals ruling. The railroad then got injunctions from Florida state courts which led to the latest Supreme Court ruling.

Justice Harlan said that since Congress has not furnished the courts with a "usable standard" to apply in the type of picketing involved, the "least unsatisfactory" solution is to allow the parties to the dispute to "employ the full range of whatever peaceful economic power they can muster."

Three justices dissented—William O. Douglas, Hugo L. Black and Potter Stewart. Justices Abe Fortas and Thurgood Marshall did not take part in the case.

Seidman Named To HEW Panel

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman has been named by Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Robert H. Finch to a select committee to review the report of an HEW task force on prescription drugs.

The task force's main recommendation was that prescription drug costs be included under Medicare. Other findings dealt with drug costs, drug quality and the role of government in furnishing physicians with information on drugs.

Dr. John T. Dunlop, professor of political economy at Harvard University, is chairman of the 16-member committee which will report within six weeks. Executive Dir. William R. Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens also is a member.

Farmers' Group Supports Boycott

Hot Springs, Ark. — The National Farmers Union convention unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the boycott of California grapes until the growers grant bargaining rights to workers.

NFU Pres. Tony Dechant said in comment: "We do not believe the public interest is served when large corporate farms such as these can run rough-shod over the rights of their employes."

The convention also adopted a resolution calling for extension of the National Labor Relations Act to agriculture so that its workers will have legal bargaining and organizing rights.

Grape Growers Enlist High-Powered PR Firm

San Francisco—California grape growers have hired the public relations firm of Whitaker & Baxter to counter the worldwide boycott of table grapes.

The selection of the high-powered PR firm for an undisclosed fee indicates the growers feel the time has come to make a massive counter-move to the growingly effective boycott led by the AFL-CIO Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Whitaker & Baxter first attracted national attention when the firm received a reported $1 million back in 1948 to block former Pres. Truman's push for national health insurance. That nationwide campaign was so successful that it wasn't until 1965 that Congress finally got around to passing Medicare.

More recently and less successfully, W&B was hired to mastermind the nationwide lobby campaign for a constitutional convention to circumvent the Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling.

W&B was accused by several senators of deceptive and misleading practices and of failing to comply with federal lobbying laws. The charges were denied by Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) who was pushing the campaign in the Senate to get around the Supreme Court ruling.

The first public effort of W&B on behalf of the grape growers was to publicize a challenge to the integrity of Look magazine's recent interview with Cesar Chavez, head of UFWOC.

E. L. "Ted" Barr, Jr., president of the California Grape & Tree Fruit League, was quoted by the PR firm in news releases sent around the country as saying:

"It is a frightening and shocking thing when in face of the record a responsible national magazine such as Look gives the credibility it does to the false 'non-violent' preachments of Cesar Chavez [who] has been hacking away with his phony campaign for so long now that thousands of people have come to believe him. . . ."

The AFL-CIO union official had called for continuation of non-violence as a vital part of the union effort to organize farm workers.

Next, W&B helped publicize a speech by Clarence G. Adamy, president of the National Association of Food Chains, who promised growers that "grocers of the nation intend to resist steadfastly what are sometimes extreme pressures to accede to mob rule" growing from the grape boycott.

Profits as Usual

INTEREST RATES have zoomed to the highest level in the past 100 years; the supply of money for borrowing is tighter and tighter; the Administration proposes extending the surtax and excise levies for another year and says it will trim federal spending sharply.

All this has taken place, or is proposed, in the interest of stopping inflation, of cooling the economy. It is accompanied by the feelingly expressed hope that it will not result in a recession, in a case of applying the brakes too sharply to the nation's economic growth.

Trouble is that the world of business and industry is not paying much attention.

While the high interest rates take their toll of consumers trying to buy homes, automobiles and other goods and services—driving many of them out of the market or stretching their limited resources to the breaking point—business is planning to increase its investment in new plant and equipment by 14 percent over last year.

Those highest-in-100-year interest rates apparently don't faze the business world, not even a 7.5 percent prime interest rate for the best customers with the best credit ratings. And it's easy to see why not.

Corporate profits continued to smash all existing records in 1968, according to government figures. Profits before taxes were up 13 percent over 1967 and in the final quarter of last year they were running at an annual rate of $52.9 billion after taxes.

It's fairly obvious that many corporations don't have to worry much about high interest rates—their tremendous profits and the added funds stemming from the 7 percent tax investment credit and double depreciation write-offs on new plants will easily finance their new plants and equipment.

But it is precisely this new capital investment boom that helps keep prices rising with more and more of the income siphoned off into profits.

The willingness to invest large sums in new plant and machinery is not only geared to sopping up existing profits but to increased profitability by speeding the introduction of new technology and automated processes.

If the economy is to be cooled, if inflation is in fact to be stemmed, some new weapons need to be designed to slow the capital goods boom and the continuously upward surge of profits that is throwing the entire economy out of balance.

Ending Highway Carnage

THE AFL-CIO has long been involved in the campaign for a safe America—in the plant, at home and on the highways. It has fought for legislation at all levels to protect Americans from needless death and disability.

This year, along with its continuing drive for federal standards for occupational health and safety, the federation has called on all state AFL-CIO bodies to push for minimum standard highway safety programs in the state legislatures.

The need is real and grim. Last year more than 55,000 persons lost their lives on the highways and some 2 million others suffered disabling injuries. About half of those deaths and injuries involved American workers.

In Pres. Meany's words "we must exert ourselves in every way we can to reduce this carnage."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, March 29, 1969 No. 13

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

Get Him Off the Road

A Word Edgewise:

'Rediscovery' of Poverty Tied To Progress Toward Affluence

By John P. Roche

ONE SOMETIMES gets the impression that poverty in America began about 1963 as an exclusive condition reserved for Negroes. The facts, of course, are that at least four-fifths of the poor are white and that—without in any way denying the special plight of the Negro—the "culture of poverty" is an old American phenomenon. We think of it as contemporaneous because only in the last five years has the American national government launched a major campaign to eliminate it. (Similarly, as I have noted before, civil rights have hit the headlines not because we have become vicious, but because we have developed concern for events once taken for granted.)

I have been meditating on this a good bit recently because in my teaching I have encountered for the first time a generation of youngsters who have been denied, or spared, membership in the tradition of poverty. Franklin D. Roosevelt is a folk hero in a vague sort of way, but the Great Depression and World War II are located somewhere in medieval history. The consequence of their lack of a historical umbilical cord is naturally enough a passionate conviction that because they find war, discrimination and poverty, the United States is a depraved society sliding downhill to total degeneration.

Basically, as I have suggested to them, this apocalyptic posture is a luxury item, an outgrowth of their affluence rather than of a general decline in national standards. The poor have little time for posturing. They are busy trying to escape, and it is clear that today escape is far more feasible than at any previous period in our history. But this leaves us still with the problem of how to convey a sense of the immense distance we have traveled.

I recall as a 10-year-old my mother desperately invoking the vision of the "Poorhouse," where we were all going to end up if my father couldn't find a job. She was already a bit out of date (although I didn't know it and was terrified), but she had grown up in the old American tradition, which was right out of Charles Dickens.

In fact, my grandfather's experience is interesting as an example of what went on in the 19th century culture of poverty, and—since he was born just a century ago—let us celebrate his centenary by pulling back the drapes from Victorian America. He lived a long, full life—almost from Andrew Johnson to Lyndon Johnson—and by his talent and wits made his escape, but what an escape it was!

His father died when he was five, leaving a penniless widow and six children, the oldest eight years old. My great-grandmother returned to her family in Brooklyn and shortly met a prospective second husband who liked her but took a dim view of her brood. The condition of her remarriage was simple: "Get rid of the boys." So in 1876 my grandfather and his two brothers (both crippled: one born with two club feet and the other twisted up by what was presumably polio) were dumped in the old St. John's Orphanage in Brooklyn.

THERE THEY REMAINED until in their teens when they were sent out to work for a farmer in Newburgh, who according to Grandpa's account (which may have been embellished a bit) was a brutal drunken rascal. Somewhere along the way he picked up a rudimentary education including, oddly enough, the ability to write microscopic and beautiful copperplate.

Somehow at 16, still with one brother leaning on each shoulder, he managed to make it back to New York, got himself a job and within ten years had made a fortune as a contractor—the first of many which, alas, he lost almost as fast as he made. In the best tradition, he proposed to Grandma, who was a seamstress, on the Staten Island ferry.

Grandma was a tough lady who, not unreasonably, held her mother-in-law (who had rediscovered her son when he hit the jackpot) in low regard. One of the great episodes in family history occurred on Alice Court in Brooklyn, where my grandparents had bought a house. Great-grandma showed up one day and talked her tenderhearted son into letting her have the third floor, but Grandma soon put an end to this: she simply threw her mother-in-law's bed out the window into the street!

Grandpa escaped physically, but emotionally he lived his 94 years in the savage, ruthless environment of his childhood. In his 90s, with a computer memory, he would talk of those who befriended him as a youngster, and a listener would suddenly get a sense of the gaslight jungle in which no one even bothered to count the poor.

To say that things have improved over the past century is no excuse for present inequities, but surely we do have a right to take pride in the distance that we as a nation have traveled.

Analyzing the Rebels:

Campus Disturbances Linked To Deep Student Discontent

The following is excerpted from testimony by Dr. Bruno Bettelheim, professor of psychology and psychiatry at the University of Chicago, to the House Special Subcommittee on Education.

I DO NOT THINK that the rebellious students in and by themselves are a serious danger to the country, though they are a real danger to the universities. The danger I feel is that the disgusting behavior of a very small group of students may lead to a fascist type of backlash.

To prevent chaos, repressive measures might be embraced which would be dangerous to our democratic institutions. But the students can be dealt with constructively if measures are taken to do away with the causes of their widespread discontent.

In order to understand this discontent, one has to realize that so many more go to college than ever before, and hence many more are much less well prepared for this experience. Taking advantage of college requires a considerable amount of self-discipline and a high degree of satisfaction with what can be derived from developing one's intellect. Present-day education, both in home and school, teaches very little self-discipline compared to even very recent times. The expectation is that education can hand over knowledge and skills, and this nearly instantly.

There is widespread feeling that if students do not do well in school, this is the failing of the educational system, not of their lack of application. With each year in school, this feeling becomes stronger in those who do not do well academically. And the system becomes the enemy which deliberately withholds from them what they believe could so easily be given to them by it.

In my opinion, there are far too many students in college who essentially have no business to be there. Some are there to evade the draft; many others out of a vague idea that it will help them to find better paying jobs, though they do not know what jobs they want. And again, many go to college because they do not know what better to do and because it is expected of them. Their deep dissatisfaction with themselves is projected against the institution of the university first and against all institutions of society secondarily.

To make matters worse, our institutions of higher learning have, under public pressure for more education for everybody, increased enrollment beyond reason. The result is far too large classes. Many classes in our large universities are taught by teaching assistants, some of whom, out of their own dissatisfaction and insecurity, tend to side with the rebellion. All this leads to the impersonal nature of student-faculty contacts about which many students rightly complain.

And since many of them are not interested in the intellectual adventure, the knowledge which the faculty can convey to them is not what they want. They want group therapeutic experiences which will help them to become mature, secure, to find themselves. But colleges are not mass therapeutic institutions and hence disappoint the students with the greatest need.

Also, the old rituals which enhanced student life and bound them to each other and to their college, such as football rallies, homecomings, etc., have lost most of their meaning and have not been replaced by anything but the excitement that sit-ins and rebellions provide. The spirit of intimate comradeship that used to prevail in a fraternity house is now found by all too many students in their sit-ins, in doing things together which they deep down know they do also for the emotional satisfactions they derive from being together, whatever high-sounding issues they think are motivating their actions.

I think, from these remarks, it should be obvious what I believe may be some of the remedies. First, all too many who now go to college have little interest, ability and use for a college education. They would be better off with a high-level vocational education linked to a work program which gives scope to their needs for physical activity and tangible achievement.

As for the very small group of leaders of the student rebellion, there has always been a small percentage of persons bent on destroying society. The reason why the present brand of campus revolutionaries is more dangerous is that they can point to success after success of their disrupting tactics. And they gain their success by arousing a sizable number of students through the tactics of confrontation, and by universities' fear of such confrontations.

CONFRONTATIONS have one important aim: to use the reaction of those they provoke to generate a feeling of new unity among the demonstrators.

This has been used in its most direct form by militants who stand in front of policemen, denounce them as pigs and wait until the man in uniform hits out. The art then lies in seeing that the blows are directed against the less-committed demonstrators and, if possible, against completely uninvolved persons. This provides the mass following they need for their success.

It has been observed that most of the small group of leaders of the radical left come from well-educated, very liberal families. Those whom I got to know might be characterized as having had their intellectual abilities developed very highly at much too early an age, but at the expense of their emotional development. Very bright as they often are, emotionally, some of them remained fixated at the age of the temper tantrum.

Essentially, these militants must want to destroy the universities because they do not want to be students, because to be a student means to prepare oneself to do something more worthwhile in the future. The militant student's cry is for action now, not preparation for action later. In this real sense, he is no longer a student at all, since he clearly rejects knowledge as a precondition of any meaningful activity.

Truth, moreover, is no longer sought, but "revealed"; the contempt for free speech and free thought is demonstrated as much in his actions as in his words. Were he ever to capture the university, it would cease to be a university at all.

Consumers Bear Brunt:

Tax Breaks Aid Corporations To Skirt U.S. Inflation Curbs

ORGANIZED LABOR'S chief economist charged that the real inflationary pressures in 1969 are massive investment in new plants and equipment, wide profit margins and mounting corporate profits.

Tight money and interest rates, reportedly the highest in a century, hit consumers and homeowners hard, but have little effect on corporate spending, investment and borrowing, according to Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

Goldfinger cited U.S. predictions that business investments would shoot up 14 percent this year, adding that this big jump comes "in a period when we are supposed to be clamping down on inflation." He appeared on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview.

The union economist charged that special tax breaks, like the 7 percent tax credit on investments in new equipment and double depreciation on new construction, lessen the impact of high interest levels on business. Workers and consumers, he said, have no such buffers.

GOLDFINGER CALLED for repeal of investment tax credit and double depreciation "except for construction of low and moderate-income housing." He also urged a clamp-down on soaring corporate profits that keep firms "loaded with cash."

Goldfinger also hit the "distribution of the gains of economic progress" in recent years. He said that "from 1960 to 1968, after-tax profits moved up 91 percent and dividend payments to stockholders went up 84 percent."

But in the same period, he emphasized, "the after-tax take-home pay of the average non-supervisory worker increased only 31 percent, and buying power only 11 percent.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION, which has reached serious proportions in India, many areas of Southeast Asia and Latin America, is one problem we do not have in the United States.

On Jan. 1, 1969 the population of the United States was estimated at 202,253,000—a growth of 2,012,000 since the previous Jan. 1.

The increase in the population over the year was 1 percent, the lowest annual percentage gain since 1940. Since 1956 the annual growth rate in this country has decreased every year.

This picture is reported in new population estimates by the Bureau of the Census from 1940 to 1969. The bureau also provides this fascinating profile of the U.S. population as of Jan. 1, 1969:

- Of the total population, including armed forces overseas, 177,482,000 or 87.8 percent was white.
- The non-white population of 24,771,000 included an estimated 22,547,000 Negroes or 11.1 percent of the total.
- The sex ratio (males per 100 females) was 96.5 on Jan. 1 with 99,339,000 males to 102,914,000 females.
- During the calendar year of 1968 there were 3,507,000 births and 1,950,000 deaths—a birth rate of 17.4 to a death rate of 9.4.
- Net civilian immigration in 1968 was 444,000, about the same as in 1967.

While this profile is of great interest, the trends in population change tell us much more.

In 1957, for example, the birth rate in the United States was 25.2 per 1,000 of the midyear population. In 1967 it had dropped to 17.9 and to 17.4 in 1968.

On the other hand, the death rate at 9.6 per 1,000 population shows a leveling off. It increased from 9.3 in 1967. The leveling off in the death rate started in the mid-1950s. Census Bureau population experts discount the impact of the Viet Nam war as a major factor, pointing out that the 17,500 members of the armed services who died overseas in 1968 accounted for less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the total 1968 death rate.

Another set of statistics offered by the Census Bureau is the fertility rate or the annual number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years of age. At 85.8 in 1968 it was still well above the depression low fertility rate of 76.3 in 1933.

BIRTH RATES have continued to decline for all classes of the population but there are differences by race and color.

The birth rate for the total population, including armed forces overseas, was 17.4 in 1968. The rate for the white population was 16.3 and for Negroes 25.8.

The 1968 death rate was 9.6 per thousand for both white and non-white population. The death rate for Negroes was 10.1. In recent years the difference between the white and non-white death rates has been small.

However, if the death rate is determined on the basis of age, there are greater differences between races and sexes. For example, in 1967, age-adjusted death rates for resident population were as follows: white, 6.9; non-white, 10.2; male, 9.4; female, 5.5.

Immigration has fairly well stabilized in recent years although now it is somewhat higher than the early 1940s. At current levels it is not a statistic that should worry the experts.

Summing up the entire picture, we see that the birth rate, which rose during the 1940s and 1950s, is now back down to the general level of the 1930s. The death rate and the net immigration rate have not greatly changed over the years.

The net growth rate, which was 8.0 per 1,000 in 1935, rose to 18.1 in 1956, and has since declined steadily until it reached 10.0 in 1968.

In this picture there may be some trends that concern the census experts, but taken altogether the population explosion is not a U.S. problem.

MOUNTING CORPORATE profits, wide profit margins and massive plant and equipment investments are the real inflationary dangers in 1969, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, center, charged on Labor News Conference. He was questioned on the Mutual radio broadcast by Hobart Rowen, left, of the Washington Post and Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star.

GROUP DISCUSSIONS such as these occurred frequently as the Human Resources Development Institute (HRDI) held a week-long training conference at Piney Point, Md., for its manpower representatives from 32 cities. They advanced plans for HRDI's across-the-nation drive to recruit, train and employ the hard-core unemployed. Top, Charles Bradford, St. Louis, left; Paul Flynn, Boston, third from left; and Herbert Prestwidge, Baltimore, right, confer with AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Dir. John E. Evans. In the bottom photo, Edward Lee, Oakland, Calif., left, and Frederick Martinez, San Diego, right, chat with HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman.

HRDI Primed In Key Role of Job Training

Piney Point, Md.—Staff members of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute were called upon to help make the labor movement "the conscience of America's manpower training efforts."

The challenge was set forth by Julius Rothman, HRDI president, in opening a five-day session attended by institute manpower representatives from 32 cities where a severe hardcore unemployment problem exists.

HRDI is a non-profit corporation set up by the AFL-CIO, with the aid of a Labor Dept. $1.5 million grant, to recruit, train, employ and upgrade the unemployed or underemployed in 50 cities. Plans are to have the program in full operation by mid-April.

Rothman, who also is associate director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Urban Affairs, stressed particularly the importance of getting local unions involved "in meaningful manpower programs."

Merlin Taylor, HRDI's executive director, told the staff members their task is three-fold—"to become experts on manpower programs, to understand the needs of the disadvantaged community and get unions to participate in the overall training effort."

Other conference speakers included AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, AFL-CIO Urban Affairs Dir. John E. Evans and AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman. Also participating were Robert McGlotten of the Dept. of Civil Rights and Lynn MacGowan of Community Services Activities.

The conference was held on the Seafarers' schoolship "Charles S. Zimmerman."

Worker Buying Power Shows Drop Over Year

(Continued from Page 1)

manufacturing and trade, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said.

Chief contributors to the February jump in living costs were higher prices for homes, cars, clothing and consumer services.

Housing costs rose five-tenths of 1 percent with home ownership costs such as mortgages, insurance and maintenance going up. Rents, furniture and household textiles also rose.

Arnold Chase, BLS assistant commissioner, said the effects of the recent increase in interest rates for FHA-VA home mortgages—from 6.75 to 7.5 percent—will begin to show up on his charts in March.

Used car prices advanced 6 percent between January and February, but remained below last year. Clothing prices climbed by four-tenths of 1 percent. Prices of restaurant meals and other food consumed away from home rose by three-tenths of 1 percent.

Consumer Costs Up

A five-tenths of 1 percent increase in the consumer services index was spurred by boosts in home repairs, housekeeping services, auto insurance premiums and medical care.

Food was the only major item on the index to show a decrease from January. It dropped one-tenth of 1 percent.

The Wholesale Price Index—usually a forerunner of price increases—rose by four-tenths of 1 percent in February, mostly because of a five-tenths of 1 percent increase for industrial commodities.

Chase said the preliminary data for this month indicate continuing price increases. "Early figures point to a five-tenths of 1 percent increase in wholesale prices in March," he stated.

About 69,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay raises based on the February Consumer Price Index, BLS said, with about 39,500 of them employed in the aerospace and chemical industries receiving 2- or 3-cent hourly increases.

Another 23,700 workers in communications and automotive equipment industries will get increases ranging from 1 to 8 cents an hour. Other workers will receive raises ranging from 3 to 5 cents an hour.

Leadership and Hard Work:

Survey Reaffirms Organizing Basics

An impartial California survey has reaffirmed the time-tested union formula for organizing workers—a seasoned organizer, a group of strong employe committee leaders, and "plenty of hard work from both."

This was the conclusion of AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher based on findings of the survey which he reports in the March issue of the American Federationist.

Kircher, in an article titled "Yardstick for More Effective Organizing," writes that at the request of his department, the Los Angeles-Orange Counties AFL-CIO Organizing Committee asked the San Fernando Valley State College political science department in 1968 to conduct an impartial, in-depth survey and evaluation of the attitudes of 500 voters in National Labor Relations Board elections over a two-year period in that two-county area.

Graduate and upper division students were enlisted for the sampling in the political science and government departments of San Fernando Valley College and California State College at Los Angeles.

The survey—believed to be the first of its kind for a union organization—led Mrs. Ellen Studhalter, political science instructor at San Fernando, to observe that "few organizations welcome such scrutiny and fewer still seek it."

The survey report produced these descriptions of typical voter characteristics: the pro-union voter in NLRB elections is likely to be a stable, well-informed individual who has been on his present job from six to 10 years; the typical no-union voter is indecisive, conservative, and usually uncertain about what a union can do for him.

Survey findings not only confirmed what most seasoned organizers had learned by experience but also punctured some myths "concocted by some social experts," Kircher notes.

For example, younger workers voted for a union at a rate within 4 percent of the over-all pro-union average.

More of those working on a job for less than one year reported voting for a union than against it.

The pro-union vote of women interviewed—half of them married—was 14 percent higher than that of male workers who voted for union representation.

These California findings, the article says, augment the findings of a 1967 survey by professional pollster John Kraft that women members were the strongest supporters of all major issues on which the AFL-CIO took a stand.

Pollsters asked some questions dealing with personal characteristics. Those who said they voted anti-union often showed themselves to be "waverers" who switched from one side to another before the election.

Workers with conservative views seemed more inclined to vote with management than those holding what the magazine called progressive political ideas.

Interviewers found that pro-union voters were more likely to know their legal rights in an organizing drive than those who voted no-union. The union supporters more often described themselves in positive terms—"strong" Democrats rather than "usually" Democrats.

Interviewers also found that married workers are slightly more pro-union than single workers. Those with more than 10 years of work experience are more inclined to vote for a union than against. Workers with more than one year of experience but less than five are more likely to be opposed to a union than those in any other category.

Previous union membership also was a factor. A third of those who said they voted for a union also said they had benefited from previous union membership.

On the techniques used by unions and management to influence decisions, all groups of voters agreed that face-to-face contact was the most effective element. Union voters gave the highest ratings to meetings called by a union, and talks with fellow employes on the organizing committee.

Both pro-union and non-union voters rated union handbills and leaflets as the third most effective technique, and home talks with organizers in fourth place as the least effective of union devices.

All groups rated "captive audience" speeches at meetings called by top management executives as the most influential company technique. Second place went to talks by supervisors or foremen with small groups of employes. Rated third were letters, some containing management "threats," to employe homes.

NLRB Rules Job-Displaced Strikers Retain Voting Rights in Unit Election

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued to work and the company hired 46 replacements for the strikers.

The strike ended Feb. 6, 1967 and most union members offered unconditionally to return. Management recalled 21 strikers that month, employed two strikers as new employes five months later, but refused to reinstate any others even when job vacancies occurred.

Late Doubts

The union filed charges and later that year, at an NLRB hearing, management "for the first time raised the issue of its good faith doubt of the union's majority as the reason for its failure to deal with the union," the board noted in upholding an examiner's findings.

The company based its defense on the claim that on Feb. 6, 1967, the appropriate bargaining unit consisted of 46 employes hired as permanent replacements for strikers, and 16 non-strikers. Therefore, the employer argued, it had reasonable grounds for believing the union no longer represented a majority of employes and thus it was justified in refusing to bargain with it.

The board rejected this reasoning. Management's reliance on the number of replacements as the basis for questioning the union's majority was "misplaced," the NLRB said, because the 79 strikers who offered to return to work "maintained their status as economic strikers and would have been permitted to vote in an election" conducted under the law.

The NLRB said that in counting the economic strikers as part of the bargaining unit, "we realize . . . that we are departing from the standard used in Stoner Rubber Co., Inc.," a 1959 case in which replaced economic strikers were excluded from the unit.

The law was amended by Congress in the Landrum-Griffin Act later that year and now reads: "Employes engaged in an economic strike who are not entitled to reinstatement shall be eligible to vote . . . in any election conducted within 12 months after the commencement of the strike."

In addition, the NLRB said, the legislative history of the 1959 Act "strongly suggests" that it was the intent of Congress that strikers in an economic walkout of 12 months duration or less be considered members of the bargaining unit for the purpose of determining the union's majority status.

Hill-Burton Overhaul:

Major Shifts Sought In Hospital Aid Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Biemiller praised the Staggers bill for recognizing the need for federal help in building facilities for "outpatient and preventive care and long-term care as well as hospitalization."

He endorsed the priority assigned to expanding outpatient facilities in low-income metropolitan areas and urged that a similar priority be given for basic hospital construction and modernization.

Some provisions of a bill sponsored by Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.), dealing with interest subsidies and the federal share of construction costs, should also be incorporated in the legislation, Biemiller said.

He told the subcommittee that the AFL-CIO strongly supports a three-year extension of a $60 million-a-year program of research and demonstration grants designed to improve the quality and scope of health services and seek to reduce costs. In fact, he suggested, the amount could well be increased.

Finch told the committee, however, that the Administration would like the committee to hold off on any extension of the research and development programs. He said the program is currently being evaluated and no decision has been made as to its future.

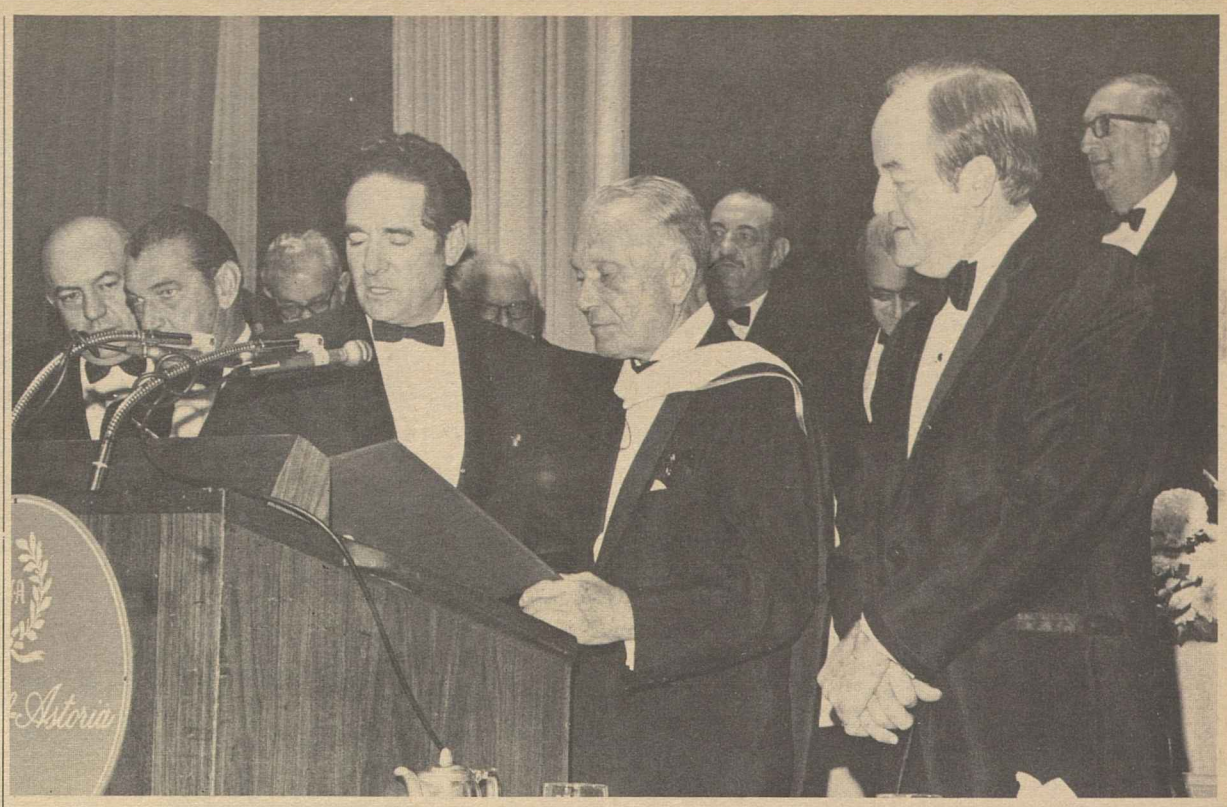
Biemiller cited to the subcommittee a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting which said the time has come "to update Hill-Burton to provide grants-in-aid for the development of complete health services and not just health facilities."

Thanks to the Hill-Burton Act, the council said, the number of hospital beds per 1,000 population has nearly doubled.

"Although new hospitals may be needed in some areas," the statement continued, "the more urgent need today is to modernize or to replace obsolete facilities, particularly in urban areas and in the poverty ghettos."

The Johnson Administration budget proposal called for $258.4 million for the Hill-Burton program in the coming fiscal year, a slight increase over the current appropriations.

The Nixon Administration plan would reduce federal spending to $150 million, of which $120 million would be handed over to the states as block grants and $30 million would be earmarked for specific projects.



PRES. LOUIS STULBERG of the Ladies' Garment Workers wears an academic cowl as he is inducted as a fellow of Brandeis University during a dinner in New York City. The event also was marked by the establishment of the Louis Stulberg Chair in Law and Politics at the university. From right are former Vice Pres. Humphrey, Stulberg and Brandeis Pres. Morris B. Abram.

Defects Scored in Draft On Nursing Home Rules

"Serious defects" have been detected in federal regulations now being drafted that cover nursing homes under Medicaid.

The draft regulations "would not raise, but actually lower the standards for skilled nursing homes," the AFL-CIO said in a letter to Sec. Robert H. Finch of Health, Education & Welfare.

Finch was urged to take steps to assure that the final form of the regulations would improve nursing care standards.

Amendments to the Social Security Act adopted in 1967 were designed to upgrade qualifications for skilled nursing homes, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman noted in the letter to Finch.

Seidman further pointed out that under terms of the 1967 handbook on the skilled nursing facilities, that either a professional registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse would have to be on duty at all times after Jan. 1, 1969.

But the current draft regulations would permit waiver of this requirement for more than two years—until July 1, 1971, Seidman said.

"Moreover, an institution obtaining such a waiver would not have to meet the requirement for an indefinite period and would nevertheless be eligible for reimbursement as a skilled nursing home," he said.

The draft regulations, he stressed, also ignore provisions in the 1967 amendments which set standards for upgrading skilled nursing homes requiring "sufficient nursing and auxiliary personnel to provide adequate and properly supervised nursing services."

This was intended, Seidman said, to correct a gap in the 1967 requirements that the number of nursing and auxiliary personnel relate directly to the number of patients.

To correct the defects, Seidman said the AFL-CIO urged that changes be made in the proposed regulations that call for:

- Adequate nursing and properly administered services including a full-time nurse and a specific ratio of nursing and auxiliary personnel to the number of patients.
- Waivers of requirements only if they will not jeopardize the safety and health of the patients and not to exceed six months, with immediate attempts to correct the substandard conditions and with reimbursements less than for fully-qualified skilled nursing homes.
- Establishment of minimum requirements for intermediate nursing homes as intended in the 1967 amendments.

Seidman said the AFL-CIO supported the 1967 amendments in the expectation that they would bring about a speedy improvement of nursing home conditions for Medicaid patients. Yet, he observed, the regulations under consideration have the opposite effect.

Extended Use Of Food Stamp Plan Pressed

A committee of the National Planning Association has proposed extending the food stamp program to every city and county in the nation.

The NPA's Agriculture Committee also suggested liberalizing existing rules for the food stamp program, taking the program out of the Agriculture Dept., and providing free food stamps for the very poorest families—those with incomes less than one-fourth the poverty level.

For other low-income families, the committee proposed what it termed a "variable" food stamp plan, which would allow families to buy as few stamps as they wish instead of compelling them to purchase a quantity predetermined to be their full food budget for the month.

The NPA committee said a uniform, federal food stamp program should replace the direct distribution of surplus food by the Agriculture Dept.

Senate Panel Backs Farm Union Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

and scope of programs to combat poverty among migrants and their families.

The subcommittee declared that "this entire report evidences the inequality" in the bargaining position of farm workers and the need for extending to them the protections of federal labor law.

Periods of unemployment, continuous mobility and fluctuations in labor demand, it said, "make too many farm workers the pawns of those employers who use low wages and unacceptable living . . . to their personal advantage."

Under these conditions, it added, workers who are trying to organize have shown "remarkable fidelity to their pledge of nonviolence."

Recalling that last year it had advocated extending coverage of the NLRA to farm workers, the subcommittee observed that labor-management relations in agriculture are on a "collision course" that affects workers, the industry and the public.

"The cause of the strife was—and still is—the agriculture industry's refusal to recognize the employes' interest in self-organization and collective bargaining."

The report pointed to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's boycott of grape growers as an example of the increasing "confrontation" between farm workers and employers who refuse to permit a union.

It said the boycott, supported by civic and church groups, is having a "severe impact" on the wholesaling, retailing, distribution and warehousing of non-union California grapes.

Legislation to give farm workers organizing and bargaining machinery, the report said, "does not guarantee any success" to workers in their efforts to organize, but merely gives them "the opportunity to help themselves within the framework of our federal laws."

The bill now before Congress to include farm workers under the Act, it pointed out, "offers no subsidy to farm workers, carries no appropriation, and is not special interest legislation."

"It offers the one simple proposition that the agriculture industry, which is so heavily subsidized by our federal government (over $5 billion in 1967), ought to have the same responsibilities and protections for labor-management relations as all other industries."

Labor Urges Renewal Of Appalachia Program

The Appalachian regional development program should be continued because of both "what has been done and what remains to be done," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Miles C. Stanley, testifying for the federation, said the regional development pattern of federal, state and local cooperation is necessary to make up for "decades of neglect" which isolated the area from the nation's economic progress.

Stanley, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council and president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, testified before the House Public Works Committee.

He told the committee that the AFL-CIO's consistent position has been that no section of the nation should be left to decay and stagnation because of shifts in the national economy or because its resources are undeveloped.

Evaluating the progress made under the regional development program, Stanley testified:

"The planning and building in the areas of transportation, education, health, housing, land reclamation and all related areas under an overall design and strategy is, beyond any question, the most significant step taken in developing and conserving this region in our lifetime. Its continued existence, therefore, with sufficient appropriations to carry out its objectives is essential."

Stanley stressed labor's insistence on "full protection of labor standards" in all aspects of the program and its opposition to "plant piracy" and "runaway employers." Thus far, he said, there have been no real problems on these matters under the program.

The Appalachian program, Stanley added, "has served well as a laboratory in which to test the validity of the concept of regional development."

Its success, he said, suggests that this type of regional cooperation could "become an integral part of national economic planning."

At the same time, he stressed, Appalachia can prosper only "as the entire economy moves forward." He said labor views the program as one part of a total national effort to eliminate poverty and generate full employment.

'Best Wishes' Sent Israel's Premier

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has expressed the "best wishes" of the federation and "my high personal regard" in a letter to Mrs. Golda Meir, the new premier of Israel.

Pointing to "close and abiding ties" between American labor and Israel, Meany said, "We share a common concern for mankind, a common devotion to democracy, a common determination that freedom must remain the essential ingredient in the lives of men and nations."

"You must know," he added, "that our prayers go with you as you seek lasting peace and freedom for your nation—and the Middle East."

Dock Strikers In Boston Vote On New Pact

Boston—Striking Longshoremen and their employers have agreed on terms for ending the 98-day dock strike in this key port, the new head of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service announced here.

FM&CS Dir. J. Curtis Counts, assigned by Pres. Nixon to help mediate the long dispute, said settlement terms will be voted on by 1,500 ILA members who have been trying since Dec. 20 to get an acceptable contract.

Membership approval would make Boston the last East Coast port to settle. Talks still are going on between union and management groups in Galveston, Houston and other Gulf of Mexico ports west of New Orleans, where ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason heads the union negotiating team.

All other ILA locals have concluded negotiations along lines of the New York agreement reached last Jan. 14. Latest to settle were locals in Baton Rouge, La., Cambridge, Md., Searsport, Me., New Bedford, Mass., and Providence, R.I.

The New York settlement provided a package of benefits that included wage increases totaling 98 cents over a three-year period.

It also provided for yearly work guarantees and protection against job losses due to containerized freight.

Meany Warns on Program Slash:

Nixon to Cut Budget, Asks Tax Extension

(Continued from Page 1)

ances, and interest from state and local bonds.

• "To curb the inflationary-demand pressures of business investment—the only major pressure point at the moment—Congress should repeal the 7 percent investment tax credit and double depreciation on all new construction except low and moderate rental housing."

Meany said the two yardsticks that should be used to judge the need for continuation of the surcharge are the level of expenditures for the war in Viet Nam and the trend of unemployment.

Nixon, in his message, said the Administration "remains committed to a more equitable and more efficient tax structure." He said "the first specific proposals" for tax reform will be made in April.

He told Congress that higher interest charges and other factors will reduce the estimated surplus in the Johnson Administration's budget proposals from $3.4 billion for the fiscal year starting July 1 to half that amount.

Such a "thin" $1.7 billion surplus wouldn't be enough to cool off inflationary pressures, Nixon said.

The President did not spell out the exact amount of the spending cut he will seek, merely saying that a "strong budget surplus" is needed.

Administration officials indicated that budget reviews are still going on and that the cuts will be spread "pretty widely" among both domestic and military programs.

There definitely will be a cutback in federal employment, although the Administration anticipates that this can be accomplished by not filling job vacancies rather than by layoffs.

Neither the President nor his aides went beyond a "psychological" explanation of how budget cuts and high taxes would curtail the wage "spiral."

"Courageous government action will modify the inflationary psychology which now afflicts business, labor and consumers generally," the President said.

More Tight Money

Besides the tax and budget actions, Nixon said, the government should continue its policy of "monetary restraint." He held out the hope that once inflation has been curbed, "ultimately" there can be a reduction in "the restrictive interest rates forced on us by past policies."

It "will not be easy," Nixon acknowledged, to "cut expenditures while maintaining revenue."

But, he asserted, "this ordering of our economic house— distasteful as it is in many respects—will do much to slow down the rise in the cost of living."

The President does not plan to submit a complete new budget to Congress. Instead, as appropriations committees take up agency and program budgets, the President will be sending in revisions of the Johnson Administration proposals. The revisions will also indicate revised priorities so that, as one official put it, "the new Administration can be off and running to fill its commitments."

Meanwhile Congress gave the Administration a bit more leeway in its current spending by approving a temporary increase in the national debt ceiling.

Democrat Wins House Contest In Tennessee

"The choice is clear. You can elect a man who supported Hubert Humphrey or you can elect a man —me—who supports the George Wallace movement."

That's the message William Davis broadcast repeatedly during the special congressional election campaign in the largely rural 8th District of Tennessee—a district Wallace handily carried in his presidential race.

Wallace himself staked his prestige on the race. For the first time, he campaigned in a congressional election. At a big rally and on television, he urged the election of Davis.

The voters turned him down—by a big margin.

They elected a COPE-supported Democrat, former state Agriculture Commissioner Edward Jones, by a 2-1 margin. A Republican who had party leaders, including House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, campaigning for him polled nearly as many votes as the Wallace candidate.

Jones will fill out the term of Robert A. (Fats) Everett, a conservative Democrat who died in January.

Across the country, Republicans captured the previously evenly-divided California Senate in a special election.

The Democratic candidate, George Miller III, failed to win the seat vacated by the death of his father. Republican John Nejedly won, 82,934 to 61,102. Miller, who is 23, said his age turned out to be a handicap in the election.

FEATURED SPEAKERS at the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House in Washington included Eleanor Holmes Norton, American Civil Liberties Union; Harold C. Fleming, president, Potomac Institute, center; and Bayard Rustin, executive director, A. Philip Randolph Institute, second from right. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, right, was a panel chairman and Jacob Clayman, left, co-director of the Industrial Union Dept., is Clearing House chairman.

Rustin Sees 'Community Control' Unable to Solve Ghetto Problems

Efforts by Negroes to gain "community control" of schools and other institutions will not solve the problems of the ghettos, a veteran civil rights leader declared at a Washington conference.

Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, called upon black Americans to "address themselves to how the real world operates."

This means, he told the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, that blacks must join with labor, churches and other forces in pressing Congress for funds for jobs, education, housing and health.

Community control was one of several topics that the two-day conference focused on. Other issues included crime and justice, civil rights legislation and campus disorders.

There was no attempt to develop a consensus among the speakers or the 250 participants. The 21-year old liberal coalition was set up to spur public discussion rather than adopt policy statements.

The conference did take one unanimous action. It stood in silence in memory of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and resolved that "his dream must continue to be America's dream and it must very soon become reality."

Rustin spoke at a session that discussed attempts by Negroes to secure "control" of local school units, a subject that gained national attention during the recent New York teachers strike.

The walkout followed the firing without cause of 19 teachers by the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school district in Brooklyn, an experiment in decentralized school control.

"I'm not against decentralization of the schools," Rustin said. "I just know that it's an impossibility as far as improving the schools or solving ghetto problems."

Society is "too complex" and there is too much interdependence among community, state and national forces to make community control effective, he suggested. Further, he noted, quality of education depends primarily upon available money.

"The fundamental reason children are learning in Scarsdale"—a wealthy New York suburb—"is that they're spending $1,800 a child there, while in New York City less than $600 a child is being spent," Rustin declared.

He also warned that if blacks insist on control of school districts in which they are the majority to the exclusion of whites, then "by the same logic" white suburbanites or southerners will control schools to the exclusion of blacks.

"Trying to gain control of a community's institutions is not the way for blacks to solve their problems, but community and political participation is," Rustin said.

Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.), addressing a conference dinner meeting, warned that extremism and unlawfulness among college students can only damage their efforts "to resolve honest grievances" because the reaction will be increasing demands for conformity.

"The extremist on the left strengthens the hand of the right wing, drives genuine dissenters away and causes the lines between our people to harden," McGee declared.

He cited moves to bar controversial speakers from college campuses and widening demands to deny assistance to students involved in demonstrations, even without their being convicted, as examples of enforced conformity.

At the same time, McGee stressed that students are asking "tough questions, good questions" and are trying to correct shortcomings in college curricula and administration. He said adminstrators must listen and act where necessary.

Vernon E. Jordon, Jr., director of the Southern Regional Conference's voter education project, reported that the struggle to register Negroes to vote in the South "is far from won." He said the Voting Rights Act of 1965 must be extended before it expires in 1970.

Patrick V. Murphy, director of public order and safety for the Urban Institute, told a panel on crime and justice that the nation will be faced with increasing crime until it deals with "root causes"—poverty, unemployment, poor housing and poor schools.

Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., is chairman of the Civil Liberties Clearing House and presided over several conference sessions. AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis was chairman of the panel on community control.

Construction Unions Push Measure To Reduce Job Death, Injury Toll

(Continued from Page 1)

as many days lost—33.5 million—because of disabling injuries, he observed.

A bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Harrison Williams (D-N. J.) provides that on federal construction work no laborer or mechanic would be required to work in surroundings "or under working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous" to health or safety.

Williams opened hearings on the bill with a declaration that "the men who risk their lives erecting the buildings that house the government, who build our roads and bridges, our state universities and hospitals, do not have the benefits of protective legislation. There are no requirements that safe and healthful working conditions prevail for them."

He said the bill "breaks no new ground" but does provide remedies for years of oversight for workers who are "subjected to very high work injury and death rates."

Introduced at the hearing were National Safety Council reports of an accident frequency rate of 12.24 per million man-hours worked by the building trades in 1966—a rate almost twice the all-industry rate of 6.91.

Also presented were Labor Dept. reports showing rates of 20.7 per million man-hours in electrical work, 24 in heavy construction, 28.8 in general building and 43.9 in roofing and sheet metal work.

Separate figures were not given for accidents on federal construction, but Haggerty's statement noted that "well-conceived and well-enforced safety standards are about as rare on federal jobs as they are in the rest of the construction industry" and are almost non-existent on federally financed and federally assisted work.

Safety Dir. Alan F. Burch of the Operating Engineers testified for the B&CTD Standing Committee on Safety. He said safety is a greater problem in construction than in industry generally because in a plant, safety measures can be economically justified more often than under the "ever-changing conditions" of a construction site.

2 Labor Officials Win Ohio Honors

Two veteran Ohio union leaders were among a group of prominent Ohioans honored by Gov. James Rhodes (R) for having "contributed invaluably toward enhancing the prestige of the state."

Frank King, president of the Ohio AFL-CIO and former Democratic leader of the state Senate, and Sec.-Treas. Martin F. Graham of the Ohio State Building & Construction Trades Council were honored at the annual banquet of the Ohio Newspaper Association.

Rhodes presented each of them the Ohio Governor's Award plaque.

3-29-69

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 5, 1969 | No. 14

Labor Asks 'Tax Justice,' 'Loophole Set' Crackdown

GIRL PICKETS at Toronto, Ont., do a take-off on the Hanes Corp. "nude look" in hosiery to demonstrate their opinion of the firm's "no raise in five years" policy. The 175 members of the Textile Workers Union of America are striking for a first contract.

System 'Rigged,' Meany Charges

By David L. Perlman

American labor called on Congress to restore fairness to the federal tax system by plugging tax loopholes and easing the burden on people in the low and middle income brackets.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said union members are willing to pay their "fair share" of taxes. But they are tired of subsidizing those "whose income is greater and whose taxes are lower—the 'loophole set' in today's society."

Meany charged that the present federal tax structure is "rigged" against persons whose income comes from wages and salaries.

He told the House Ways & Means Committee that there has been a loss of confidence in the fairness of the tax system because of glaring "loopholes and gimmicks" favoring those whose money comes from unearned income such as investments.

Meany gave this example of the abuses labor is protesting:

"A married taxpayer with $8,000 in capital gains pays a tax of $354 while an $8,000 married wage earner is taxed $1,000."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger presented Meany's testimony at the House hearings. The AFL-CIO proposals were also supported "wholeheartedly and in their entirety" in separate testimony from the federation's Industrial Union Dept.

If enacted, the AFL-CIO "tax justice" proposals would close loopholes which cost the government an estimated $15 to 17 billion a year in revenue. **(Highlights on Page 6.)**

This would permit "much needed and long overdue" tax relief for Americans in the low, moderate and middle income brackets.

Meany proposed specific changes in standard deductions and tax rates which would lower taxes for everyone, with the biggest percentage reductions in the lower income brackets.

Under the AFL-CIO formula, the tax paid by a married worker with two children would be reduced 42.1 percent if he made $5,000 a year and 15.9 percent on a salary of $15,000 a year.

All of this would take only $6.7 billion of the revenue gained by closing loopholes. The remaining $8 to $10 billion, Meany said, could be used for "full funding of essential federal programs to strengthen society."

The AFL-CIO told the committee that it was submitting its proposals on behalf of "the largest organized group of taxpayers in America"—union members who "pay their taxes regularly, payday after payday, through the payroll withholding program."

Labor's program of tax justice,

(Continued on Page 7)

Liberals Push Bill to Continue Poverty Battle

Congressional liberals have opened a drive to salvage the Office of Economic Opportunity — and keep in it the broad range of anti-poverty programs that OEO administers.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Education & Labor Committee has introduced a bill calling for a five-year extension of the OEO—and has already had more than a week of hearings on it.

The Nixon Administration has not yet presented its legislation to implement a presidential message proposing a one-year extension of OEO's life and the spinoff of its

(Continued on Page 8)

Textile Contracts Scored:

Job Bias Hearings Prod Administration

A panel of high-level Administration officials was warned at a Senate hearing there is growing public concern that the government is not moving firmly enough to eradicate race discrimination in employment.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), who chaired the hearing, said he didn't question the "personal commitment to equal opportunities" of the three officials—Deputy Defense Sec. David Packard, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe.

But he said changes their agencies have made in dealings with government contractors give the impression that the Administration places a "low priority" on civil rights.

Kennedy was especially critical of the Defense Dept.'s award of contracts to three southern textile firms found to have discriminated against Negroes. The companies had refused to sign a written pledge of "affirmative action" to open up job opportunities to Negroes and merely gave what Kennedy described as an oral "gentleman's agreement."

Both Packard and Shultz had defended the action, which bypassed the Labor Dept.'s contract compliance office, declaring that if the "conciliatory" approach failed, contracts could still be cancelled.

Packard told Kennedy that he now has a written memorandum from Burlington Mills, one of the three firms, confirming the "oral agreement." The other textile firms receiving multi-million dollar contracts on the basis of oral promises were J. P. Stevens and Dan River Mills.

Volpe was questioned about changes in the non-discrimination pledges required of highway construction contractors. The transportation secretary said the new procedure allows more flexibility

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Poverty Haunts Elderly As Income Gap Widens

A special Senate report emphasizes that the nation must take actions "going far beyond those taken in recent years" to resolve a worsening retirement income crisis.

Most needed, the report said are substantial increases in social security benefits which "have failed to keep up with the rising income needs of the aged."

The report was prepared for the Senate Committee on Aging by a task force of four prominent social scientists.

Task force members were Juanita M. Kreps, Duke University; James H. Shulz, University of New Hampshire; Agnes W. Brewster, an economics consultant; and Harold L. Sheppard of the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.

Their study found that three out of 10 people 65 and older lived below the government's defined poverty-level income in 1966, and another one of the 10 "was on the poverty borderline."

Of older people living alone or with nonrelatives in 1967, half had

(Continued on Page 3)

Democrat Scores Upset For Laird's House Seat

Wausau, Wis.—A 30-year-old Democratic liberal won an upset victory in a special Wisconsin congressional election which his Republican opponent had labeled a referendum on the Nixon Administration.

David R. Obey, backed by a coalition of labor and family farmers, is the first Democrat ever sent to Congress from the 15-county 7th District, an area of dairy farming, paper mills and a scattering of industrial enclaves.

He captured the seat long held by Melvin R. Laird, who resigned to become Secretary of Defense. Laird had been re-elected by a nearly 2-1 margin last November; Obey defeated Republican Walter J. Chilsen, 62,901 to 59,292. He took the oath of office Apr. 3 as the district's new congressman.

It wasn't the only upset of the day. Off in Los Angeles, the once-unbeatable Mayor Sam Yorty finished a poor second to Thomas Bradley, a Negro city councilman and a liberal Democrat. Bradley, who ran strong in white as well as black areas, polled about 42 percent of the vote to 26 percent for Yorty. The two will meet again in a May 27 runoff.

There will be a runoff on Apr. 29 in another California race—a congressional contest in a normally Republican Los Angeles County district where Barry Goldwater, Jr., son of the Arizona senator, led the balloting and labor-backed Democrat John Van de Kamp will oppose him.

In the Wisconsin congressional battle, former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey campaigned for Obey,

(Continued on Page 7)

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER participated in many noted labor events during his eight years as President of the nation. Above, he inspects the massive mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO building during dedication ceremonies in 1956. Top right, he speaks at the issuance of a stamp saluting American labor, as former Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Federation Pres. George Meany listen in the White House Rose Garden. Bottom right, the late President trowels mortar with the help of Meany during the cornerstone laying at the AFL-CIO building in 1955.

United Aircraft Hit on Violation Of IAM Pact

Hartford, Conn.—A federal District Court judge ruled that United Aircraft Corp. failed to carry out the terms of a strike-ending 1960 agreement on reinstatement of striking Machinists in certain respects and directed the corporation and the union to negotiate the amount of lost pay due to former strikers. As many as 2,000 workers are involved, the union said.

U.S. Judge T. Emmet Claire ruled that the big aircraft and rocket engine firm is liable for losses suffered by individual strikers in five of seven categories at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft plants in East Hartford and Manchester, Conn., and Hamilton Standard Division plants in Broad Brook and Windsor Locks, Conn.

The plants were the locale of a nine-week strike that ended with a return-to-work agreement and new contracts ratified in August 1960 by members of IAM Lodges 743 and 1746. Later the union charged the company with discriminating against strikers. It filed suits for damages, along with charges still pending before the National Labor Relations Board.

Judge Claire upheld some union claims and rejected others. He held that "except in limited areas" where specific contractual violations were found, United "exercised good faith in its overall performance of the strike settlement agreements."

IAM attorneys said the union plans to appeal unfavorable aspects of the decision. These include denial of union charges that United deliberately reduced its work force below its usual level to avoid recalling more workers, failing to find that United broke the law by treating new employes as permanent replacements, and failing to uphold union charges that management concealed information needed by the union to police the settlement agreement.

The court found United guilty of violating the agreement by allowing strikers to waive recall to inferior jobs in order to remain in line for their pre-strike jobs, then transferring other workers and ignoring strikers' rights to those jobs.

Other violations included transfer and promotion of trainees and junior employes into jobs for which strikers held recall rights.

Apprenticeship Rate Up 19% For Minorities

The increase of minority group apprentices in 1968 was more than double the increase of all registered apprentices, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz reported.

While the total number of apprentices registered with the Labor Dept. and state apprenticeship agencies rose 9 percent, the participation by minority groups jumped 19 percent from 1967.

Overall, the number of registered apprentices on Jan. 1 was estimated at 240,000. This is a 20-year high and a net gain of 20,000 over Jan. 1, 1968.

Apprentices from minority groups numbered 15,600, compared with 13,200 a year earlier. Minority apprentices account for 6.5 percent of the total, the Labor Dept. said.

Negroes, with more than 9,360 registered apprentices, represent nearly 4 percent of the total. At the start of 1968, there were 7,320 black apprentices, or 3.3 percent of all registered.

Apprentices with Spanish surnames rose to 4,320, or 1.8 percent, from 3,900 on Jan. 1, 1968. American Indians registered in the programs rose to 960 from 880 during the 12-month period. The remainder of the increase in minority apprenticeships was mainly among Orientals.

Expressing confidence that the rate of minority apprenticeships would continue to rise, Shultz noted that since the start of 1967 minority group participation has risen 68 percent. The total number of apprentices has increased 16 percent during this period.

Afro-Asian Institute Marks 10th Year

Tel Aviv—The Afro-Asian Institute for Cooperative and Labor Studies, founded by Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor, is celebrating its 10th anniversary.

More than 1,700 men and women from 78 countries have participated in the Institute's programs which cover classes in English and French and a wide range of subjects on the cooperative and labor movements.

In a story on the institute and its education of students from Africa and Asia, the Israel Labor Bulletin noted that many AFL-CIO unions have contributed scholarships at the recommendation of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, including the council itself.

Samuel Appointed To Manpower Unit

Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel of the Clothing Workers has been appointed by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz as a member of the National Manpower Advisory Committee.

The ten-member committee—composed of representatives of labor, management, agriculture, education, training and the public—was set up in 1962 under the Manpower Development & Training Act.

The committee advises the Secretary of Labor on his administration of that law. By mutual agreement with the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, it also advises that department on its activities under the law.

Samuel succeeds Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who resigned in December.

Labor Mourns Death Of Gen. Eisenhower

Organized labor joined the nation and the world in mourning the death of former Pres. Eisenhower.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement:

"Dwight David Eisenhower gave his nation everything any man could be expected to give—courage, devotion, loyalty and leadership.

"He was a very young man when, at West Point he took an oath to defend this nation and its Constitution. Throughout his lifetime, he was faithful to his word.

"History will note that he was both one of our greatest generals and one of our truly peace-loving presidents. He was a man people trusted and it was a trust to which he was always true.

"To his widow and his family, and to the nation he served so well, I extend the sincerest condolences of America's workers."

The AFL-CIO building, as were most other union headquarters, was closed to permit the staff to pay tribute to the late President's memory.

Eisenhower, as President, participated twice in ceremonies relating to the AFL-CIO headquarters.

In May 1955, he joined Meany and other union officials in laying the cornerstone of the then AFL building. The two presidents joked with a member of the Bricklayers about their skill or lack of skill.

On June 4, 1956, Eisenhower, accompanied by Labor Sec. James P. Mitchell and Press Sec. James C. Hagerty, joined AFL-CIO officials in ceremonies dedicating the headquarters building.

In his address, Eisenhower paid tribute to the "glorious record" of the labor movement, declaring that labor, like government, must always be "dedicated to the service of the people."

He observed that "vast new opportunities" are open to the labor movement but that this is "accompanied by a vast increase in responsibility." He added:

"The great essayist, Carlyle, said 'labor is life.' In that great essay he pointed out that labor brings order out of chaos, that it leads to true knowledge. Labor creates patience and courage. Labor makes men great. That is why he said, 'Labor is life.' "

Eisenhower's allusion to Carlyle was in direct reference to the huge mosaic mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO headquarters.

Summing up his view of labor, Eisenhower declared:

"Labor is the United States. The men and women who, with their minds, their hearts and hands, created the wealth that is shared in this country—they are America."

Trade unionists and trade union leaders always felt a warmth and gratitude for Eisenhower, the general who led the victorious allied forces in World War II in Europe.

The AFL and the CIO, when they were separate, did not endorse him for President in 1952, giving their support to Adlai Stevenson. The merged AFL-CIO supported Stevenson in 1956, too.

Organized labor had some fundamental disagreements with the Eisenhower Administration on many economic and social issues but it always held high its respect for Eisenhower the man, Eisenhower the General, and Eisenhower the President.

Taft-Hartley Injunction Rule Used 29 Times

The government invoked the Taft-Hartley Act's national emergency disputes procedures 29 times between 1947 and 1968, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

These are the procedures which permit the enjoining of industry-wide strikes for an 80-day "cooling off" period.

Five of the disputes were resolved without a work stoppage and 13 were settled during the "cooling off" period. In three other cases, an agreement was reached without a strike after the 80-day period had expired.

In seven cases, six involving longshoremen on the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts, workers struck after the 80-day injunction had expired before winning an acceptable settlement.

The Taft-Hartley Act requires that the employer's "last offer" be submitted to the workers for a vote if no settlement is reached during the 80-day period. In every one of the 12 ballots that were held and tallied, the employer offer was rejected.

3 of 10 in Poverty:

Income Gap Widens For Nation's Elderly

(Continued from Page 1)

incomes below $1,480, and one-fourth had incomes of $1,000 or less, the report said.

Moreover, the task force observed that "Americans living in retirement are suffering from an income gap that is widening in relation" to the income of younger persons.

Median income of families headed by a person over 65 was 51 percent of that for younger families in 1961, but only 46 percent in 1967.

Widows and other aged women living alone were found by the task force to be "particularly disadvantaged economically," with six of every 10 having income below the poverty line.

One chart illustrating the task force's findings, based on analysis of Social Security Administration statistics, showed that the level of living set by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' "moderate" budget for a retired couple is "well beyond the reach of most older people, especially those who retired years ago."

The average monthly social security benefit of a couple retiring in 1950 met half the BLS budget cost of $149. Although both the benefit and budget have been adjusted in the years since, that same couple's benefit in 1968 met less than one-third the updated budget's cost of $370.

Among the aged in poverty, it stressed, are many who "did not become poor until they became old."

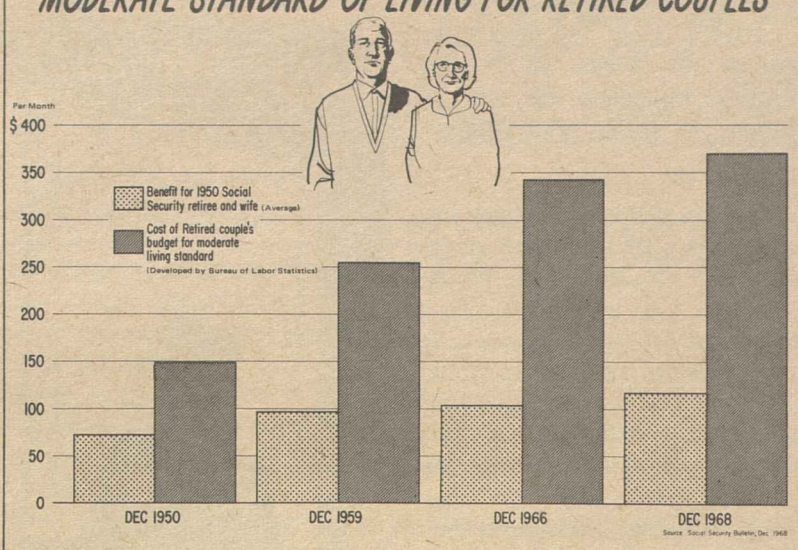
The report pointed to a number of other problems which are becoming increasingly acute for the aged—problems associated with owning homes or renting, paying taxes and meeting rising medical costs.

The task force concluded that government programs, particularly social security, are the only real "assurance" that "the relative economic status of the aged" can be improved.

It also recommended that the government explore and support "various methods of promoting and encouraging private group pensions and personal savings as supplementary sources of private income."

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), committee chairman, said the report "states a fundamental truth as no other document has yet done." That is, he explained, that "economic problems of old age are not only unsolved for today's elderly but also unsolved for the future elderly."

A RISING GAP - *SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFIT AND MODERATE STANDARD OF LIVING FOR RETIRED COUPLES*



ILA Ratifies Boston Pact To End Strike

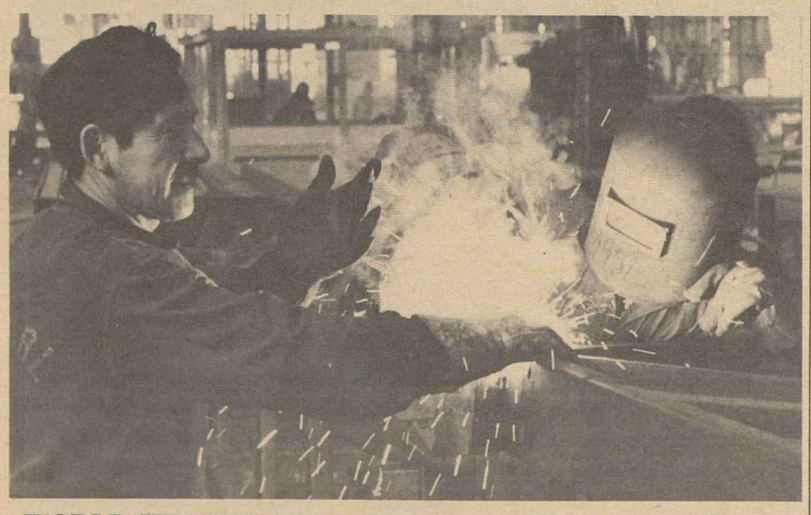
Boston—Longshoremen voted by a 4-1 margin to accept contract improvements totaling $1.60 an hour, and returned to work after a 104-day strike of cargo handlers, clerks and counters.

That ended the ILA's 1969 bargaining quest on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, except for four small employer holdout groups in West Gulf ports—Beaumont, Port Arthur, Port Orange, Tex., and Lake Charles, La., where local issues disputes delayed settlement.

The Boston settlement, last on the Atlantic coast, was achieved with the aid of new Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service Dir. J. Curtis Counts, assigned by Pres. Nixon to head mediating teams.

For the first time in Boston, ILA members won guarantees of 2,080 hours of straight-time pay per year—a full 52 weeks' work for those with contract seniority. Also they won wage increases totaling 98 cents an hour, and an additional 62 cents in insurance, health and pension improvements.

More than 1,500 port workers held out since Dec. 20 to get the work guarantee and a clause protecting members against some job losses due to the use of containers, the union said.



WORLD HEALTH DAY will be observed April 7 marking the 21st anniversary of the constitution of the World Health Organization, a United Nations agency. The theme this year is "Health, Labor and Productivity." Efforts to curb serious hearing defects are initiated by the measuring of noise levels in a Chilean factory (top photo). The dangers of eye injury are illustrated by a worker who wears no protective welding mask (bottom photo).

Union Work Quotas Upheld by High Court

The Supreme Court ruled that unions may set limits on the amount of work their members may do for their regular daily pay, and levy reasonable fines on those who repeatedly violate the rule.

The court voted 7-1 to affirm a 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision enforcing a National Labor Relations Board ruling in a 1961 case. The NLRB ruled that an Auto Workers local did not violate the Taft-Hartley Law when it fined four employes of Wisconsin Motor Corp., Milwaukee, and suspended them from membership for a year, for demanding immediate pay for production over the daily quota or ceiling.

The rule, voted by a membership meeting, is that members may produce as much as they wish per day but must "bank" the difference above the quota for payment in periods when work is slack.

All but two justices joined Justice Byron White in finding that the union rule on production quotas is valid and that its enforcement by reasonable fines does not constitute the restraint or coercion forbidden by the law. Justice Hugo Black dissented, and Justice Thurgood Marshall did not participate.

The fined members refused to pay and filed NLRB charges against the union when it sued to collect.

White wrote in his decision that the union rule complied with these limiting factors: the fine was reasonable; the production ceilings were a bargainable issue; membership in the union was voluntary—employes could drop out and pay a fee for service; the fine was enforceable by expulsion from membership and a suit in a state court to collect, provided the court accepts the suit.

In another labor case, the court refused to accept a challenge by the Uniformed Sanitationmen, unaffiliated, to New York State's Taylor Act forbidding strikes by public employes. In an unsigned opinion, the court said the dismissal was "for want of a properly presented question."

The union was fined $80,000 for stopping work in New York City in 1968. Its president served a 15-day jail sentence on a charge of contempt of court, paid a $250 fine, and then asked the Supreme Court to overturn the conviction on the ground that he had not been given a jury trial.

The court apparently turned down a review of the case because the refusal of the jury trial was appealed after the sentence was handed down, not before; therefore it was not a "properly presented question."

Supply Source Links Firm to Wage-Hour Act

New York—Local construction firms that buy supplies produced out of state are subject to the federal wage-hour law even though the purchases are made locally, the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled here.

The three-judge court upheld a ruling by U.S. District Judge Jack B. Weinstein of Mineola, Long Island, that Melos Construction Co. and Americo Melo, its president, are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

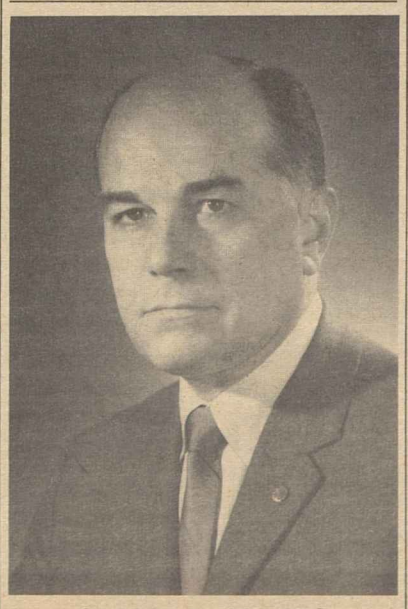
The ruling was one of the first in this area applying the 1961 FLSA amendments to small contractors—those doing business in a volume of $500,000 or more a year. The act was extended in 1961 to cover enterprises whose employes engage in "handling, selling or otherwise working on goods that have been moved or produced for commerce," the ruling noted.

The decision came in a civil suit by the Labor Dept. to compel Melos to pay overtime and keep time records of employes who build foundations for suburban homes in Suffolk County, L.I.

The defendants admitted they had not complied with the law but argued the act was not applicable.

All company supplies are bought locally and the corporation, therefore, is not engaged in interstate commerce, they claimed.

The appeals judges ruled that Congress specifically intended to extend coverage of the act to contractors like Melos in the 1961 amendment. Since Melos buys about $40,000 worth of lumber and cement shipped into the state from outside, it is engaged in interstate commerce under the terms of the amendments, they said, and the fact that the supplies may have "come to rest" before they were purchased is "immaterial."



GLENN E. WATTS

Senior Citizens Council Headed By Cruikshank

Nelson H. Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security, is the new head of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The organization announced that Cruikshank will serve as NCSC's acting president, succeeding John W. Edelman who is leaving the post for reasons of health. Edelman suffered a heart ailment last year.

The council's top officers also announced that Cruikshank's name will be placed in nomination for the presidency at the organization's national convention in June.

Cruikshank became the AFL social security director in 1944 and held the same post in the AFL-CIO from the time of the merger in 1955 until his retirement in 1965.

He played a major role in labor's drives for increases in social security benefits and was a key strategist in AFL-CIO campaigns that helped bring Medicare and disability benefits under the social security system.

Cruikshank was one of the earliest supporters of NCSC and has served as chairman of its national advisory committee. He has attended each of the seven annual conventions held by the council since it was founded in 1962.

Edelman, who becomes a president-emeritus in NCSC, was elected its president in 1964, following his retirement as Washington representative of the Textile Workers Union of America. He succeeded former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), the organization's first president who also now is a president-emeritus.

CWA Appoints Glenn E. Watts To No. 2 Post

Glenn E. Watts, executive vice president of the Communications Workers since 1965, has been named CWA secretary-treasurer to succeed William A. Smallwood, effective Apr. 1.

Smallwood, who served in the office since 1955, previously announced his resignation for "compelling personal reasons."

He was honored for his years of service by friends at a testimonial dinner in Washington Mar. 31.

The union's executive board, which selected Watts as Smallwood's successor, also named Gus C. Cramer, assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, to succeed Watts.

The full slate of CWA officers, including secretary-treasurer and executive vice president, will be subject to election at the union's convention in June. The assistant to the president is an appointive office.

Watts came to serve CWA full-time in 1948 as president of the union's former Division 36, comparable to the present Local 2336 which represents telephone workers in the District of Columbia.

He was elected president of CWA District 2, covering five eastern states and the District of Columbia, in 1951. He was appointed assistant to the president in 1956 and has served as executive vice president since May 1965.

Cramer also came on CWA's staff in 1948, as assistant to the president of the union's District 6, embodying five southwestern states. He became a special representative in 1951, was named assistant to an executive vice president in 1958, and has served as Beirne's assistant since 1963.

For Tax Justice

THE 13.5 MILLION members of the unions of the AFL-CIO are, almost without exception, taxpayers. They pay their taxes regularly, payday after payday, through the payroll withholding program. They are loyal Americans; they appreciate the value of government, the services of government, the need for paying for government.

They are willing to pay their fair share.

But they are tired of having to pay the share of other Americans. They are specifically tired of paying the share of those Americans whose incomes are greater and whose taxes are lower—the "loophole set" in today's society.

So it is on behalf of the largest organized group of taxpayers in America that we come here with proposals we believe are based on the doctrine of fair play. There are some who call the measures before this Committee "tax reform." We think "tax justice" is a better description and that is what we are seeking here today—tax justice.

The federal income-tax structure has drifted far afield from the American standard of fair play. It is rigged against income from work and against wage and salary earners. It is rigged in favor of unearned income. Because of these facts, confidence in our tax system has eroded. This erosion must be ended.

The program of tax justice we urge is ambitious and far-reaching, long overdue and critically urgent. There is no longer time for pause, delay, gestures or tokens.

Our program—fully adopted—would close loopholes currently costing the federal Treasury about $15 billion to $17 billion. We would put back $6.7 billion of this in much-needed and long overdue tax relief to those of low, moderate and middle incomes. There would be a net gain in revenue of $8 billion to $10 billion—to enable full funding of essential federal programs to strengthen society.

THOUGH LOOPHOLE CLOSING is utterly essential to tax reform, justice cannot be fully achieved unless the tax load simultaneously is eased for those who for too long have borne the brunt of the inequities in the tax structure.

Our tax-relief proposals would remove from the tax rolls the majority of those taxpayers whose incomes are below government poverty-income level, and provide relief to those of moderate and middle incomes.

We recommend a substantial increase in the present minimum standard and standard deductions and a sharp reduction in the tax rates that apply to the first two income-bracket levels.

The costs of government are not being shared fairly. An unwarranted limitation is placed on the effectiveness of tax policy in promoting broad goals of balanced economic growth and full employment, and public confidence is decaying.

Thoroughgoing federal income-tax loophole closing and reform would make a substantial contribution toward compensating for the unfair manner in which the burden of other taxes fall.

The AFL-CIO has three objectives in mind to achieve fair play in the nation's tax structure:

1. The loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and businesses must be eliminated.

2. The impoverished must be removed from the tax rolls.

3. There must be a reduction in the relative burden for low- and moderate-income families.

—From the statement of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on tax reform to the House Ways & Means Committee.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, April 5, 1969 No. 14

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'Sorry About That'

A Word Edgewise:

Gen. Eisenhower Was Trusted Even by His Non-Supporters

By John P. Roche

IT IS SAID among the Irish that the worst insult to a man's memory is to lie about him. Out of respect for the late Dwight D. Eisenhower, I must therefore state that I did not consider him a great President, but I have always had the highest regard for him as a man and a soldier. Much has been made of his humility and simplicity, but humble, simple men do not—even in this world of weird accident—become Generals of the Army or Presidents of the United States. There was more to "Ike" than that.

What I think was distinctive about General, later President, Eisenhower was his complete lack of illusions about power. Like Ulysses S. Grant, whom he resembled in many ways, he despised violence; for him there was nothing romantic about combat or the battlefield. It was a dirty business that had to be done and done well. Grant once admitted he never looked forward to battle with "enthusiasm;" neither did Eisenhower, though both he and Grant were superb organizers of armies. Yet, both, without "enthusiasm," could unflinchingly cut the cord. The absence of martial zeal in no way impeded their powers of decision.

Pres. Eisenhower thus became the incarnation of the best aspects of the American military tradition. Americans, perhaps because ours has been such a violent land, instinctively distrust those who romanticize violence.

Contrast, for example, the public attitude toward the late Gen. Douglas MacArthur with that toward Eisenhower. MacArthur was a brilliant commander, probably a military genius, but there was something wrong. . . . The fatal flaw, as MacArthur discovered when he tried to convert his military assets into political capital, was precisely that he was a beau sabreur: he relished every moment, practiced every mannerism, squeezed every line.

Crowds would, of course, cheer him to the echo, but down deep he ran against the grain of a democratic people. He faded away.

This is a good time to recall that one night in January 1863, the President of the United States wrote a remarkable letter to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, whom he had just appointed to command the Army of the Potomac. "I believe you to be a brave and skillful soldier," Lincoln wrote, "which of course I like. I also believe you do not mix politics with your profession, in which you are right. You have confidence in yourself, which is a valuable, if not an indispensable quality. You are ambitious, which, within reasonable bounds, does good rather than harm."

SO FAR, SO GOOD. Then suddenly one comes upon a passage that sets once and for all time the basic American relationship between the civilian and the military:

"I have heard, in such a way as to believe it, of your recently saying that both the army and the government needed a dictator. Of course it was not for this, but in spite of it, that I have given you the command. Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I now ask of you is military success, and I will risk the dictatorship."

The flamboyant Hooker went down in defeat on the battlefield; the glamorous Gen. George McClellan, the MacArthur of his time, though without MacArthur's talent, was defeated at the polls as the Democratic presidential nominee in 1864.

Grant, who never quite understood why people praised him so highly for doing what he took to be his simple duty, won the war and later became President: the perfect embodiment of the anti-hero. When he dreamed, it was not of dictators but of his wife Julia and the children.

"Ike," too, was the ideal anti-hero, the man whom everyone trusted because they sensed that he put little stock in the paraphernalia, the trappings of authority, and that he was concerned with doing a job rather than making a movie. He proceeded in the same fashion in the White House with the kind of inner security possessed only by that handful who realize they do not have to prove anything to anyone. (Plato once observed that only those who despise power should be permitted to exercise it.) This was the source of most of the problems of the Eisenhower presidency.

There were millions of us who voted against Ike. I doubt if there was a corporal's guard who did not trust him. Can there be any greater tribute to his memory?

Improvements Since '63:

Better Mental Health Services Bring New Benefits to Workers

The following is excerpted from "Mental Health Services in Action" by Dr. Stanley F. Yolles, director of the National Institute of Mental Health, which appears in the March 1969 AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE DEVELOPMENT of health services in the United States has for a long time proved that "treatment follows the buck."

This certainly has been true of the treatment of mental illness. As men and women who work for wages in this country are well aware, the price tag for private psychiatric treatment has been too high for the individual wage-earner's paycheck. In most instances, if a worker became mentally ill he had no choice but to be committed by a court to a public mental hospital.

This situation has changed in the past five years within a growing number of communities in every part of the United States.

Groups of people are now sharing in prepayment or other third-party health benefit plans and slowly but surely mental health services are being included in them. As this pattern continues to develop, labor unions and other insurable groups will have the muscle to demand the kinds of comprehensive health and mental health services they want and need, rather than to accept what is made available to them through the decisions of others.

What began as a rebellion against the inadequate treatment of mental patients in overcrowded, isolated public hospitals has become a national mental health program. The old notion of mental health services has changed. It is no longer news that stomach upsets, skin eruptions and physical weaknesses of various sorts are related to emotional disturbances. Having recognized the relation of emotions to physical well-being, the problem now is to prevent mental illness as well as to treat it.

This can only be achieved if mental health services are delivered by people who understand the problems of those who come to them for help. This is the objective to be shared in the 1970s by governments, mental health professionals and allied personnel, communities, labor unions, industrial management, the insurance industry, volunteer groups and individual citizens.

There are many definitions of mental health. Perhaps the most appropriate one, for purposes of common concern, is a combination of several concepts that stress the positive state of mental and emotional well-being. It is generally agreed that among the basic indicators of mental health are, first, a person's understanding and acceptance of himself; second, his perception of the world around him and his relationships with other people; and third, his ability to handle crisis and stress.

It is, therefore, no longer enough to search for the causes of mental illness after the illness has developed. Community mental health services have broadened since 1963 to become involved in prevention as well as in the treatment of illness.

Everybody can have these services; they are not restricted to the wealthy, or the poor, or to union members and their families, or to any other group. They are community services, organized in such a way that they can become available to the entire population of any community—rural, urban, industrial or suburban. And labor unions, through health and welfare funds, contract negotiation mechanisms and other resources, can become leading participants in planning mental health services, financing them and continuing to develop prepayment insurance plans for the primary benefit of their membership and also for others.

There is no doubt that more people are beginning to understand the new scope of mental health services. Unions are currently training shop stewards and other union personnel so they can advise fellow workers where they can get physical, mental and social help.

The worker who belongs to a union whose leadership is alert to the newly-opened avenues for mental health services is beginning to realize that he and his family will not place their jobs and friendships in jeopardy if they take their emotional problems to mental health professionals.

He can visit the center before he is so sick that he has to leave his job. His kids can go there; the whole family can go there to talk out its problems. For many Americans, it is a hard life and a hard world, in which mental health services can ease the pressures, if they are provided by people who understand what the pressures are.

It is in this context that a revolution has occurred within the mental health professions themselves.

THE PSYCHIATRIST was once an isolated figure who either treated his patients alone or maintained an autocratic directorship over other therapists. This is now changing rapidly and widely.

In community mental health, it has already been proved that the only way in which individuals work as a team is when they work as equals. The psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker and nurse each has special skills and each one complements the skills of the others. From this experience, the professionals have also learned that the mental health team must include nursing aides, psychiatric aides and others who know the neighborhood or the work situation and the people who make up the community.

To provide these mental health aides, the National Institute of Mental Health training program is supporting the development of career ladders for sub-professionals in the mental health field. Results of this can be twofold; not only will these aides give service, but the new kinds of jobs will in themselves provide more job opportunities for workers who choose to train to work in the health industry.

In any case and in any part of the community mental health services program, unions have an increasing opportunity to increase the momentum, to make it possible for workers and their families to receive early mental health care at minimal cost.

U.S. Laws Lag:

Job Safety Legislation Pressed As 14,500 Workers Die in '68

ESTHER PETERSON, former assistant secretary of labor, urged passage of the Occupational Health & Safety bill to curb the mounting toll of job-related deaths and injuries. On-the-job accidents claimed the lives of more than 14,500 Americans last year.

Mrs. Peterson, now legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, said the bill would provide badly-needed uniform health and safety safeguards for the "life and limb of workers in every state," and enforcements procedures to make them effective.

Mrs. Peterson, who served both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson as an Assistant Secretary of Labor, charged that the United States now lags behind most other industrialized nations in occupational health and safety.

"We are not improving," she added, "the situation is getting worse." She appeared on the nationwide interview, Labor News Conference.

Mrs. Peterson said that stiff opposition by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and insurance companies killed a similar measure in the last Congress.

SHE REJECTED allegations that costs of the program would be high. "I am convinced that if the money is invested, we will save it in insurance, we will save it in compensation—not to mention what we save in terms of human values," she said.

Mrs. Peterson said the measure would be particularly helpful to comparatively small businesses and industries, few of which can afford good health and safety programs of their own.

"I find that these people are really concerned," she said. "They don't want to compete on the blood of workers or the lungs of workers," she declared. They want and need the kind of technical assistance and service that the Occupational Health & Safety Act would make possible, she said.

By Press Associates, Inc.

EVERY MONTH the U.S. Dept. of Labor publishes two sets of figures prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They are the "Consumer Price Index" which tells the nation what has been happening to the cost of living for the past month and "The Employment Situation" which tells the nation not only how many Americans are employed but how many are not.

The month of February—which is the latest month for which statistics are available—has already had a considerable impact on the thinking of the Nixon Administration as revealed in policy announcements both by the President and his department heads. The month of March—statistics for which are now in preparation—is likely to have an even further impact.

Let's take the figures for February.

The Consumer Price Index confirmed what has long been apparent to the average housewife—that living costs are still climbing with no signs that they are likely to taper off in the immediate future. The CPI, as the technicians call it, was up four-tenths of 1 percent over the month and 4.7 percent over the past year. While this is not exactly a "runaway" inflationary rate, it is enough to upset the money market as well as the housewife.

Higher interest rates, "tight money," fiscal measures to "cool off" the economy, all stem from the 4.7 percent boost that has marked the past year.

Sec. of the Treasury David M. Kennedy sounded a warning that the Nixon Administration "does not intend to let inflation continue escalating prices." In a speech before the Business Council in Washington, Kennedy discussed inflation, the increased business investment expected for this year and the importance that the Administration attaches to a budget surplus this year. He ended his observations with the statement that he believed the 10 percent surtax which expires June 30 "must be retained."

That was on Mar. 21. The CPI statistics pointing up the 4.7 percent increase in living costs over the past year were published on Mar. 25 and the next day Pres. Nixon called on Congress to extend the 10 percent surtax for another year.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION for February was no less an important factor in Administration thinking, although somewhat indirectly. It showed that employment has been rising "substantially" and that unemployment has remained at the relatively low rate of 3.3 percent for the past three months. This was all to the good, but it also showed that the economy is still going strong despite the 10 percent surtax, the boosts in interest rates and other fiscal measures that have been taken to slow it down.

These statistics, and what is done about them, hold a crucial danger to any administration—how much unemployment is it willing to take in its fight on inflation?

During the early days of the Nixon regime, conservative economists spoke of swapping a considerable number of jobs for a slowdown in the economy. Such talk brought denials from top Nixon officials that they were thinking in such terms.

In the same speech that Treasury Sec. Kennedy made before the Business Council, he said:

"We will not apply the economic brakes suddenly and hard, because that might bring about unacceptably high unemployment."

He didn't set the rate that the Nixon Administration would consider acceptable. "But," he continued, "we do mean to apply the brakes steadily and firmly until the economy is slowed to a sustainable rate of speed."

He underlined in his speech text "do" and "steadily" and "firmly" so that his listeners could be under no misapprehensions about the Administration's intent.

Those two Labor Dept. reports on living costs and the job situation are obviously critical guideposts for the new President and his officials. They are equally critical for American workers whose livelihood is clearly dependent on them.

FORMER ASSISTANT Sec. of Labor Esther Peterson urged Congress to pass the Occupational Safety & Health bill to curb job-related accidents that claimed 14,500 American lives last year. She was questioned on Labor News Conference by Harry Conn, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Victor Cohn of the Washington Post. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual network.

AFL-CIO's Program for 'Tax Justice'

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to adopt the following proposals to close tax loopholes which enable many wealthy individuals and corporations to pay less than a fair share of federal taxes:

1. Capital Gains

Elimination of preferential tax treatment of capital gains for both individuals and corporations. Such gains should be taxed at regular tax rates. At the same time, the present income-averaging provisions should be broadened to include capital gains.

Approximate revenue gain: **$6-7 billion.**

2. Capital Gains on Property Transferred at Death

All appreciation (difference between original cost and market value) should be taxed in full on transfer at death. The tax rate should apply to all appreciation occurring after date of enactment; one-half the tax rate should apply to all gains occurring between an appropriate date as Jan. 1, 1950, and the date of enactment.

The tax should be allowed as a deduction for estate-tax purposes. It should not apply on transfers between the decedent and spouse nor to estates valued at less than $60,000.

To prevent "forced" sales of assets, appropriate installment-payment procedures should be adopted.

Approximate revenue gain: **$3-4 billion.**

3. Depletion

Deductions for depletion should not be permitted to be taken after the cost of the property has been fully written off.

Approximate revenue gain: **$1.5 billion.**

4. Interest on State and Local Bonds

All interest on state and local debt securities, issued after the date of enactment (following an appropriate transition period) should be subject to the income tax. The federal government should guarantee the bonds and pay the issuing state or local government an amount equal to one-third of the interest cost on such taxable issues. No federal guarantee or interest-rate subsidy should be permitted for industrial development bonds regardless of the amount of the issue.

There would be a net revenue gain, after taking into account the cost of the subsidy and the guarantee, of **approximately $100 million.**

5. 7% Investment Tax Credit

The 7% investment tax credit should be repealed.

Approximate revenue gain: **$3 billion.**

6. Accelerated Depreciation on Real Estate

Accelerated depreciation (depreciation in excess of straight-line) should be disallowed on all real estate except low- and moderate-income housing.

Approximate revenue gain: **$700-800 million.**

7. Limitation of Deductions Attributable to Farming Operations

Each dollar of nonfarm income over $15,000 should reduce the amount of farm loss that can be deducted from nonfarm income by $1. This provision should not apply to farm losses resulting from taxes, interest, casualty, drought, and sale of farm property. This provision should not apply to farmers using the accrual method of accounting.

Approximate revenue gain: **$145 million.**

Guess Who Wants More Tax Breaks

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has its own program for tax reform. It contrasts sharply with the AFL-CIO position.

The business group wants to lower taxes for those with the highest incomes. It complained at House hearings that the present income tax is too steeply graduated.

A Chamber of Commerce spokesman opposed proposals for a minimum tax on income now exempt from taxation. Instead, he suggested, Congress should consider a "value added" tax. The AFL-CIO statement opposed such a tax as a retail sales tax which would fall hardest on the consumer.

8. Unlimited Charitable Contributions

The special unlimited charitable-contribution deduction should be repealed immediately.

Approximate revenue gain: **$50 million.**

9. Multiple Surtax Exemptions from Corporate Income Tax

Commonly controlled business enterprises should, after an appropriate transition period, be limited to only one $25,000 surtax exemption.

Approximate revenue gain: (when fully effective): **$235 million.**

10. Tax-Exempt Foundations

(1) Financial transactions between a foundation and its founders, contributors, officers, directors or trustees should be prohibited.

(2) Foundations should be required to spend their income within one year of receipt.

(3) Foundations should not be permitted to own 20% or more of any business unrelated to their charitable function—a reasonable time should be allowed for presently organized foundations to comply with this provision.

(4) If a donor maintains control of a business or property after it is contributed, no donation deduction from taxes should be allowed until the foundation disposes of the property or the donor's control over the property ends.

(5) Foundation borrowing to buy investment properties should be prohibited. Foundation lending should be limited to appropriate charitable functions.

(6) A limitation, such as 40 years, should be placed on the life of foundations.

(7) Congress should carefully examine the problems posed by the actual operations of foundations and the need for some degree of federal regulation of the use of the tax-exempt funds of foundations.

11. Conglomerates

The skyrocketing trend of business mergers requires detailed examination—including the anti-trust laws and the operations of the appropriate government agencies as the Justice Dept., Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

A thorough investigation should also be conducted to determine the extent to which the federal tax structure contributes to this alarming trend of corporate mergers and acquisitions.

Among the tax provisions that should be examined are those which permit:

(1) Corporations to deduct interest payments on debt used to finance mergers and acquisitions.

(2) Capital-gains taxes to be paid in installments when stock is exchanged for debt securities.

(3) Tax-free exchanges on corporate stock transfers made for purposes of mergers and acquisitions.

(4) Corporations to "carryover" the operating and capital losses of an acquired firm.

In addition, the penalty tax provisions applying to excessive amounts of retained profits should be made workable in the light of recent experience.

12. Allocation of Deductions

Individuals and corporations should be required to allocate certain deductions between taxable and non-taxable income.

Under present law, those who receive tax-exempt income derive a double benefit. The income never appears on the tax return: hence no tax is paid. Secondly, personal or non-operating business deductions can be deducted in full from taxable income.

Before such deductions are permitted, since they are designed to define ability-to-pay, total income (taxable and exempt income) should be taken into account.

Individuals with tax-exempt income (as defined in item 13) in excess of $10,000 should be required to allocate certain personal deductions in line with the ratio their Adjusted Gross Income bears to adjusted gross income *plus* exempt income. The deductions that should be allocated are: interest and tax payments, casualty losses, charitable contributions, medical expenses, and cooperative housing expenses.

Corporations with such exempt income, in excess of $25,000, should be required to allocate non-operating expense deductions between net profit from operations and exempt income.

Approximate revenue gain from allocation of deductions: **$250 million.**

13. Minimum Tax on Exempt Income

A 25% tax should be levied on the amount of exempt income which exceeds $10,000 for individuals and $25,000 for corporations, plus any amount of deductions disallowed under allocation-of-deductions formula. The exempt income subject to this tax should include the following:

- One-half capital gains.
- State and local bond interest.
- Depletion taken after the cost of the property has been written off.
- The difference between the cost and the market value of property donated to charity.
- Depreciation on real estate taken in excess of straight-line, except low- and moderate-income housing.

Approximate revenue gain from 25% minimum tax: **$1.5 billion.**

Relief Where Burden is Heaviest

These are the AFL-CIO's proposals to use part of the revenue from closing tax loopholes to provide tax relief for people in the low through middle income brackets:

1. The minimum standard deduction should be increased from the present $200 plus $100 per exemption to $600 plus $100 per exemption.

This proposal would exempt from federal income tax the majority of persons below the government-defined poverty level and significantly reduce the tax payments of all persons at or near the poverty level.

The revenue cost would be approximately $1.2 billion.

2. The standard deduction should be increased from the present 10% with a $1,000 maximum to 15% and a $2,500 maximum.

This proposal would bring standard deductions closer in line with the actual deductions claimed by most taxpayers. It would simplify reporting for the great majority of taxpayers and provide tax relief for all those whose itemized deductions amount to less than 15% of income or $2,500. Most of the relief would flow to those in the $5,000 to $20,000 income range.

The revenue cost would be approximately $2 billion.

3. The first two individual-income-tax bracket rates should be reduced from the current 14% and 15% to 9% and 13% respectively.

This proposal would provide tax relief to all taxpayers, but the major portion of the tax deduction (approximately 95%) would go to those with annual incomes below $20,000.

The revenue cost would be approximately $3.4 billion.

4. Moving-Expense Deductions.

Deductible moving expenses should be broadened to include certain non-reimbursed expenses such as those related to the sale of the old residence—real-estate commissions and advertising costs and costs of settling an unexpired lease; pre-move househunting trips; and temporary lodging costs (for worker and family.) These additional costs should be subject to an overall limitation of $2,000. Present treatment of other deductible moving expenses—unreimbursed expenses of transporting the employe, his family and belongings, incurred in a job-connected move—should continue.

The revenue cost would be approximately $100 million.

Finally, all special tax-forgiveness proposals offered under the guise of "incentives" which would provide additional loopholes for the wealthy and further erode the fairness of the tax structure should be rejected. And all proposals to adopt a federal retail sales tax—whether called "value-added" taxes or offered clearly as a tax on consumers—should also be rejected.

Effect of AFL-CIO Tax Relief Proposals

Effect of the AFL-CIO tax relief proposals* on a married taxpayer with two children using the standard deduction:

Wage or Salary Income	1968 Federal Income Tax	Tax Due Under AFL-CIO Proposals	Percent of Tax Reduction
$ 1,000	—	—	—
2,000	—	—	—
3,000	—	—	—
5,000	$ 290	$ 168	42.1%
7,500	686	546	20.4%
10,000	1,114	949	14.8%
12,500	1,622	1,359	16.2%
15,000	2,172	1,827	15.9%
20,000	3,428	2,965	13.5%
35,000	8,504	7,849	7.7%
50,000	15,360	14,540	5.3%

Excludes surtax

* *Increase in minimum standard deduction to $600 plus $100 per dependent. Increase in standard deduction to 15%, maximum of $2,500. Reduction in first two bracket tax rates to 9% and 13%.*

Meany Charges System Is 'Rigged':

Labor Urges Tax Fairness, Crackdown on Loophole Set

(Continued from Page 1)

the statement stressed "is ambitious and far-reaching, long overdue and critically urgent. There is no longer time for pause, delay, gestures or tokens."

From a revenue standpoint, the biggest gain would come from taxing capital gains income—at time of sale of assets or when inherited—at the same rate as ordinary earnings. This would bring in about $10 billion a year.

Meany noted that one-third of all capital gains reported on 1967 tax returns went to persons with incomes over $100,000.

Congress could ease inflationary pressures and high interest rates by repealing the 7 percent investment tax credit—which allows business firms to subtract from their federal tax bill an amount equal to 7 percent of the cost of new equipment and machinery.

This amounts to a $3 billion-a-year giveaway, the AFL-CIO said, and means "the nation's taxpayers are picking up the tab so that a private firm can get a discount on the costs of its equipment."

Meany told the Ways & Means Committee that the investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation on real estate "fuel the fires of the only source of inflationary demand in the national economy—business investment in plants, machines and equipment."

He called also for an end to "the special provisions which permit oil operators, real estate investors and hobby farmers to write off non-existent costs."

Thus "the nation's 20 oil giants pay an 8.5 percent tax rate" and "a real estate operator with a total income of $7.5 million pays taxes at the same rate as a $10,000 married wage earner with two children."

In another area of tax avoidance by the wealthy, the AFL-CIO proposed a substitute for the present system of exempting from taxation the income from state and local bonds.

The present exemption costs the Treasury more than the states and municipalities gain, Meany said. He proposed, instead, that the federal government guarantee the bonds and pay one-third of the interest costs. Even with such a subsidy, the government would come out $100 million ahead in revenue.

Both the AFL-CIO and the Industrial Union Dept. urged a crackdown on tax loopholes that encourage conglomerate mergers and takeovers. IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob S. Clayman told the House committee that "the onrush of mergers can be and should be reduced" by changing the tax laws.

If all sources of presently tax-exempt income aren't fully taxed, the AFL-CIO said, Congress should at least impose a 25 percent minimum tax on exempt income.

The federation proposed two key methods of reducing the tax burden on low and middle income groups.

One would be to increase both the standard deduction that persons who do not itemize their returns can claim and the minimum standard deduction, which lowers the tax burden on the poorest families.

The other would provide relief for all taxpayers by dropping the tax rate on the first $1,000 of taxable income—after deductions—from the present 14 percent to 9 percent, and on the next tax bracket from the present 15 percent to 13 percent.

Meany urged the Ways & Means Committee to reject all proposals for tax "incentives" which, he said, "would provide additional loopholes . . . and further erode the fairness of the tax structure."

He called for rejection also of all proposals for a federal retail sales tax, no matter whether described as a "value added" tax or identified clearly as a tax on consumers.

His testimony concluded:

"There you have it, the AFL-CIO proposals which we believe would achieve tax justice, eliminate abuses, restore public confidence and bring the American standard of fair play into the tax system.

"The time for action is long overdue."

LABOR'S CASE for "tax justice" was presented in a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at House Ways & Means Committee hearings. Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) leans over to welcome AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, center, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Threat to Jobs Stressed By Economic Committee

The annual report of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress warned that Administration monetary and fiscal policies could increase unemployment by 500,000 this year unless other steps are taken.

While the policies are aimed at curbing inflation, the report said, they provide "no real assurance that a significant reduction in inflationary trends will be achieved."

The report, authored by Democratic members of the Senate-House committee, pointed to the need for tax reform with "first priority" given to repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit.

The report noted that the committee previously had expressed concern about the "inflationary character" of the credit which allows companies to deduct an amount equal to 7 percent of their outlays for new machinery and equipment from income tax payments.

Excessive spending on investment as a result of the credit, it added, has been "one of the most important sources of recent inflation."

"Therefore," the report said, "we are convinced that this provision of tax law should be repealed with some alternative help provided for small business."

The report set an acceptable level of 3 percent unemployment compared to the present rate of 3.3 percent. It also called for economic growth of 4.5 percent this year in terms of constant prices.

"We urge both the Administration and Congress," the report said, "to shape federal expenditure programs so as to concentrate their job-creating benefits in high unemployment areas—particularly the low-income cores of our cities.

"In this way, we could maintain our current low-unemployment rate, and perhaps reduce it, at the same time we reduce inflation."

The report opposed "any further increase in our already excessive interest rates" and urged their reduction "to a level that is less dislocative and harmful to our economy."

Republicans on the committee filed minority views, disagreeing with the report in some areas but agreeing in others.

Major areas of difference appeared to be in the minority's opposition to the report's advocacy of investment tax credit repeal and a return to wage-price guidelines, which the Administration has dropped.

Main areas of agreement were on extension of the 10 percent income tax surcharge, the need for tax reform, action to control inflation, and continued U.S. commitment to liberal trade policies.

Regional Meetings Set On GE, Westinghouse

A series of 16 "grass roots" meetings throughout the country have been scheduled by the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric-Westinghouse unions.

The meetings will be conducted to explain the national bargaining goals of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee (CBC) to the 200,000 GE and Westinghouse workers involved.

James D. Compton, CBC steering committee chairman, announced that the 16 meetings will be held during the next three months, prior to the opening of negotiations with the two compaines. He said emphasis at the meetings will be on "grass roots" participation by members of the 270 locals involved and on question-and-answer periods.

In each city, a local of one of the ten unions participating will act as host for delegates from all unions. Speakers are being selected from the top leadership of the ten unions.

The first meeting will be held Apr. 21 in Louisville, Ky. The principal speaker will be Pres. Charles Pillard of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Other meeting dates and locations are: Apr. 24, Atlanta; Apr. 28, Philadelphia; May 1, Memphis; May 6, Fort Wayne, Ind.; May 8, Pittsburgh; May 13, Cincinnati, May 15, Lynn, Mass.; May 19, Newark; May 22, Columbus, O.; May 24, Pittsfield, Mass.; June 3, Cleveland; June 10, Syracuse, N.Y.; June 17, Chicago; June 20, Dallas, and June 24, San Jose, Calif.

The 10 unions participating are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE), the IBEW, Steelworkers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, and Technical Engineers.

Independent Union Unseated by IBEW

Beaumont, Tex.—Labor unions in this area lent a hand to help the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers unseat an unaffiliated union that had represented employes of Gulf States Utility Co. in Texas and Louisiana for 28 years. The vote in a runoff National Labor Relations Board election was IBEW 1,062, Independent Electrical Workers 990.

The independent finished in the lead and the IBEW second in a February election. With two weeks to go, the IBEW launched an intensive campaign with the help of the Texas AFL-CIO, Regions 17 and 7 of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, and other unions in this area.

The Texas AFL-CIO used a new computerized system to send out a mailing telling the Gulf States Utility story of lagging wages to key union leaders with a request for help. The result: nearly 95 percent of all GSU employes were contacted and urged to vote for the affiliated union, the IBEW reported.

High Court Holds Firm On Eavesdropping Rule

The Supreme Court rejected a Justice Dept. plea for reconsideration of the recent decision giving some defendants the right to examine transcripts obtained by electronic eavesdropping to see if their constitutional rights have been violated.

The court on Mar. 10 held that defendants and their attorneys were entitled to disclosure in criminal cases where the defendants are the subject of surveillance or it takes place on their premises.

Specifically, the court turned down the government's plea for a defined exemption in cases involving espionage. A six-word order denying reconsideration carried no dissent and no explanation.

Overly Concerned

But in an order applying the Mar. 10 ruling to 15 cases which were sent back to lower courts for rehearing, the high court indicated it felt the government was overly concerned about the decision.

Justice Potter Stewart said careful inspection of the opinion shows that while the court acted on "illegal" eavesdropping it did not specify that surveillance in espionage cases was illegal.

The court, he said, has never ruled one way or the other on the constitutionality of using listening devices in such cases.

In the cases sent back for rehearing, the court instructed trial judges to examine transcripts in secret to decide if the eavesdropping was illegal and if the appellants have legal right to object to their use.

Only in cases where the judges conclude that the answer to both questions is "yes" will the transcripts be given to the appellants and their attorneys.

Two of the cases sent back involve criminal convictions of Teamsters Pres. James R. Hoffa. One is a Chattanooga, Tenn., federal court's conviction on jury-tampering charges in 1964 that sent Hoffa to federal prison for eight years. The other is a Chicago federal court's conviction of Hoffa, also in 1964, that carries a five-year sentence for defrauding pension funds.

Democrat Wins House Contest In Wisconsin

(Continued from Page 1)

making his first major political appearance since the presidential campaign. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) made film clips for television use in Obey's campaign.

Chilsen used television commercials showing him with Nixon and strong endorsements from Laird. He told the voters that election of Obey "would be an insult to Pres. Nixon and a slap in the face to Mel Laird."

Tax reform was a key issue in the campaign.

On the national level, Obey, hit hard at tax loopholes including the low taxation of capital gains and the oil depletion allowance. He also sharply attacked the Republican governor's proposal to increase income taxes only on the first $14,000 of earnings, with no hike in the higher brackets and no raise in corporate taxes.

Obey's support of dairy farmers and opposition to large corporate farms also won him substantially more support than a Democrat normally gets in the rural counties.

'Labor-Farmer' Support

A "labor-farmer" rally for Obey at Wisconsin Springs two days before the election brought together the area's trade union movement, the Farmers Union and the National Farmers Organization.

State AFL-CIO Pres. John W. Schmitt was chairman of the rally. Speakers included national AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, who is a former Wisconsin congressman; Al J. Hayes, retired president of the Machinists and a Wisconsin native, and Bronson La Follette, who ran strong in the district as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate last November.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning after Election Day before Obey's victory was confirmed and his opponent had conceded.

The newly-elected congressman could have celebrated or gone to bed. Instead he and his wife drove out to the Brokow paper mill. They stood at the plant gate as the workers—members of the Pulp-Sulphite union—came for the morning shift. The word from the new congressman was "Thanks for your support."

5-Year Extension Sought:

Liberals Push Drive To Keep OEO Alive

(Continued from Page 1)

main operating programs to other agencies.

On the other side of the Capitol, Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough of the Senate Labor Committee termed the Job Corps program a "remarkable success" and pledged to fight against any attempt to dismantle it or merge it with Labor Dept. manpower training programs.

Yarborough's position was supported by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), chairman of the committee's Employment, Manpower & Poverty subcommittee.

Nelson announced he will introduce a bill to extend the anti-poverty program three additional years and said he was "greatly alarmed" over reports that the Administration will slash the Job Corps program. About 35,000 youngsters, most of them drop-outs, are receiving training and work experience at Job Corps centers.

Perkins successfully moved a five-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary School Act through his committee last month, even though the Administration sought only a two-year continuation until it could come up with its own program.

The labor-backed bill is now scheduled to reach the House floor April 16 in one of the first tests of strength between liberals and conservatives in the 91st Congress.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Under Sec. James D. Hodgson appeared before the House Select Subcommittee on Labor to testify on a labor-endosed construction safety bill.

The legislation would require government construction contractors to meet federal safety standards on the job similar to the Walsh-Healey Act requirements for manufacturing contracts and safety provisions of the Service Contract Act.

Shultz said the department favors legislation "along the general lines" of the bill but wasn't prepared to comment on its specific provisions.

Hodgson said the construction industry "is one of the most hazardous in the nation" and reiterated the Labor Dept's interest in both the industry's special problems and job safety in general.

But, he told the subcommittee, "we will need more time to work out the details of such legislation."

Job Bias Hearings Prod Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

and will apply to more contractors.

The hearings also produced a sharp clash between Kennedy and Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen.

The occasion was testimony by Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., the hold-over chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission—the enforcement body for the ban on job discrimination which is written into the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Dirksen bluntly threatened Alexander with dismissal for "harassing businessmen" with complaints about discrimination.

"Either this punitive harassment is going to stop," the Republican leader said, "or I'm going to the highest authority in this government and get somebody fired."

Dirksen said that Congress, in passing the Civil Rights Act, didn't intend that employers, "these work givers of industry and business, be harassed."

Kennedy quickly interrupted to tell Alexander:

"I hope no one has been threatened in here today because he is trying to do the job he is expected to do. I think those who threaten your job do a great disservice to the American people."

Alexander's term on the equal opportunity commission runs until 1972. However a White House spokesman, Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler, said he expects Pres. Nixon to replace Alexander as chairman of the commission.

He said "it is traditional" for a new President to designate new chairmen of federal commissions.

At the same time, the White House announced that Nixon has sent a memorandum to heads of federal agencies saying that the government should "lead the way as an equal opportunity employer." The memorandum dealt with the federal government's own employes, not with government contractors.

Dirksen had a strong assist from Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) when he defended the Nixon Administration approach to federal contractors. Thurmond challenged charges that the South's textile firms discriminate and charged that federal contract compliance officials had tried to set up illegal job quotas for Negroes.

Shultz Appoints Aide For Economic Affairs

John P. Gould, Jr., an assistant professor at the Graduate School of Business, University of Chicago, has been named by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz as his special assistant for economic affairs.

Prior to becoming an assistant professor in 1966, Gould was an instructor at the School of Business and a teaching assistant.

Meany Asks Full Support For Boycott of Shell Oil

Full trade union support for the consumer boycott called by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers against Shell Oil and Shell Chemical Co. products has been urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Meany noted that on February 18, the AFL-CIO Executive Council unanimously voted to support any consumer boycott if the OCAW felt one was necessary. The federation acted, he observed, after Shell—alone among the major oil companies struck by the OCAW—"refused to deal in a reasonable and fair manner with its employes" and sought to fire or suspend workers because they went on strike.

"In the face of this action," Meany said, "the OCAW has had no recourse but to impose a consumer boycott against Shell Oil and Shell Chemical Co. products. This boycott clearly merits the support of the entire trade union movement.

"Therefore, in accordance with the unanimous action of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, I urge every AFL-CIO member to refuse to buy Shell products and to return Shell credit cards to the company: P. O. Box 80, Tulsa, Okla."

Meany summed up:

"Until Shell treats its employes fairly and decently, it must not have the patronage of American trade unionists. I am confident, therefore, that this boycott will have the full and immediate support of the entire AFL-CIO."

Five Agencies Ordered To Reshuffle Field Units

Pres. Nixon has directed five government agencies, including the Labor Dept., to set up regional field offices in the same cities as a means of coordinating government programs dealing with urban and poverty problems.

Also covered by the presidential directive are the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Small Business Administration.

The directive applies to all bureaus within the agencies and departments and calls for establishment of common regional boundaries.

An 18-month period has been allowed for the transition. Some of the regions match existing boundaries and headquarters; others will involve moving of offices and changes of jurisdiction.

When the moves are completed, the regions and their headquarters will be as follows:

Region 1, Boston — Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Region 2, New York City—New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Region 3, Philadelphia — Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia.

Region 4, Atlanta — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Region 5, Chicago—Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Region 6, Dallas-Fort Worth—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Region 7, Denver — Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Region 8, San Francisco—Alaska, Arizona, California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon and Washington.

Smaller sub-offices are expected to be maintained in the cities which will lose regional offices as a result of the reorganization.

The reshuffling, for example will affect the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training which now has 10 regional offices — in Atlanta, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Kansas City, San Francisco and Seattle.

The Kansas City regional office, which not long ago moved from Denver, will move back to Denver. The Cleveland office's jurisdiction will be switched to the Chicago regional office, and Seattle's to San Francisco.

Other Labor Dept. bureaus will face comparable problems. Thus the wage-hour regional office in Birmingham will come under the Atlanta office and the Nashville region will have its jurisdiction split between two other regional headquarters.

Nixon said the reorganization is needed because "the organization of federal services has often grown up piecemeal — creating gaps in some areas, duplications in others, and general inefficiencies across the country."

He noted that two federal employes working for different agencies on poverty problems in the same neighborhood might be in different administrative regions with headquarters in widely separated cities.

New Booklet Analyzes Social Security System

The AFL-CIO has published "Security in Time of Need"—a look at the current American social security system and its future possibilities—prepared by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and Dept. of Publications.

The 32-page illustrated publication notes that retirement—although the best known feature of social security—is only part of the social security package which includes a wide range of benefits for survivors, the disabled and health insurance for the elderly.

"Social security legislation must be thought of as a living document—one which grows and changes to meet the needs of a growing, changing nation," said Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. "Franklin Roosevelt put it well when, in signing the legislation into law in 1935, he referred to it as 'the cornerstone of a structure which is being built—but is by no means complete'."

"The working men and women of America, through their trade union institutions, helped lay that cornerstone three decades ago. Their hands have been turned constantly to the task of building the structure that has evolved since then. And their energies are devoted now toward bringing the structure nearer completion.

"Only in this way can we make sure that this social security program makes its full contribution to the enhancement of American life."

The publication further explores federal-state governed public welfare and health programs and unemployment insurance, as well as solely state-managed Workmen's Compensation benefits.

Existing injustices are noted and AFL-CIO guidelines are offered toward correcting them.

Single copies are available free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The price is 30 cents per copy in lots of up to 100, $25 per hundred for larger orders.

New Challenge Seen for Labor, Rights Alliance

Philadelphia — The labor-liberal-civil rights coalition must be maintained and strengthened because its job isn't done, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a labor gathering here.

Biemiller spoke at a luncheon sponsored by the Jewish Labor Committee and the Negro Trade Union Leadership Council.

He called on the participants to reject the concept "that our work is done, that our great civil rights coalition is no longer relevant to the needs of modern day society."

If not the coalition, Biemiller asked, "who is going to do the work that yet needs to be done if life is to be meaningful for downtrodden people?"

Not the academicians, not conservative congressmen, not impersonal conglomerates and corporations, not the Black Panthers, Biemiller stressed.

Who but the labor-liberal-civil rights alliance, he asked, "is going to supply the manpower and money and talent and time to analyze the issues, mobilize public opinion and, finally, go knocking on congressional doors?"

Biemiller spoke of labor's legislative program in terms of the trade union movement's "historic mission to improve the lot of the poor, the exploited, and the victims of discrimination."

He outlined the AFL-CIO's legislative agenda, stressing the key role of full employment in both private and public jobs as "basic to solving the poverty problem."

Because three out of five poor people are in families headed by an employed person, a raise in the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour is essential.

Tax reform is part of this program, Biemiller said, because under present law there are millionaires who pay no taxes and several million people with incomes below the poverty line who do.

"We can no longer tolerate a double standard of taxation which heaps an unfair burden on poverty-stricken people, and dumps an even greater load on middle-income families, while wealthy people and corporations take advantage of loopholes and special privileges."

The answer to poverty in the ghetto is not "black capitalism," he said, but "the jobs-skills-education-housing measures that are essential."

4-5-69

Canadian Base Rates Up 6.6 Percent in 1968

Ottawa—Union-negotiated contracts boosted the base rate wages for workers 6.6 percent in 1968—the same increase as a year earlier, a Canadian Labor Dept. survey shows.

The study covered about 1 million workers in all Canadian industries except construction and in bargaining units of 500 employes or more.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Saturday, April 12, 1969

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

No. 15

Jobless Teenagers Push Rate to 3.4%

Part-Time Work Posts Sharp Rise

By Robert B. Cooney

The nation's jobless rate edged up to 3.4 percent in March due to a small rise in unemployment among teenagers, the Labor Dept. reported.

The March rate compares to the 3.3 percent rate recorded for the past three months and marks a return to the 3.4 percent of last November. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent.

The Labor Dept.'s jobs report for March also revealed the smallest increase in non-farm payroll employment in six months as well as a sharp rise in those working part-time involuntarily.

The department, however, issued its usual warning against overinterpreting the statistical changes in a single month's report. A judgment on whether the job figures reflect the Administration's efforts to slow down the pace of economic activity must await further evidence, it added.

The report showed non-farm employment totaling 69.2 million in March. After adjustment for seasonal influences, this figure was 147,000 higher than in February, with about 30,000 of the increase linked to the return of strikers to payrolls.

"The employment increase was slightly less than half the average seasonally-adjusted gain registered in the past 5 months, but was about the same as during most of last year," the report said.

(Continued on Page 2)

Prods Nixon Program:

Congress Critical Of Legislative Lag

By David L. Perlman

Congressional leaders are telling the Nixon Administration that it had better start moving if it has a legislative program it wants Congress to act on this year.

About the only Administration bills to move through Congress have been Senate ratification of the treaty to limit the spread of nuclear weapons—a holdover measure from the Johnson Administration—approval of a routine debt limit increase, and extension of the President's authority to submit reorganization plans to Congress.

Before leaving for a 10-day Easter recess, Congress was largely marking time, waiting for the Administration to express its views on other bills.

The impatience expressed in recent congressional criticism suggested that the traditional "honeymoon" Congress gives to a new President may be nearing its end.

In a rare formal statement, House Speaker John W. McCormack complained of the slow pace of the Nixon Administration.

Until the President spells out his program and budget recommendations, McCormack said, "it is exceedingly difficult for the leadership in Congress to formulate a legislative program and timetable."

And Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) added, "When you have an activist president who has a definite program and submits it, then you have something to get started on."

An even sharper critique came from the liberal Democratic Study Group of the House.

The DSG noted that Presidents Johnson, Kennedy and Eisenhower had all launched their Administrations with State of the Union messages to Congress, followed by a steady stream of specific legislative requests.

By contrast, Nixon passed up the opportunity to deliver a State of the Union address. Before the recess he had sent only seven messages to Congress, including some which merely promised specific proposals sometime in the future.

The White House has indicated that at least part of the President's program is being put into final shape for early presentation.

After the Easter recess, Press Sec. Ronald Ziegler told newsmen, there will be "a beginning of a flow" of legislative proposals to Congress.

What action there has been this year is largely the result of initiative by congressional committees. These are some of the areas in which committees have begun to move:

Education—The House Education & Labor Committee has approved a bill extending for five years the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the basic program of federal aid to education. If it gets quick Rules Committee clearance

(Continued on Page 12)

AFL-CIO Clears Record On Reuther Campaign

At its February 1969 meeting, the AFL-CIO Executive Council approved publication, as an official federation document, of a report on the events and episodes leading to the disaffiliation of the Auto Workers and documentary evidence on the allegations and attacks upon the AFL-CIO by the UAW.

This publication, "To Clear the Record: AFL-CIO Executive Council Report on the Disaffiliation of the UAW," was issued and made available to the news media on Apr. 11, 1969.

This issue of the AFL-CIO News carries on Pages 5 through 8 a summary of the 40,000 word report, the full text of which was prepared under the supervision of a special committee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Hunter P. Wharton.

The AFL-CIO has, until now, refrained from responding in detail to the "two-year campaign of public vilification" of the AFL-CIO and its officers by the UAW and its president, Walter P. Reuther, the report's preface says, on the assumption that Reuther, at some point, would bring his attacks before "an appropriate forum of the trade union movement."

Repeated opportunities and invitations were extended to the UAW, the document notes, to place its charges, complaints and proposals before an AFL-CIO convention, General Board, or Executive Council meeting. The departure of the UAW, however, "has now closed off that traditional democratic method of resolving the issues raised publicly by Mr. Reuther," the report declared, adding:

"To clear the record and to properly inform the officers and membership of all AFL-CIO affiliates, it is therefore necessary to present the facts in this form."

Copies of the complete report can be obtained from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications.

EEOC Chief Resigns:

Federal Suits Attack Textile Firms' Bias

The Nixon Administration sued and was sued in cases involving race discrimination in employment.

In a related area, the holdover chairman of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission resigned with a blast at the "crippling lack of Administration support" for efforts to end job discrimination.

One of the lawsuits was filed by the government against a southern textile chain. The other was filed by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund against top Administration officials. It accused them of failing to follow the government's own ban on giving federal contracts to firms that discriminate.

The Justice Dept. suit sought a federal court injunction to halt alleged discrimination in jobs and housing by the Cannon Mills Co., which has 16 textile plants in the Carolinas employing 24,000 workers.

The suit charged that the textile firm:

- Relegated Negro employes to "menial and low-paying job categories."
- Discriminated against Negroes in a 2,000-home company-owned town by restricting them to segregated areas where services and facilities are inferior. Rentals were at least as high as those paid by whites, the Justice Dept. said.

Cannon Mills, which specializes in towels and sheets, does not have any government contracts and the suits were brought under the equal employment section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the open housing provision of the 1968 law.

The suit by the NAACP was based on the recent award of multimillion dollar government contracts to three southern textile firms found to have discriminated in employment.

The firms—J. P. Stevens & Co., Dan River Mills and Burlington Mills—had refused to sign a pledge of "affirmative action" to open up job opportunities to Negroes. But the Defense Dept. said they had orally agreed to comply with nondiscrimination policies and awarded them the contracts.

The NAACP charged that the action violated Pres. Johnson's 1965 executive order, which is still in effect, and asked the federal courts to bar further contracts to the companies until there is full, explicit compliance with the executive order.

The attitude of the Nixon Administration to civil rights enforcement was involved in the resignation of Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the agency charged with enforcement

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Rail Signalmen Set Nationwide Strike Apr. 14

The Railroad Signalmen called a strike of its 13,000 members on the nation's railroads, effective Apr. 14 at 6 a.m. local time, because of failure to reach an agreement in a lengthy wage dispute.

In announcing the strike date, Signalmen's Pres. C. J. Chamberlain emphasized that the union has exhausted all procedures under the Railway Labor Act and was legally free to strike on or after Apr. 7.

Under the law there can be no strike or imposition of new rules or wages by management for 30 days after a presidential emergency board has released its recommendations. That cycle was completed Apr. 6 in the Signalmen's case.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz quickly announced that if the strike materializes, the Administration "will go to Congress to obtain legislation to put people back to work."

In New York, where he was attending a dinner of the American Arbitration Association, Shultz said, "The government simply isn't going to tolerate a national railroad strike."

Shultz said, however, that he

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STATE EMPLOYES who struck the West Virginia State Roads Commission Mar. 3 are determined to end the spoils system and win union recognition, AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher tells rally at State Capitol in Charleston. Gov. Arch Moore (R) refused to rescind his firing of 3,500 highway workers after meeting representatives of the strikers following the rally. **(Story, Page 10.)**

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR of Los Angeles, Thomas Bradley, renews his pledge to "wade in personally" to end the Hearst Herald-Examiner strike-lockout as he joins the picket line at the newspaper. Bradley led 13 other candidates for mayor and faces incumbent Sam Yorty in runoff. The pickets got more support when three nationally prominent Negro unionists—Bayard Rustin and Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and Dir. Walter W. Davis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education—took turns toting picket signs. The three were in Los Angeles for a Randolph testimonial.

U.S. Census Undercount Causes Aberrations in Labor Statistics

Government experts know that there are more people in the labor force—both employed and looking for work—than the government's own statistics show.

They even know with reasonable accuracy the age, sex and race of these missing Americans. But the statistics the government issues every month—used by both public and private planners—don't reflect this knowledge.

An article in the March issue of the Monthly Labor Review, publication of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics, discusses some of the data—and the implications—that previously appeared only in little-read technical journals.

The article is titled, "Effect of the Census Undercount on Labor Force Estimates." Its authors are Denis F. Johnston, a sociologist, and James R. Wetzel, an economist.

Root of the problem is the difficulty of counting every person in the United States every 10 years.

In the very first U.S. census, George Washington recognized the problem, including suspicion of government by citizens and what Washington termed "the negligence of some of the officers taking the census."

The Census Bureau's own statisticians have come up with generally accepted figures on the "undercount" in the last census, in 1960.

Nearly 5.7 million people weren't counted in the 1960 census—about 3.1 percent of the total population. But while the 3.55 million whites in this group represented only 2.2 percent of the white population, the 2.14 million nonwhites made up 9.5 percent of the nonwhite population (a group that is 92 percent Negro).

Even more significantly, the undercount rises to 19 percent—nearly one out of five—among nonwhite men in the 20-35 age bracket.

How does the Census Bureau know this? The key is a bit of elementary deduction.

In simplified terms, it involves following a specified age group—say 10 to 14—over several census tallies, making allowances for mortality rates and persons serving overseas in the armed forces. When the numbers and sex ratio in a census differs significantly from the projection, the undercount is obvious and can be pinpointed.

The monthly employment and unemployment figures are based on samplings of an updated census tally. But the updating refers only to such data as mortality, birth and death figures, and the people entering and leaving the United States.

Thus, the authors of the article point out, "any errors in the basic decennial population count are transmitted directly to the official employment and unemployment figures analyzed and reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

And, the article continues, "since the population was undercounted in 1960, each month's estimates of population, labor force, employment and unemployment are lower than a fully accurate census would reveal."

The article allocates the missing people of working age to the employment-unemployment figures for a sample month by two alternative methods. One would assume that the uncounted persons fall into the same pattern as others of their age, sex and race. The other would assume that most of them are in poverty neighborhoods.

Under either of these assumptions, there would be no significant change in the overall unemployment rate—as a percentage of the labor force—although there would, of course, be an increase in the number of persons unemployed.

The authors note that other theories would assign a considerably higher proportion of the uncounted to the jobless category—large enough to affect the national unemployment rate. But the authors said they could not find "convincing evidence" to justify such an assumption.

They did say, however, that "a large portion of the omitted are probably employed in less desirable, low-paying occupations and industries. Thus, estimates of underutilized persons based on the official figures are probably low."

The statistical errors in the census and the employment figures do mean, however, that programs designed to attack such problems as unemployment, poverty and housing underestimate the magnitude of the task unless the planners have taken into account the errors in numbers stemming from the census undercount.

Taylor Named To Safety Post

George Taylor has been named by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as executive secretary of the AFL-CIO safety committee, succeeding John D. Connors who recently retired.

Taylor will remain in the Dept. of Research where he is an economist specializing on safety, conservation and natural resources.

Part-Time Work Up Sharply:

Jobless Teenagers Push Rate to 3.4%

(Continued from Page 1)

The job gains came in all major industry sectors except contract construction. On a seasonally adjusted basis, construction employment fell by 63,000 in March, but this followed a very large rise of 110,000 in February, the report noted.

Factory employment rose by 64,000 in March, with the largest increases coming in the transportation equipment and petroleum products industries, mainly as a result of strikers returning to payrolls.

Employment in state and local government rose by 59,000 over the month while federal jobs were almost unchanged.

Compared to a year ago, nonfarm payroll jobs were up by 2.5 million, the report said. Four-fifths of the increase came almost equally in manufacturing, trade, services and government.

On the jobless side of the picture, the unemployed totaled 2.7 million in March. This was 177,000 lower than in February, but it was less than the usual seasonal decline for the month, the report said. After seasonal adjustment, the jobless total rose by 100,000 over the month, primarily among teenagers.

The jobless rates for adults remained at low levels. The rate for adult men stood at 1.9 percent, close to the record low of 1.8 percent last December. The adult women's rate held steady at 3.5 percent for the fifth straight month, the lowest level in 15 years. Fulltime workers remained almost unchanged at 2.9 percent. Married men continued at a record low of 1.4 percent.

Unemployment among teenagers moved up in March as their job gains failed to match their entry into the labor force. Their jobless rate was 12.7 percent, up from 11.7 percent and a return to the December rate.

The Labor Dept. noted that the teenage jobless rise occurred exclusively among white youths.

The report also called attention to some progress among adult Negro workers. While the white jobless rate for the first quarter of 1969 remained unchanged from the last quarter of 1968 at 3.0 percent, the non-white rate dropped substantially—from 6.6 to 5.9 percent, the report said, adding:

"This decline was especially marked among adult workers. Although the non-white jobless rate was twice that of whites, the ratio between the two rates was at its lowest quarterly level since 1965."

On the sharp jump in part-time workers, the report said it totaled 175,000, seasonally adjusted, and represented the second straight monthly rise. Two-thirds of the March rise occurred among persons who usually work full time, the report added. Total part-time employment for economic reasons—that is, involuntary—stood at 1.7 million, up 100,000 from a year ago.

On hours, the report showed the seasonally adjusted workweek in manufacturing up five-tenths of an hour to 40.6 hours in March. This was a recovery from a sharp drop to 40.1 hours in February when adverse weather hit the Northeast, but it was still half an hour below the 1968 peak last September.

For all rank and file workers on non-farm payrolls, the average workweek edged up to 37.7 hours, seasonally adjusted, but remained below the levels of last year's May-September period, the report said.

Average hourly earnings rose by 1 cent in March to $2.98 for rank and file workers. This was 19 cents or 6.8 percent higher than a year earlier.

Average weekly earnings were up by 97 cents to $111.75 because of small increases in both the workweek and hourly earnings. Compared to March 1968, weekly pay was up by $6.85 or 6.5 percent.

Harry Bates Dies at 86, Led Bricklayers' Union

Harry C. Bates, vice president emeritus of the AFL-CIO and president emeritus of the Bricklayers, was "truly one of the great trade union leaders of our time," Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec-Treas. William F. Schnitzler said in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Bates on the death of her husband.

Bates, a close friend and colleague of Meany for many years, died in Golden Beach, Fla., where he moved following a heart attack two months ago. He was 86.

Funeral services were held Apr. 8 in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, followed by burial in Gate of Heaven cemetery, Silver Spring, Md.

"Few men served the labor movement as long and as well as he," Meany and Schnitzler said. "His fellow bricklayers and trade unionists everywhere benefited from his honesty, candor and sage advice, and his complete dedication to the brotherhood of workers."

Bates was a member of the committee whose negotiations led to the merger of the AFL-CIO in 1955.

Before retiring from the AFL-CIO Executive Council two years ago, Bates had been continuously active in the administrative affairs of the federation. He had been chairman of the AFL Housing Committee since 1935, and continued in that post following the merger.

Born in Denton, Tex., in 1882, Bates took up the trade of bricklayer as an apprentice in Denton and Waco, Tex., and was 18 when admitted to membership in Waco Local 9.

He served as president of Local 5 in Dallas from 1910 to 1914; headed the Texas State Conference of Bricklayers in 1914, then served as special representative of the Bricklayers in the Southwest from 1914 through 1920.

He held office successively as international vice president of his union, treasurer, first vice president, then president in 1935. He was elected a vice president of the AFL in 1934 and of the AFL-CIO at the merger convention in 1955.

Bates served as second vice chairman of the National Housing Conference until 1968, when he was elected honorary vice chairman.

He was the author of "Bricklayers—Century of Craftsmanship," a history of the union published in 1955, and of numerous articles on housing.

During World War II and the Korean War, Bates served on several government labor boards, including the Wage Adjustment Board and the Wage Stabilization Board.

He was a delegate to the 1958 meeting of the Intl. Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, and represented U.S. labor at other international conferences.

In recent years his union by convention action established the Harry C. Bates Merit Scholarship to help sons and daughters of union members attend college in the United States and Canada.

Dallas Crafts Draw Praise For Training

A Dallas congressman and former mayor took a close look at the minority group apprentice training program of the city's Building & Construction Trades Council—and came away enthusiastic.

Rep. Earle Cabell (D-Tex.) said in a press statement that the program, financed by a Labor Dept. grant, has exceeded its target.

It was expected to train 40 men at an average cost of $1,135, he noted.

But as of the first of the year, Cabell said, there were 104 apprentice trainees and the cost per man was less than $332. Currently, he noted, there are 112 persons in the program, of whom 98 are Negroes, eight Latin Americans, and six are American Indians.

Cabell noted that "before the apprentice is well into his third year, he has paid back in additional taxes all of the money that has been invested in him." In addition, Cabell said, "he has a lifetime career, a money-making skill, a position of respect."

Workers Responding:

White Collar Council Marks 2-Year Gains

By Duane Emme

The Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes is "bringing the message of unionism" to workers in those fields—and getting a good response, delegates to its second biennial convention were told.

Council Pres. Herman D. Kenin observed that the organization also is "welding greater unity" among its 18 union affiliates.

Kenin, who is president of the Musicians, said the challenge now is to convert the council's "good beginning" into steady future progress.

During two days of busy sessions, the 125 delegates discussed issues involving member unions, adopted resolutions and constitution changes, and elected officers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the council on its achievements to date and predicted that it will "make a great contribution" in helping professional workers gain a fair share of the wealth they help to produce.

The convention elected Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes as the council's new president after Kenin announced he was stepping down so that the top office might be rotated among heads of council affiliates.

The delegates kept Kenin in a leadership role by electing him treasurer to succeed Wurf. Charles Cogen, president-emeritus of the Teachers, was re-elected vice president.

In his keynote address, Kenin described the council as a "vital organization" that has become an important part of the labor movement and "will grow to play an increasingly important role in its affairs."

That role, he emphasized, must be to organize thousands of professional and technical workers, and bring them higher wages and better working conditions in a society which they will dominate.

Professional workers "must and will" join unions, he declared, for the basic reason that they "want more of a voice in the matters that affect their jobs, their neighborhoods and their government."

A report from Jack Golodner, the council's executive secretary, showed that affiliated membership of unions in the council has grown from 314,574 in 1967 to 363,969 in February 1969, an increase of 16 percent.

But to illustrate the council's potential, he noted that professional and technical workers doubled in number between 1947 and 1964, and "are expected to rise by more than half" to nearly 14 million between now and 1975.

Delegates adopted a resolution pledging the council's "wholehearted effort" to work with the AFL-CIO in developing demonstration projects aimed at increasing union members' involvement in cultural life.

The council now has such projects under way with full-time directors in Minneapolis, Buffalo and New York. The projects, aided by the federation, have won the backing of the federal government's National Endowment for the Arts.

A companion resolution termed the Endowment, created by Congress in 1965, "a splendid example of what this nation can do to support the arts." It urged the Nixon Administration to continue and expand the program.

The convention also adopted resolutions calling for strengthened copyright laws, legislation to assure performing artists compensation for recorded work, and extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act's overtime provisions to certain engineers and other professional employes now denied such protection.

In other areas, the council backed AFL-CIO programs to advance civil rights and bolster aid to education; supported public employe drives for statutes to assure free collective bargaining; endorsed AFT organizing among college teachers and condemned attempts by local governments to impose excise taxes on admissions to theaters, museums and concerts.

Meany told the delegates that the council's success represents "concrete evidence" of the wide appeal of the AFL-CIO and refutes "subtle propaganda" often put out by businesses in an attempt to show that "unions are not interested in professional workers."

"It is now widely recognized," he added, "that professional workers have a part to play in the labor movement and labor in turn can help them just as it helps the manual workers."

He urged that the council's programs concentrate on organizing efforts and representing professional employes so as to advance the "interest of the entire labor movement and nation generally."

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz spoke to the convention on the programs and problems of the Labor Dept. as he sees them in this first few months in office. He also answered questions from the delegates.

The "top priority problem," Shultz said, is to reduce high unemployment among Negroes and other minority groups and give them training and opportunity they need to advance on the job-ladder.

He also stressed the importance of controlling inflation without increasing unemployment, promoting improved labor-management relations and "doing a better job of evaluating" manpower, safety and non-discrimination programs.

Other speakers included Theodore W. Kheel, veteran labor arbitrator and mediator; Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Ralph Nader, author and safety expert.

Participating in the convention were Actors' Equity; American Guild of Musical Artists; Musicians; State, County & Municipal Employes; Teachers; Technical Engineers; Railway & Airline Clerks; Communications Workers; Insurance Workers; Theatrical Stage Employes; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Retail Clerks; Seafarers; Operating Engineers; Office & Professional Employes; Machinists; and Broadcast Employes & Technicians.

Guyana Labor Minister Is AIFLD Graduate

Georgetown, Guyana—Winslow Carrington, Guyana's recently appointed Minister of Labor and Social Security, is a graduate of an American Institute for Free Labor Development training course.

Carrington, who is president of Guyana's Transport Workers Union, was the valedictorian among English speaking members who graduated from AIFLD's first course for Latin American union leaders in Washington in 1962.

DELEGATES FROM 18 UNIONS attending the second biennial convention of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes in Washington heard Labor Sec. George P. Shultz discuss labor and manpower problems confronting the nation. Seated beside Shultz are Pres. Herman D. Kenin of the Musicians, the council's first president, and Charles Cogen, council vice president and president-emeritus of the Teachers.

Shultz Praised On Radiation Stand

The AFL-CIO has praised Labor Sec. George P. Shultz for his "firm position" on radiation safety standards for uranium miners.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed the federation's thanks in a letter to Shultz. He noted that the AFL-CIO for many years has sought federal action to limit radiation exposure in the mines.

The safety standards set by the Labor Dept. under the Walsh-Healey Act, Biemiller said, "will provide safe conditions for workers and can be attained by the mine operators."

Rail Signalmen Set Nationwide Strike Apr. 14

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hopes the dispute doesn't come to the walkout point, adding that there are "good chances of averting it."

The board recommended wage increases of 3.5 percent retroactive to January 1, 1968; an additional 2 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969; another 3 percent effective next July 1, plus a 20-cent an hour increase for skilled employes in the craft.

The union had sought increases of 25 percent over a three-year period, plus a 90-cent adjustment for skill, and a cost of living clause. The railroads had refused to recognize any skill claim.

Chamberlain said the average wage for skilled signalmen is $3.26 an hour, and the board's recommendations added to this would still leave these workers rates "substandard" in comparison with rates for skilled workers in other industries.

He noted that the union's general chairmen had unanimously rejected the recommendations as "wholly inadequate" and directed a strike if no agreement could be reached.

Chamberlain said that four negotiating sessions with railroad managements—on Mar. 20 and Apr. 1, 7 and 8—"proved fruitless" because the managements "refused to recognize the inequitable wage rates currently being paid our members."

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the National Mediation Board said that it has been pressing further negotiations "and will continue to keep in touch in an effort to reach a resolution of the dispute."

Shultz Appoints Panel Of Job Safety Advisers

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz has established a National Safety Advisory Committee composed equally of labor, management and public representatives to advise him on the increasing problem of on-the-job safety.

In announcing the committee, headed by National Safety Council Pres. Howard Pyle, Shultz observed that there currently is "more interest in safety legislation than there has been in the past 20 years."

He listed these 1967 statistics as among the major reasons for the high level of interest:

- More than 14,000 deaths and 2 million disabling injuries on the job.
- Costs for occupational accidents of $7.3 billion, with $1.5 billion lost in wages.
- The loss of some 245 million man-days of production because of such accidents—"many times greater than the loss resulting from strikes."

Shultz also said that occupational disease "seems to be a growing problem and we must increase our efforts to control new diseases brought on by new technology."

"Unfortunately," he added, "the nation hasn't been experiencing improvement in this area," with occupational injury rates on an "upward trend" over the past 10 years.

The committee held its first meeting with Shultz on Apr. 10 to make recommendations on new health and safety standards proposed earlier by Pres. Johnson but still under review in the Nixon Administration.

The standards, which Shultz delayed putting into effect until May 17, deal with new fire regulations, noise levels, and air contaminants. They will apply to firms covered by the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

Later this year, Shultz said, the Labor Dept. will probably consider a "comprehensive" occupational safety and health bill and committee members will be called upon for their views.

Labor members named to the 15-member tripartite committee are:

George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Alan Burch, safety director, Operating Engineers; Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke; Brewery Workers Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea; Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

Meany Urges Support For Coleman Boycott

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged all affiliates to back striking Steelworkers at the Coleman Co., Inc., plant in Somerset, Pa.

Meany wrote the federation's national and international unions and state and local central bodies suggesting they notify Coleman of labor's support and remind the company that "workers will not buy products made by strikebreakers."

"The company has rejected every proposal," Meany said, "engaged in a campaign of open harassment of the strikers and imported strikebreakers from Kansas and Canada as well as Pinkerton guards armed with billy clubs and pistols."

Meany noted that the camping equipment manufacturer depends on sales to workers going on vacations—"in most cases vacations achieved through union contracts."

He explained that the strike is over such fundamental trade union issues as moderate wage increases, dignity for workers on the job and a measure of union security.

The USWA was certified as the legal bargaining agent for employes last November.

Steelworkers' Pres. I. W. Abel notified company Pres. Sheldon Coleman of the consumer boycott in a letter which predicted that "your sales figures will soon reflect" the results of labor's "Don't Buy" campaign.

Coleman, instead of seeking an acceptable contract settlement has "embarked on what we consider an illegal campaign" to deny its Somerset employes the full benefits of unionism and the National Labor Relations Act, Abel wrote.

The company, which has a history of anti-unionism, makes sleeping bags, portable stoves and other outdoor equipment. It destroyed a union bargaining unit at Cedar City, Utah, and forced a nine-month strike of USWA members at Toronto, Ont., the union said.

The Money Squeeze

WHEN THE Federal Reserve Board fired its "double-barrel" blast as real proof that it intends to curb inflation, those in the direct line of fire were workers and teenagers.

That's the way a veteran economic writer, Joseph R. Slevin, saw the results of the tight money, high interest rate policies of the Administration.

"The hardest hit will be the workers who will be laid off and the teenagers who will not be able to land their first job," Slevin wrote. "Unemployment will rise. Cabinet members insist that the rise will be slight but this is a huge country. A 'slight' rise means that at least 500,000 people will join the unemployment rolls."

Slevin goes on to point out that the tight money policy will hurt small businessmen and especially home builders. Local communities, forced to postpone badly needed construction programs during the 1966 tight money crisis, are facing again the prospects of postponing and delaying badly needed facilities of all sorts including schools, hospitals, sewer and water projects, libraries, community recreation centers and parks.

Coupled with the Federal Reserve's hike in the discount rate to the highest level in 40 years and an increase in bank reserves is the Administration's plan to cut the budget and build a greater surplus as another tool to fight inflation.

This combination of monetary and fiscal policy—tightening money, increasing interest rates and slicing government expenditures—all spell a slowdown in economic activity and growth. And the victims, as Slevin notes, will be workers, especially those most recently hired, the least skilled, especially in minority groups, and the new, young workers.

* * *

BACK IN FEBRUARY the AFL-CIO Executive Council assailed the economic theory that in order to achieve greater price stability there has to be a rise in unemployment. "Advocates of this Neanderthal view have never explained how a million additional unemployed can possibly reduce such price pressures as physicians' fees, hospital charges, auto and property insurance rates, which have risen sharply in the past decade."

The anti-inflation weapons that the Federal Reserve Board and the Administration have chosen to employ to date do not really get to the basic cause of rising prices—the tremendous rise in profits and the continuing pressure to maintain them at exorbitant levels.

This drive for profits is behind the plans by industry and business to increase investment in new plants and equipment by 14 percent this year—a pace that Chase Manhattan Bank calls a "new kind of 'overkill' " that "could sow the seeds of another traditional feast or famine cycle in investment itself—a cycle that could make it difficult to restore a normal growth rate once the current inflationary spiral has been eliminated."

It is to this problem that the Fed and the Administration ought to direct their attention. Needed at the very least is the repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit which is helping to fuel the current investment boom.

Tight money and high interest rates make up a formula that place the burden of checking inflation on the poor, the unskilled, the minorities and the young—those already afflicted with more than their share of the burdens of our society.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, April 12, 1969 No. 15

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Man in the Middle

A Word Edgewise:

Imposed Government in Saigon Would Be Disguised Sellout

By John P. Roche

OVER THE LAST FIFTY YEARS the Communists have developed negotiations into a weapons system with quite predictable ploys. Indeed, it is almost as stylized as classic Russian ballet. The "war of liberation," far from being a Chinese invention, goes back to Lenin and Trotsky. The model might be the "Terijoki government," known among experts as the Finnish finagle.

A group of Finnish Communists, who had been on ice in Moscow for years, suddenly popped up in Terijoki, Finland (now part of the U.S.S.R.), in November 1939. They proclaimed themselves the legitimate government of Finland and called on the Soviet Union to help them suppress the "white guards," that is, the existing government of Finland. The Soviets were most helpful and when criticized by the League of Nations, said they had not invaded Finland but entered at the request of the government.

The Terijoki "government," the Finnish version of the Vietnamese N.L.F., was retained by the Russians until they decided that they would have to end the war by doing business with the real Finns. At this point, the "Finnish Democratic Government" (composed, by the way, of Finns just as the N.L.F. has authentic South Vietnamese) quietly folded up and its members returned to the Hotel Lux in Moscow. The Finnish finagle was also used, among other places, in 1946 in northern Iran.

The fall-back position from the Finnish finagle is the Polish ploy, presently being employed in Paris by the Communists. Here, recognizing that their own puppet government cannot be imposed in one step, the call is for "coalition government."

During World War II, the Polish government-in-exile was located in London and was clearly the focus of anti-Nazi sentiment and organization in Poland. (The Polish Communist Party had been utterly discredited by the Nazi-Soviet Pact.)

In 1943, preparing for the future domination of Eastern Europe, the Russians established the "Union of Polish Patriots," which grew into the "Lublin Government." It was composed, of course, of stooges whose status was founded solely on the force of Russian arms as the war moved toward conclusion.

Premier Stalin had, however, too much respect for Anglo-American power to simply set the Lublin group up in business, though the Soviets did recognize it as the legitimate Polish government. At Yalta, he promised free elections in Eastern Europe, but it would have pushed even American innocence a little hard had he first set up puppet regimes.

So, in an act of seeming generosity, he called for a coalition between the Lublin "patriots" and the London "fascists." What right-thinking person could object to that? Roosevelt and Churchill did not, so the Yalta agreement accepted Stalin's candidates for a provisional Polish government with the proviso that "democratic leaders from Poland itself and from Poles abroad" be included.

We could not have rescued the Poles from the Soviets without war. George Kennan put it brilliantly in 1944 when he wrote in his diary, "I reflected on the lightheartedness with which great powers offer advice to smaller ones in matters affecting the vital interests of the latter. . . . I wished that instead of mumbling words of official optimism we had had the judgment and the good taste to bow our heads in silence before the tragedy of a people who have been our allies, whom we have helped to save from our enemies, and whom we cannot save from our friends."

THE POLISH PLOY was used throughout Eastern Europe with results that hardly need elaboration. But one aspect of it is relevant to Viet Nam and needs emphasis—the psychological impact of coalition. The day we forced the London Poles to accept the legitimacy of Lublin, we informed the Polish people that we had written them off, that they no longer counted. We broke the back of anti-totalitarianism in Poland.

An imposed government in Saigon at this time would have the same impact—any imposed government—and Hanoi would probably be willing to include the dictator Diem in a new coalition if he were alive. For then the message would go out loud and clear, "You have been sold!" and South Vietnamese morale would disintegrate.

Our answer to the Polish ploy is the "Greek solution": the Communist insurgents must lay down their guns and re-enter the political community as a party. It is the line that must be held unless we are prepared to accept disguised surrender.

A Summary of

To Clear the Record: AFL-CIO Executive Council Report on the Disaffiliation of the UAW

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV Saturday, April 12, 1969 No. 15

Documented Record Refutes Reuther's 2-Year Campaign

The AFL-CIO broke its long official silence on charges made against it by Auto Workers Pres. Walter P. Reuther, publishing a point-by-point refutation to "a two-year campaign of public vilification."

The 40,000-word official document, entitled "To Clear the Record: AFL-CIO Executive Council Report on the Disaffiliation of the UAW," was prepared under the supervision of Vice Presidents I. W. Abel and Hunter P. Wharton and was unanimously approved by the Executive Council at its February meeting.

When the Reuther attacks began, the Executive Council voted to answer only in an "appropriate forum of the trade union movement." Reuther's refusal to avail himself of repeated opportunities and invitations to make his case within the movement "has now closed off that traditional democratic method of resolving the issues," the AFL-CIO said.

"To clear the record," the AFL-CIO published a review of the events and episodes leading up to the UAW's disaffiliation and documentary evidence on the allegations and attacks "contained in the voluminous record of UAW press releases, circular letters and public statements."

The Reuther attacks began in early 1966 "without prior notice, discussions within the AFL-CIO, or previous indications of any basic disagreement," the report noted.

Followed Convention

They followed by a few months the December 1965 AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco at which there was "no forecast" of the subsequent attacks "nor any sign of interest on the part of the UAW in the various issues and proposals for 'reform and revitalization' which were later to be fashioned into a platform for its campaign against the AFL-CIO and its leadership," the report said.

At the convention, Reuther made three public comments—supporting the economic policy and Viet Nam resolutions and endorsing full AFL-CIO support for the Kingsport Press strike.

At that time, the report noted, Reuther and other UAW officials held a "number of key policy-making posts in the AFL-CIO structure and enjoyed an extraordinary degree of recognition, scope and opportunity for influence and expression." It tabulated positions held by the UAW as follows:

Reuther—vice president and member of the Executive Council; by appointment of Pres. George Meany, chairman of the Organization and Economic Policy Committees, and member of Intl. Affairs Committee; in addition, member of the Legislative Committee and the Administrative Committee of COPE, the AFL-CIO political arm.

"The policy positions and programs of the AFL-CIO emerge, for the most part, from these standing committees. The proposals and recommendations of these committees have invariably been accepted by the Executive Council and they have been faithfully pursued by the executive officers of the AFL-CIO," the report noted.

Meany had also appointed Reuther to the boards of directors of the American Institute for Free Labor Development and the African-American Labor Committee. Reuther served also as an AFL-CIO member of the Executive Board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Reuther was also president of the Industrial Union Dept. where "he enjoyed complete freedom to embark on any activity that he wished to undertake" with "no barrier or impediment in the way" from the AFL-CIO to "any program or project," the report observed.

At the 1965 convention, Reuther served on the key Resolutions Committee, chairing its subcommittee on economic policy matters. It was in this committee that most basic policy issues were debated and resolved, subject only to the final approval of the Convention—the AFL-CIO's highest policy-making body.

Other Officers

In addition to Reuther, the report listed these other UAW officers who "enjoyed positions of influence within the structure of the AFL-CIO":

Sec.-Treas. Emil Mazey, UAW representative on the AFL-CIO General Board; by appointment of Meany, member of the Civil Rights and Community Services Committees; on 1965 Convention Constitution Committee.

Vice Pres. Leonard Woodcock, by appointment of Meany, member of the Social Security Committee; on 1965 Convention Education Committee.

Vice Pres. Pat Greathouse, on 1965 Convention Appeals Committee.

Roy Reuther, late brother of the UAW president, was named by Meany to the COPE Operating Committee and to direct COPE registration campaigns in 1962, 1964 and 1966.

The report added that former officials and members of the UAW serve in key AFL-CIO staff capacities. Both men who headed the Dept. of Organization, John Livingston and William Kircher, had come from the UAW. Livingston, then a UAW vice president, was nominated by Reuther to the post of organizing director when the merged organization was founded and he continued in that position until his retirement in 1965. Kircher, his successor, had been Livingston's assistant in both the UAW and the AFL-CIO. Also, the report noted, Don Slaiman, the AFL-CIO civil rights director, is a former UAW member.

Shared Leadership

"Far from being shut out or deterred from effective participation in any way, the UAW and its representatives and spokesmen enjoyed in abundance the 'democratic sharing' of leadership opportunities and responsibilities within the AFL-CIO," the report said.

Against this background, the report added, "Reuther launched his campaign," without prior notice, and initially "in a more or less covert way." It charged this was done by planting "hostile and distorted" accounts of AFL-CIO international activities in the press and then circulating reprints widely at home and overseas.

These articles charged that the AFL-CIO had a "negative" attitude toward Communist bloc nations and was obstructing efforts to build "bridges of understanding" to state-controlled "trade unions" in Communist bloc nations. The report said:

"These criticisms blandly ignored the fact that the UAW president, Walter Reuther, had actively participated in virtually all phases of the international programs of the AFL-CIO, and in the formulation of AFL-CIO international policy. They also ignored the fact that the 1965 AFL-CIO Convention had unanimously, and without dissent by any UAW or other delegate, reaffirmed the long-standing AFL-CIO policy of opposition to the recognition of, or relations with, the 'labor' fronts of totalitarian regimes, whether Communist or Fascist, and of condemnation of those fronts as instruments for the control and oppression of working people."

> **"You can always get a bigger headline if you are reckless and irresponsible and you are challenging what the majority is trying to do than if you support constructive policies that represent the majority. . . ."**
>
> *—Walter P. Reuther to the 1955 CIO Convention*

The source of these stories "surfaced" during the UAW's May 1966 convention when Victor Reuther, brother of the UAW president, publicly attacked AFL-CIO international policies and activities of the AIFLD, on which his brother served as a director. The report added:

"In a telephone conversation with Mr. Reuther shortly after this story appeared, Pres. Meany referred to the interview and asked Mr. Reuther whether it would be necessary in the future for the AFL-CIO to consult Victor rather than Walter Reuther to ascertain the views of the UAW on international concerns of the AFL-CIO. Mr. Reuther disavowed responsibility, indicated his disagreement with the allegations made in the interview, and referred to its as a 'mistake' on his brother's part."

The first open attack came on June 9, 1966, following the action of the United States worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization, Rudolph Faupl, who walked out of an ILO annual conference in Geneva, following the one-vote election of Leon Chajn, Polish government delegate, as conference president.

Faupl, exercising his right as the delegate, walked out for the balance of the conference because "he could not in good conscience sit in a conference presided over by a representative of a government that denied basic human rights to its workers." Such protest demonstrations are the custom in the ILO. Three years previously Meany, then an adviser to the worker delegate, had walked out to protest the racial policies of the South African government.

Reported to Meany

Faupl immediately reported his action to Meany, who approved it.

Reuther protested in a letter denouncing Faupl and castigating Meany, which was given to the press before being delivered to Meany.

Meany promptly called a special meeting of the Executive Council to consider Reuther's "serious charges against me." At the meeting, Faupl and Meany reported and Reuther discussed his charges at length.

While the meeting was in session, the report recalled, UAW public relations personnel distributed to reporters the text of what purported to be Reuther's statement.

"In fact," the report said, the statement was not given to members of the council nor were significant portions touched on by Reuther, including one major charge.

"Reuther omitted this falsehood from his actual remarks to the council, but nevertheless, released it to the press," the report said.

The council, by an 18 to 6 vote, supported Faupl and Meany.

During the meeting, Reuther urged a special Executive Council meeting in the fall of 1966 to review all international policy positions. The council agreed and the meeting was set for September 1966. Subsequently, the date was changed at Reuther's request to a date of his convenience, Nov. 14, 1966. It was a meeting he later failed to attend.

At its regular August meeting, the council conducted an extensive re-examination of the AIFLD, in light of the Victor Reuther charges. After a long discussion, in which Reuther "characterized the actions of his brother as a 'mistake,' " the council commended the AIFLD and rejected "out of hand the campaign of vilification that had been waged against it," the report noted. The vote was 21 to 2, with one abstention.

At the November meeting, called at Reuther's request on a date convenient to him, but which he did not attend, the council re-endorsed "individually and collectively" past international policy decisions, adding that future ones "will continue to rest upon our unalterable devotion to freedom for all men in all places at all times."

The report then added:

"If Mr. Reuther is in basic disagreement with any specific aspect of AFL-CIO policy as expressed in council and Convention action, the council has yet to be advised as to what those disagreements are or in what particular respects he would have changes made."

Philadelphia Speech

The report said the next Reuther attack came on Nov. 22, 1966, at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce in Philadelphia, where it charged Reuther for the first time "sought to divert attention from the question of international policy to other areas of alleged disagreement."

There Reuther said:

"You read stories in the paper about a disagreement that I may have with a certain gentleman associated with the leadership of the labor movement and all the emphasis has been on foreign policy. Now we do have differences on foreign policy. I happen to support the Test Ban Agreement. I happen to think we ought to negotiate a settlement in Viet Nam. I happen to disagree with walking out of the ILO conference and a few other things like that. But that is only a small part of the basic disagreement with this gentleman.

"Fundamentally, I disagreed because I believe that the American labor movement under his leadership is failing in the broad social responsibilities it has to the total community of America. I believe that the leaders, that the workers in the average union will respond to affirmative and constructive leadership and I believe that if they are given that leadership you can count upon their support."

The report noted:

"Mr. Reuther, of course, was fully aware that the AFL-CIO also supported the Test Ban Agreement, that Pres. Meany had testified in its support before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and that the AFL-CIO favored a negotiated settlement of the war in Viet Nam. Yet he sought to plant a contrary impression in the minds of his listeners."

Other Statements

The report recalled other Reuther press statements in that period and his decision to practice "brinkmanship" in withholding per capita payments to the AFL-CIO until the UAW was near the statutory deadline for suspension.

On Dec. 28, 1966, the UAW issued an "administrative letter" signed by its four principal officers entitled "A Statement Regarding UAW Relationship with the AFL-CIO," distributed to the press and otherwise widely circulated. It was not sent to officers of the AFL-CIO.

The report observed:

"In language characteristic of Mr. Reuther's rhetorical style, this statement undertook a sweeping indictment of the AFL-CIO, its leadership, its policy-making bodies, and the full range of its functions and activities. . . .

"The areas in which the AFL-CIO and the UAW were alleged to be in fundamental disagreement were: organizing the unorganized, including farm workers and the 'working poor,' national wage, economic and collective bargaining policies; labor disputes in public service industries; the improvement of public education, pension and health benefits; the war on poverty and civil rights; the use of science and technology in rebuilding cities and rural areas; conservation of natural resources and air and water pollution, relations with the 'liberal intellectual and academic community' and young people; and relations with the free world labor movement. . . .

"The public impressions that this document clearly sought to create were (1) that the leadership of the AFL-CIO had somehow suppressed efforts by Mr. Reuther or other UAW spokesmen to initiate a discussion of the alleged issues cited, and (2) that the AFL-CIO had rejected programs and proposals put forward by Mr. Reuther or other UAW spokesmen in these areas. Any such impression is entirely false."

The report added:

"Mr. Meany and Mr. Reuther's fellow members of the Executive Council were fully prepared to engage in 'creative, frank and meaningful discussions,' to 'evaluate new ideas with an open mind,' and to 'share democratic leadership responsibility in the formulation of policies and programs' whenever Mr. Reuther saw fit to initiate such discussion within the federation. They assumed that, having raised these issues, Mr. Reuther would seek to pursue them at the regular February council meeting and they refrained from responding in the press.

"As the council meeting approached, however, no such proposals or suggestions of issues for the consideration of the council were received."

Resignations Submitted

The "next communication from Detroit—and the first in some months to be conveyed directly to the officers of the AFL-CIO as well as to the press"—was a telegram on Feb. 3, 1967, in which Reuther and his fellow officers resigned from all the AFL-CIO, but not IUD, posts they then held. The UAW promised clarifying details which followed in a 6,000-word "administrative letter," which expanded on previous charges, added new accusations and charged Meany with "undemocratic administration" and violations of the Constitution and Convention mandates.

On Feb. 20, 1967, the council accepted Reuther's resignation, announced its decision not to engage in public debate except in the forums of the trade union movement and urged Reuther to bring his complaints, charges, proposals or programs, to any of a variety of official AFL-CIO bodies to be considered and acted upon.

The report added:

"Although he spent much of this period at his winter home on the west coast of Florida, Mr. Reuther did not take advantage of the opportunity to present his views and complaints concerning the AFL-CIO and its president to the Executive Council during its February meeting in Florida. Nor did he respond in any way to the open invitation set forth in the council's statement.

"He did, however, leave Florida and went to Providence, R.I., to address an audience of professors and students at the University of Rhode Island. The Providence Evening Bulletin of Feb. 24, 1967, covered his remarks rather fully, including his observation, to this audience, that: 'I happen to think it's wrong for the American Federation of Labor to be sitting in Florida right now.' "

The newspaper quoted Reuther as saying:

" 'How much money has the AFL-CIO put into supporting the grape strikers in Delano, California?' Mr. Reuther asked. 'Not a dime.' The UAW has been the main support of the striking agricultural workers, he said. . . ."

At this point in the report there is a footnote which reads:

"AFL-CIO direct cash contributions to the California farm workers, exclusive of salaries and expenses paid by the AFL-CIO, since 1959, totalled—at the time Mr. Reuther spoke—some $1½ million, and were continuing at a rate in excess of $10,000 a month, far greater than all UAW contributions."

Series of Speeches

From then on, the report noted, there were a series of Reuther speeches and administrative letters (three more, totaling an additional 21,000 words) putting forth "a variety of complaints and proposals, supported by distorted versions of the AFL-CIO history and, in a number of instances, by complete falsification of the record."

These documents were consolidated into an omnibus resolution, submitted to a special UAW bargaining convention starting in Detroit on Apr. 20, 1967. The convention adopted a resolution which directed the UAW Executive Board to submit these programs and policies to the AFL-CIO Executive Council after the auto negotiations and a copy was sent to the AFL-CIO by Reuther with the assurance that the UAW would seek such a council meeting.

While the AFL-CIO was "willing to await Mr. Reuther's pleasure for such a meeting and convene it whenever he saw fit to request it," the report said, "no such request was ever received."

Shortly thereafter there were additional developments in the UAW's financial relations with the AFL-CIO.

On May 28, 1967, Mazey told the press the UAW was withholding its scheduled contributions to COPE. On Sept. 6, the UAW struck the Ford Motor Co. and on Oct. 8, a special UAW convention adopted a temporary dues increase of $20 a month for the duration of the "collective bargaining emergency period" (which terminated in December) and a permanent dues increase from $5 a month to two hours' pay a month. But on Oct. 7, Mazey requested from the AFL-CIO a two-month exoneration in per capita because of the strike. The Executive Council was polled and on Oct. 10 adopted Meany's recommendation for exoneration. Mazey was so notified.

Ford Strike Settled

The Ford strike was settled on Oct. 22 and the UAW settled with Chrysler without a strike on Nov. 8. Six days earlier Mazey had submitted to the AFL-CIO the UAW's omnibus resolution for consideration at the December 1967 Convention.

But by Nov. 30, the New York Times was reporting the UAW would boycott the Convention.

After the newspaper stories, Meany received an official UAW letter, advising that the UAW would not attend the Convention and requesting its resolution be withdrawn, citing General Motors negotiations which it said "will be at a critical stage during the very days on which the AFL-CIO Convention will be meeting."

Meany accordingly withdrew the UAW resolution.

The AFL-CIO report said:

"Certain facts need to be kept in mind in evaluating the decision of Mr. Reuther to avoid a confrontation on his program at the AFL-CIO Convention.

"Having submitted their prolosals to the AFL-CIO Convention, the matter of arranging the timing of their other responsibilities was entirely in the hands of Mr. Reuther and his fellow officers. The decision to set a 'target' date of Dec. 14 in the GM negotiations, and to construe that as a barrier to his attendance at the AFL-CIO Convention was of his own contrivance. Negotiations with GM had been held in substantial abeyance since early September, and the basic pattern of auto settlements had been resolved at Ford and Chrysler.

"Mr. Reuther's own report to his membership on the history of the 1967 auto negotiations, published in the May 1968 issue of the UAW's journal, raises doubts as

"I think that I can say that every delegate and every officer of the CIO will hope that the Transport Workers Union will take their rightful place inside the family of a united labor movement, because in the end it will not be Michael Quill or the leadership of that union that will pay the price of isolation if the TWU is outside the mainstream of the organized labor movement, but the people who pay the price will be the rank and file workers. And it is their interests that need consideration in this situation.

"I would prefer not to dignify the things that Michael Quill has said, but unfortunately in our world the newspapers and the radio and the television always play it so that they create the wrong impressions in order to exploit any small division that may appear in the ranks of labor.

"You can always get a bigger headline if you are reckless and irresponsible and you are challenging what the majority is trying to do than if you support constructive policies that represent the majority. . . .

"It is with great sadness that I have seen him conduct himself the way he has in the past several months. Out of a clear sky, without any provocation or any knowledge of the development, Brother Quill let loose a blast in New York City in which he characterized in very uncomplimentary language the leadership of CIO. . . .

"I say to Mike in all good spirit, 'Mike, you have broken with some of your former colleagues in the party but somehow the tactics linger on.'

"Where he had a chance to fight for his point of view, he didn't even, in some meetings—the record will show clearly—say three words.

"Was Mike Quill the champion of the 'rank and file'; was he down in Miami fighting there to get the kind of language that he thinks was essential?

"No, he didn't come. . . .

"Then out of a clear sky the headlines came, and I think the bigger the headlines, the more Mike was hypnotized by his own line. And the result is he got himself deeper and deeper and deeper into this where he couldn't find a way out."

Excerpts from Address by Walter P. Reuther to the Seventeenth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, New York, N.Y., Dec. 1-2, 1955.

to the inability of Mr. Reuther to find the time to attend at least a part of the AFL-CIO Convention."

"Whether or not the total absence of the UAW from the AFL-CIO Convention can be justified, it scarcely reflected the sense of urgency implicit in Mr. Reuther's later demand for a special convention. Although action by a regular convention is one of the three ways in which a subsequent special convention can be called under the AFL-CIO Constitution, the UAW did not then ask for such action, or indicate any need or desire for a later special convention. On the contrary, Mr. Reuther's letter stated his intention to present his program to the Executive Council at a later date."

On Jan. 17, 1968, Mazey requested another exoneration of per capita "on grounds of miscellaneous continuing strike expense—despite the fact that the UAW's own published reports boasted the existence of a UAW strike fund in excess of $50 million at year's end," the report said, adding the exoneration request was granted.

Despite UAW official notices that it would present its resolution to the Executive Council after negotiations ended, Reuther made no attempt to bring the matter before the regular council winter meeting from Feb. 18 to 27. There were, however, newspaper stories quoting authoritative UAW sources that the "showdown" was being postponed but that the UAW would "quit the AFL-CIO after the 1968 elections."

Special Convention Demanded

Shortly after the council adjourned, Meany received a telegram from the UAW demanding a special AFL-CIO Convention 10 months later and adding that if a convention were not held, "the UAW will have no acceptable alternatives but to disaffiliate."

The report noted:

"On Mar. 7, Pres. Meany advised the UAW that the UAW communication would be placed on the agenda of the next regular meeting of the Executive Council, scheduled for May 13.

"During the next few days, prior to a scheduled convention of the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO, Mr. Reuther initiated a series of private meetings with selected officers of certain AFL-CIO affiliated unions, ostensibly seeking their support for his demand for a special convention but, according to newspaper and other reports of the meetings, leaving the clear implication that the issue was intended to be the springboard for his departure from the AFL-CIO and that he would welcome the company of other affiliates in a secession move. There were further indications of his intent, after having carefully avoided the normal channels of the AFL-CIO, to use the IUD, a subordinate department of the federation, as a platform for pursuing his attack upon the federation.

"Under these circumstances, to bring the matter to a head, Pres. Meany called a special meeting of the Executive Council for the late afternoon of Mar. 12, 1968."

The council unanimously rejected the UAW ultimatum but offered to hold a convention at once under two conditions—that the UAW would agree to attend and would commit itself to "accept the democratically arrived at decisions of such a convention."

The next day Reuther rejected the Executive Council proposal saying the UAW would seek a special convention by campaigning for petitions from other affiliates, as provided in the AFL-CIO Constitution. Said the report:

"If, in fact, the UAW did make an effort to secure supporting petitions from other affiliates, endorsing the demand for a special convention, none was received by the AFL-CIO."

Events leading to the UAW's final action followed swiftly. On May 4, the UAW convention voted to withhold its per capita, already in arrears, placing it in an escrow account, until the Executive Council "schedules unconditionally a special convention." On May 11, the Executive Council, calling this an "attempt to coerce the decisions of a representative body of American trade unions," rejected it and voted to apply the mandatory provisions of the Constitution.

On May 15, the UAW was thus automatically suspended for nonpayment of per capita. On May 16, Meany notified the Industrial Union Dept. and AFL-CIO state and city central bodies of this fact and the constitutional requirement that the UAW was thus no longer eligible to be represented in any of these organizations.

On July 1, the UAW formally disaffiliated and on July 10 Meany responded in a letter which reviewed Reuther's actions calling them a "transparent attempt to set up the grounds and excuses to justify to your members your predetermined objective of withdrawal from this trade union movement.

"That objective, I am convinced, stemmed in turn from a condition for which the AFL-CIO has no remedy —your apparent unwillingness to live in constructive harmony within an organization in which the rights, the interests and the views of other unions and other personalities are given equal consideration with those of the UAW and its president."

Specific Allegations Answered

The second part of the AFL-CIO document deals with the UAW's specific allegations, complaints and proposals. The report noted that they "were not presented by Reuther for action by any constitutional body of the AFL-CIO either before or after the initiation of his campaign of vilification."

In addition, the report noted that certain of the Reuther proposals—a central strike fund, a data processing center and mandatory affiliation of local unions with state and central bodies—had been proposed by others and had been considered and acted upon at conventions and council meetings. The report added: "Reuther never gave those proposals his support. He joined in majority actions rejecting them."

The report noted that other Reuther proposals would transfer substantial resources and power, in the areas of organizing, collective bargaining policy and trade union government, out of the hands of individual unions and into the hands of the federation. Without passing judgment on any specific proposal, the report observed:

"The Executive Officers of the AFL-CIO have no prejudice against the management and expenditure of any additional resources that constituent unions may wish to convey to the federation nor against the exercise of any additional centralized authority over the affairs of its affiliates, if that should be the will of the organizations which comprise the federation. There is, as yet, however, little evidence of enthusiasm among international unions for such a transfer of power and resources at the present time."

Turning to personal charges against Meany, the report noted that Reuther had accused Meany of using "a heavy hand in discouraging in-depth discussion of basic policy issues" and of refusing to "share democratic leadership responsibility."

Noting there were never any limits on discussion at any meeting of any AFL-CIO body, the report said:

"Any time or word count of Mr. Reuther's own articulations on such occasions would prove that point. He has never been denied the floor, dissuaded from speaking or gavelled to silence—nor has any one else, at AFL-CIO meetings."

To the charge that Meany had not shared democratic leadership, the report pointed to the offices held by Reuther and his UAW associates and added:

"It is difficult to see what greater opportunities for leadership and self-expression could reasonably have been accorded Mr. Reuther. If he desired higher official responsibility within the federation, he had the opportunity, every two years, to seek that higher responsibility, in the traditional democratic fashion. In a democracy, after all, 'democratic leadership' is not gained by divine right, but by the electoral process."

The report moved then to Reuther's charge that Meany had violated the AFL-CIO Constitution, a charge which "rests wholly on one specific issue—the termination of the Executive Committee."

Reuther claimed the Executive Committee had the "important function of discussing and formulating policy recommendations" to the Executive Council. The Constitution does not so read, the AFL-CIO document noted, and it pointed out that the Executive Committee had a nebulous function.

"The Constitution does not intend," the report observed, "that the federation be governed, or its policies formulated, by a small elite group of super-council members."

The Executive Committee met formally 33 times in the 10 years from merger until the 1965 Convention, with Reuther absent eight times. In 1965 two committee members retired and at the next council meeting Meany asked for and received additional time to consider the makeup and role of this committee. Neither in the council meeting nor outside, did Reuther indicate any disagreement with the decision.

Council Recommendation

In September 1967 the Executive Council recommended to the next convention that the Executive Committee be abolished as a redundant and unnecessary apparatus. The Convention so voted, unanimously.

Next the report dealt with Reuther's claim that Meany thwarted the mandate of the 1959 Convention. The matter in question was the long debate that led to the establishment of machinery to resolve inter-union disputes (Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution).

The report took each phase of the Reuther charge, recited the facts, recalled Reuther's words and charges at the time, and detailed Meany's role in the all-night meeting of the Executive Council that led to the adoption of the plan. The report added:

"It is the view of the Executive Council that, throughout this episode—far from 'blocking' the 'mandate' of a Convention—Pres. Meany displayed, in its fullest sense, the kind of leadership that it takes to develop 'unity from diversity.' "

Many of the most serious charges made by Reuther deal with organizing unorganized workers and the AFL-CIO report devoted a major portion of its answer to this area.

Reuther contended that only 2 to 3 percent of AFL-CIO income was spent on organizing and he proposed that 25% be earmarked "in a special organizing fund for a massive organizing crusade," or $3.125 million per year.

The facts, contained in public financial reports and known to Reuther as Organization Committee chairman, are that in 1966 the AFL-CIO spent $3,171,046.-42 on organizing, or 30.21% of its general fund income and 25.04% of combined general and special purposes fund income.

Reuther's master plan for a "national organizing crusade" boils down to two essentials, the council said:

"1. Money is the primary ingredient of organizing success and money can be spent more effectively by the central federation in the organization of particular groups of workers than it can by the unions which represent such workers. All internationals should, therefore, transfer additional funds and manpower from their own organizing resources and activities to the federation so as to centralize that function more fully in the AFL-CIO.

"2. The AFL-CIO should henceforth disregard the mandates of the Constitution which guarantee that the organizing jurisdiction and integrity of each affiliate shall be protected."

IUD Campaign Cited

The report noted that Reuther's IUD organizing campaign, financed as he chose, had not been a spectacular success and added that historically and constitutionally the AFL-CIO has not engaged in competitive action where two or more affiliates with "a genuine, substantial interest" seek the same organizing objective.

Reuther also charged the AFL-CIO with a "leadership failure," claiming he had proposed a full-scale organizing program to the council in February 1961, which "was adopted in principle but never fully and effectively implemented."

This, the report said, "is a false statement."

The 1961 report was from an ad hoc committee, it was brief and recommended a policy which was immediately implemented and which continues to be the federation's organizing policy—that a paper claim (as opposed to a legitimate claim) to jurisdiction shall not block AFL-CIO organizing assistance.

The report also recommended establishment of a Standing Committee on Organization, which the 1961 Convention adopted. Meany immediately named Reuther as chairman. In that role, Reuther made two reports to the council, one in February 1962, a self-styled "progress report" which promised a later comprehensive report, and one in April 1962. This latter report, Reuther said, was filed "for the information" of the council and was entitled "Draft Proposal for a Comprehensive Cooperative Coordinated Organizational Drive."

"The basic fact is that—year in and year out—while adverse forces have chopped away at the stems and branches of our structure, new growth has always emerged and the roots of the trade union movement have extended deeply and firmly into the ground of American life.

"The essential truth is that—year in and year out—the trade unions of this country, as represented in this federation of ours, have constituted and will continue to constitute the vital main force of the progressive movement in America.

"The record will bear that out. I am proud of that record. I do not like to see it downgraded or misrepresented.

"It is not a perfect record—nor are any of us perfect. There are no saviors or supermen among us. As I have said before, we are an imperfect body of imperfect men—trying our level best to do our duty in a very complicated, imperfect and rather messy world.

"Perhaps the AFL-CIO is not doing everything it might or should in terms of humanity's broad economic and social needs and goals. But—of this I am sure—without the AFL-CIO very little would be done."

Excerpts from Address by Pres. George Meany to the Seventh Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO, Bal Harbour, Fla., Dec. 7, 1967.

The report added:

"Reuther specifically stated that he was not asking the Executive Council to adopt the 'draft proposal' but were merely submitting it for *information*, as a possible future approach. Instead, he recommended, on behalf of the Standing Committee, the initiation of a trial pilot program of joint organizing in the Los Angeles area, involving unions in manufacturing and fabrication; soft goods industries; retail and service industries; food, drink, processing and distribution; and government, federal, state and municipal."

The council adopted the pilot program, it was undertaken and fully carried out by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization, the report noted. It added that this was the last report of the committee, that Reuther called no further meetings, and that from 1962 until his resignation in February 1967, the "committee became totally inactive under his chairmanship."

Los Angeles Project

The report next dealt with Reuther's charges based on one episode in the Los Angeles project.

Involved was one union's refusal to participate in a joint campaign in the retail trade field, and the decision to set aside that area as one in which joint participation could not be secured. The report added that, "contrary to Reuther's allegation" this action "did not 'effectively veto the entire organizational program,'" which was "vigorously and effectively pursued in all of the other categories of employment that were included in the plan."

The report noted that 57 unions participated in the Los Angeles project, and that 495 NLRB elections, covering 41,000 workers, were won in four years before the national office turned the project over to local direction. In addition, it noted, voluntary recognition was achieved in 660 establishments, covering 12,000 workers and 37,000 public employes were organized into recognized units, bringing the total membership gain to 90,000.

In 1964, a similar, two-year campaign was launched in the Baltimore-D.C. area, resulting in 191 NLRB election victories, with a total of 10,765 workers, while bargaining rights for another 21,340 workers were gained in the same drive.

The report dealt with the UAW's "infantile version of the history" of trade union organization and its charges that the AFL-CIO had been unwilling "to demonstrate the will" to "commit adequate resources" to an organizing "crusade."

Organizing Factors

The report said:

"This version totally omits mention of a few factors that figured in the picture—such as the effect of the Wagner Act, World War II, the union shop, the recovery and growth of employment from the depths of the depression to the wartime full-employment year of 1945; and the subsequent contrary effects of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Landrum-Griffin Act, and the economic recessions and unfavorable organizing climate of the Eisenhower years."

To Reuther's contention that "11 years after merger the AFL-CIO represents a smaller percentage of the American workforce than before the merger," the report noted that the UAW represents a smaller percentage of the workforce in Reuther's own industry, and of the total membership of the AFL-CIO itself than it did at the time of merger.

While the AFL-CIO membership increased from 12,305,000 at merger to 12,982,000 at the time of the 1965 Convention, the UAW membership declined in the same period from 1,260,000 to 1,150,000.

But, the report said neither set of statistics proves a lack of will, vitality or leadership. To underscore that point, the report noted:

"Obviously, nothing could have saved one of the original AFL affiliates, the Horse Collar Makers National Union, from eclipse—no matter how much 'social vision, dynamic thrust, and crusading spirit' might have been injected into the veins of its leadership."

Discussing the complexities of economic life, changes in buying habits, transfers of production facilities, technological changes and other factors which have an effect on union membership, the report noted that other AFL-CIO affiliates had to recruit a total of 787,000 workers in the 10-year period cited to offset the UAW's losses and account for the total AFL-CIO gain.

Assistance to UAW

Also to set the record straight, the report cited the details of AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization assistance to the UAW (more than to any other affiliate) and the victories achieved and the number of members added to UAW rolls because of AFL-CIO activity.

In contrast, the report detailed the IUD organizing campaign, launched and led by Reuther, with no AFL-CIO obstacles in his path. Announced in 1963 as a "comprehensive, cooperative, coordinated" organizing drive, the IUD campaign spent $13,084,064.69 in five years, participated in 600 NLRB election victories, involving 95,369 employes—a total cost of $138 per member.

"At those prices," the report noted, "if Mr. Reuther's formula for organizing success were to be followed, it would take $2 billion to 'double the membership' of the AFL-CIO." The report added:

"Given the many obstacles that face trade union organizers today, the results, while modest, ought not to be ridiculed or scorned. They seem insignificant only in contrast to Mr. Reuther's own pretensions and claims, promising a doubling of the membership if only the 'will' and the 'resources' are provided."

Farm Worker Campaign

Dealing with Reuther charges about the Farm Worker campaign, the report said:

"Nowhere has the mendacity of the UAW's propaganda campaign against the AFL-CIO been more blatant than in its repeated falsehoods concerning the role of the AFL-CIO, as compared to that of Mr. Reuther, in the organization of farm workers in California."

Time after time, the report recalled, Reuther had charged that the AFL-CIO had not "paid one dime" in support of the grape strikers and the UAW had been their "main support."

The facts cited by the AFL-CIO report are:

The organizing campaign was started by the AFL-CIO in 1959, resulting in signficant improvement in wages and working conditions for the workers, but relatively few continuing union members. The end of the bracero program, in part the result of AFL-CIO lobbying, improved the organizing situation and in the fall of 1965 the then AFL-CIO farm union struck the grape growers.

Good contracts were won from the wine growers and the two farm worker organizations—an independent association and the AFL-CIO union—merged into the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee in September 1966. By that time, the AFL-CIO had spent in excess of $1,400,000.

The table grape growers refused to recognize the union and the strike continued and the boycott began. AFL-CIO help, which now includes direct spending of about $2 million, continued.

The only solid commitment made by Reuther to the UFWOC was a public pledge in 1966 of $5,000 a month, split equally by the UAW and the IUD. According to its own financial reports, the UAW contributed $30,000 to the farm workers in 1966, $10,000 in 1967, and $5,000 in 1968.

Economic, Bargaining Proposals

The report then turned to Reuther proposals for AFL-CIO action in the economic and collective bargaining areas.

Of nine identifiable items, the report said, "at least five appear to be generally consistent with and similar to programs, practices and policies already being pursued by the AFL-CIO, within the framework of a federated structure of autonomous unions who make their own basic collective bargaining decisions."

Among these is "coordinated collective bargaining" and the report noted Meany's personal involvement and leadership in the 1966 G.E.-Westinghouse negotiations, the most prominent application of this principle. Reuther, the report noted, never participated, attended a conference or meeting, but sent a staff member or subordinate official to represent him.

None of the other four issues were ever proposed by Reuther or the UAW to the AFL-CIO Executive Council or Convention. Two of these items were proposed by other delegates, but Reuther never supported these resolutions nor did any other UAW delegate.

The report dealt at some length with the latter two items—a Data Processing Center and a United Defense Fund—and cited the entire record of proceedings in which both proposals failed, with Reuther, in both cases, joining in the final action of rejection.

Discussing the United Defense Fund, the report noted, that the AFL-CIO has given financial assistance in strike situations, through cash contributions and/or per capita exoneration, to 14 different affiliates in the last three years. The total of this assistance was $1,425,000. In addition, the federation led fund-raising campaigns that raised greater sums. The report added:

"Except for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, the affiliate receiving the greatest amount of financial aid from the AFL-CIO was the United Auto Workers. In 1967, the AFL-CIO contributed, in the form of per capita tax exonerations, a total of $377,852.30 to the UAW which had pleaded possible potential financial need as a consequence of the Ford strike.

"According to the UAW's own 1967 financial report, the AFL-CIO's contribution to the UAW in 1967 was several times greater than the UAW's total contributions to its brother AFL-CIO unions who were in need of financial assistance due to strikes."

Policy Committee Role

The other two issues were economic in character and the report, without discussing their merits, recited the record of Reuther's opportunities for presenting them to the AFL-CIO Executive Council in his capacity as chairman of the Economic Policy Committee, which met 19 times and submitted 85 reports and policy statements, all of which were adopted by the council with little or no modification.

He could, the report noted, have similarly affected economic policy at the conventions, where he was a member of the Resolutions Committee which handled all economic proposals. So, the report added:

"If he now finds anything to criticize in the economic policies and programs of the AFL-CIO, it is largely his own handiwork that he is criticizing."

The report discussed Reuther's proposals for changes in the structure of the AFL-CIO, noted that Reuther never made these at any time from the date of the merger to the date of the press release and that at least one of them (mandatory affiliation of locals with state and city central bodies) was repeatedly rejected by the UAW when proposed by others at conventions.

After detailing the Reuther record in this regard, the report noted:

"Any proposals for structural changes in the governing bodies of the labor movement are open to debate within the forums of the movement. The machinery exists within the movement for effecting such changes If and when any such proposal attracts sufficient support within the movement, it will be accomplished. It will not be accomplished by coercive tactics or propaganda broadsides."

On the subject of "labor's role in the community," and the UAW's call for active participation in housing, education, social security, health care, civil rights, economic growth, anti-poverty programs, conservation and relations with other liberal groups, the report observed:

"The AFL-CIO needs no lectures from the UAW to inform it of its responsibilities in these areas of broad public concern, and the record of the AFL-CIO on this score needs no elaborate defense. The items covered in the UAW resolution read like a listing of the AFL-CIO's own priority objectives and programs."

AFL-CIO Record Detailed

The report then detailed the AFL-CIO record on each topic and added:

"An adequate recitation of the AFL-CIO record in the promotion of broad social programs designed to improve the security and welfare of all Americans, and the quality of their lives, would require a lengthy volume of prose. It has been summed up best by the last two Presidents of the United States.

"At the 1963 AFL-CIO Convention, only a few days before his assassination, Pres. John F. Kennedy declared:

> " '. . . I think that the AFL-CIO at this Convention, looking back over the years, over this century, can take pride in the actions it has taken, pride in the stand it has made, pride in the things it has done, not only for the American labor movement, but for the United States as a whole.'

"On Jan. 13, 1969, just a few days prior to his departure from office, Pres. Johnson visited the AFL-CIO building to present the federation with a framed collection of Presidential pens symbolizing the signing of 100 major Acts of Congress into law, to indicate his appreciation of the fact that, without the strong support of the AFL-CIO, this unparalleled record of legislative achievement would not have been possible. . . .

"In making this presentation, President Johnson stated:

> " 'I know of no living single group that I think has been more responsible for the advances that have been made in this field in the last five years than the AFL-CIO, headed by George Meany, and supported by millions of men and women throughout this country.' "

Without comment, the AFL-CIO report opened with the text of a 1955 Reuther speech which contained this paragraph:

"You can always get a bigger headline if you are reckless and irresponsible and you are challenging what the majority is trying to do than if you support constructive policies that represent the majority." **(See box, Page 6.)**

ACLU Warns:

Basic Freedoms Threatened By Violent Campus Protests

The following is excerpted from a statement issued by the American Civil Liberties Union on campus disorders.

WE BELIEVE IN THE RIGHT and are committed to the protection of all peaceful, non-obstructive forms of protest, including mass demonstrations, picketing, rallies and other dramatic forms. However, we are deeply disturbed about some methods that some student activists have used in the attempt to achieve their ends; methods which violate and subvert the basic principles of freedom of expression and academic freedom.

Protest that deprives others of the opportunity to speak or be heard, or that requires physical take-over of buildings to disrupt the educational process, or the incarceration of administrators and others are anti-civil-libertarian and incompatible with the nature and high purpose of an educational institution.

In December of 1968, students at New York University's Loeb Student Center stopped an address by Nguien Huu Chi, the South Vietnamese Permanent Observer at the United Nations, by draping a Nazi flag across him, hurling an egg and pouring a pitcher of water over him. They then invaded another room, seized the notes of James Reston, executive editor of the New York Times, and tore them to bits. He left without delivering his address.

In January 1969, at a symposium at Northwestern University on confronting change, student activists shouted down all but the most radical speakers.

In February at Harvard University, students disrupted a course whose focus they resented.

In March, Prof. John H. Bunzel, of San Francisco State College, whose views are unpalatable to some student activists was drowned out in a flood of shouts and questions in his classroom.

At a conference on "World Problems and American Change" on Mar. 22, 1969, Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice and United States Ambassador to the United Nations, was shouted down by about 30 youngsters who dumped the head of a pig on the speaker's table.

Fundamental to the very nature of a free society is the conviction expressed by Mr. Justice Holmes that "the best test of truth is the power of the thought to get itself accepted in the competition of the market." When men govern themselves they have a right to decide for themselves which views and proposals are sound and which unsound.

This means that all points of view are entitled to be expressed and heard. This is particularly true in universities which render great services to society when they function as centers of free, uncoerced, independent and creative thought and experience. Universities have existed and can exist without bricks and mortar but they cannot function without freedom of inquiry and expression.

For these reasons, the American Civil Liberties Union has from its very inception, defended free expression for all groups and all points of view, including the most radical and the most unpopular within the society and the university. To abandon the democratic process in the interests of "good" causes is to risk the destruction of freedom not just for the present but for the future, not just for our social order but for any future social order as well. Freedom, the world has learned to its sorrow, is a fragile plant that must be protected and cultivated.

It is well to remember, too, that violence and the threat of violence may be used in "bad" causes as well as "good" causes. They were employed by the Nazis in Germany and by Hungarian fascists to shut down universities or oust particular faculty members or students. They were used in the attempt to block the admission of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi and to block integration widely across the South. And there are those who today would use these methods to destroy our universities, not to reform them.

There are dangers, too, that violence and the threat of violence will breed a counter-violence and backlash that will defeat or set back the very objectives student activists seek to serve and lead to repressive counter-measures. Already under federal law enacted in 1968, any student convicted of a crime or regarded to have seriously violated college regulations, may be declared by the college authorities ineligible for two years to receive federal scholarships or loans. Under legislation enacted in 1969 any student convicted of a crime related to a campus disordor may not receive federal loans or scholarships.

In addition, no less than 80 bills are before the California legislature and the New York legislature recently adopted a law intended to curb campus violence. At least 18 other states have campus control measures under consideration.

WE ARE OPPOSED to these measures. Their imposition is not likely to quiet down but rather to inflame further the unrest. Many of them are vague and would superimpose severe financial penalties in addition to punishment already provided by law. Their thrust often would be effective only against the poor. What is more, they threaten the traditional autonomy of academic communities to govern themselves. We are pleased that Pres. Nixon has publicly recognized that the maintenance of order on campus "is fundamentally the task and responsibility of the university community." That function is more likely to be achieved if accompanied by orderly change.

We believe that the discussions between open-minded trustees and students which brought changes at the University of Pennsylvania set an admirable example. Similarly, we commend the experimentation in shared governance at Antioch College and Richmond College of the City University of New York.

In general, we are convinced that universities must draw upon the whole academic community—trustees, administrators, faculties and students—to effect desirable changes. Where existing processes are inadequate or unrepresentative, creativity and imagination must be summoned to the task of developing new mechanisms for peaceful communication and decision-making that will prove responsive to just demands.

Rock-Bottom Wages:

Workers of U.S., Mexico Hurt By Border-Jumping Companies

BOTH MEXICAN AND AMERICAN workers are being hurt as a growing number of U.S. companies move south of the border to take advantage of cheap labor and tax and duty exemptions there, a top union officer charged.

The number of U.S. plants along the border more than doubled in the past year, and jobs as far away as Kansas City and Los Angeles have been affected, declared Howard D. Samuel, vice president of the Clothing Workers.

Samuel pointed out that such "labor-intensive industries" as electronics, food processing, apparel and furniture are prime targets of Mexico's border-industrialization drive. He said that wages in the border plants run as low as 30 cents an hour.

He stressed that the "kind of companies leaving this country and going to Mexico" are those that "offer employment potentials for members of minority groups . . . particularly in the large cities" in the United States.

"THIS COUNTRY is bending a good deal of its efforts to raise employment among the unskilled and semi-skilled—the so-called hard-core unemployed from disadvantaged areas," he asserted. "The people who will be hurt the worst and hurt first" when employers shift to Mexico "are the disadvantaged," he declared on the AFL-CIO produced Labor News Conference.

The union official said that "Mexico is inviting a degree of industrial imperialism" that can harm its effort to "raise the quality of its labor, and the wages of its labor, and the conditions of its labor." It can also hurt Mexican industry, he asserted, "since American companies are going to dominate this very important area—the border area."

By Press Associates, Inc.

AN ACCELERATED DRIVE in Congress to win increased benefits for aged citizens under the social security program has been provided potent ammunition from a task force report of the Senate Special Committee on the Aging.

It spotlights a growing income gap between older Americans living in retirement and younger, active working people. It dramatizes the real hardships suffered by the elderly.

The report shows how national economic growth, while putting added dollars into the pockets of working people, increases pressures on the retirees—pressures that can only be relieved in most instances by increasing social security benefits.

But the problems of the aged are not their problems exclusively. The children and grandchildren often are called upon to supplement their incomes.

In addition, a growing number of workers today are destined to live longer in retirement than they ever thought possible some years ago. The report shows:

"Half of all people now 65 and over are about 73 or older. In the years ahead, the increase will be particularly great in the oldest ages. With the population 65 and older projected to rise 50 percent between 1960-1965, the population 85 and older may double.

Other factors of this problem cannot be ignored.

A RISING PROPORTION of the elderly are widows who are attempting in most cases to live independently, even if independence is purchased at the price of poverty.

Also, the "retirement revolution" reflects two trends. At one end is the increase in the number of very old aged and at the other is the step-up in early retirements.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) chairman of the committee, said, "The economic problems of old age are not only unsolved for today's elderly, but they will not be solved for the elderly of the future—today's workers—unless this nation takes positive, comprehensive actions going far beyond those of recent years."

He says these two questions must be considered:

"As a nation, what do we intend for ourselves when aged and what for those who are already old?

"How are older people, now and in the future, to share in our economic abundance?"

The report shows that three out of every 10 persons 65 years of age or older were living in poverty in 1966. An additional one-tenth of our aged are on the borderline. Many of these did not become poor until they retired.

"The social security system has failed to keep up with the rising income needs of the aged," the study says. "To a large extent, social security benefit increases in the past have resulted, not from legislation with the purpose or intent of tapping a greater part of the rising national product for older people, but rather as a secondary result of attempts to deal with the severe and potentially explosive hardship problems facing many older people.

"If old age is to be more than a period when people decline and die, some way must be found whereby the aged, who have helped in the past to provide the basis for the rising living standards, are guaranteed a share in some of the 'harvested fruits.'"

In simple terms, the report advocates "a substantial transfer of income from the working to the retired population to improve the relative economic status of aged," adding:

"Such assurance can best be provided, or can only be provided, through governmental programs, particularly the social insurance system of OASDHI, which carries commitments for the future older Americans—the workers of today—as well as for this generation of the aged."

WORKERS on both sides of the Mexican border are being hurt as a growing number of U.S. companies are lured to Mexico by cheap labor, tax breaks and duty exemptions, Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel, center, charged on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers. The program is aired Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

MEMPHIS MARCH in memory of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., a year after his death was joined by 15,000 union members from many states. The marchers came not to remember the death of Dr. King but to remember his life, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes declared in the city where Dr. King helped SCME sanitationmen win a strike for recognition. Shown with Wurf, second row, center, is SCME Sec.-Treas. Joseph L. Ames, third row.

State-County Marchers Pay Tribute to Dr. King

Memphis, Tenn.—Thousands of members of the State, County & Municipal Employes from all sections of the country marched in memory of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., on Good Friday, the anniversary date of his assassination here where he had come to help the union's striking sanitation workers.

"We're in Memphis not to remember the death of Dr. King; we are here in Memphis to remember the life of Dr. King," SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf told a gathering of more than 200 march leaders on the eve of the event.

Nearly 15,000 participated in the peaceful demonstration, providing a sea of faces on the mall and the streets surrounding Memphis City Hall.

Responding to an invitation from Wurf to participate, SCME members and leaders came from Michigan, Ohio, New York, Washington, Illinois, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Minnesota, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, the Carolinas and other states. They came by bus, by car, by plane.

But most of the marchers came by foot — thousands of SCME Local 1733 members from all sections of Memphis.

Reflecting on the struggle for recognition and dignity by SCME's sanitation workers, Wurf observed that "we were not alone. We in our strike brought about a partnership between the black community and the white community, the black worker and the white worker. We understood that our strength was the strength of standing up in nonviolent fashion for a sense of dignity. If there were to be violence, we knew it had to come from the other side."

SCME was joined in sponsoring the march by the Community on the Move for Equality. Its leader, Dr. H. Ralph Jackson, also pointed to the failure of society—and Memphis in particular—to make Dr. King's dream a reality.

"In Memphis it is no different today than it was a year ago," he said. "We want you to know we are marching today because we are dissatisfied with rat-infested housing and children going to bed hungry."

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference was represented by Dr. King's successor, the Rev. Ralph Abernathy who told the throng that "white and black people can perish separately as fools or live together in sanity."

Federal Suits Attack Bias of Textile Firms

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Civil Rights Act's ban on job discrimination.

The White House had served notice that Alexander, a holdover appointee, would be replaced as commission chairman. It made this known after Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen had accused Alexander of "harassment" of businessmen and threatened to get him fired.

Alexander said the timing of the White House announcement that he would be replaced—tied in with the Dirksen threat—had led to an "inescapable" public conclusion that "vigorous efforts to enforce the laws on employment discrimination are not among the goals of this Administration."

Therefore, he said, he was resigning as chairman although remaining as a commission member. His five-year term runs to July 1, 1972.

Alexander said the commission's effectiveness has been impaired by "a crippling lack of Administration support."

Coordinated Talks Pay Off For 4 Unions

Renegotiation of a pioneer agreement reached via the coordinated bargaining route was announced by four unions representing 3,000 employes of the American Home Products Co.

Wage gains totaling 15 cents an hour were negotiated by the Meat Cutters, the Chemical Workers, the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union and the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

The minimum pension of $3 a month per year of service was raised to $6, with an additional $3 for each year of work before age 25. Also won was a $3 payment for each year worked in predecessor companies of American Home.

These items alone will increase retirement benefits from $65 a month to $260 for some workers, said the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., which coordinated the bargaining.

The new pact also sets up a jointly-administered pension trust. Major gains in insurance include elimination of employe contributions, a boost in weekly sickness and accident benefits from $60 to $85, and lifetime care for mentally or physically handicapped children.

The new term, replacing the original five-year agreement, runs for three years.

No Joke, Right Wing Keys Comic Book to Tax Repeal

One of the nation's kookiest right-wing organizations is counting on a comic book to achieve its key goal—a constitutional amendment that would prevent the federal government from levying any income, gift or estate tax.

The Liberty Amendment Committee, based in Los Angeles, has put out a first printing of 250,000 copies of its cartoon strip Tax Report and hopes its supporters will order 10 million more to be passed out "wherever people gather."

Its simplistic theme is that the government should sell all federal lands and property, use the money to reduce the national debt, and then stop taxing people's incomes. Without taxes to pay, workers wouldn't have to strike for more money and there would once more be "respect and affection for government in our country."

The treasurer of the organization is one of the nation's wealthiest right-wing extremists, Walter Knott.

Victims of 'Spoils System':

West Virginia Rally Backs State Strikers

Charleston, W.Va.—The message of labor support for 3,500 striking state employes came through loud and clear at an Easter Monday rally on the State House steps.

It was directed to Gov. Arch Moore by speakers representing the strikers and West Virginians United for Fairness, Justice and Equality.

The governor fired State Roads Commission employes Mar. 11 for stopping work because the state refused to recognize or deal with their union—the Laborers' District Council of West Virginia.

As state employes watched from office windows circling the Capitol steps, speaker after speaker called on the governor to stop acting like an "Appalachian dictator" and rescind the firings.

Moore did not accept an invitation to attend the rally but sent word he was willing to meet at its close with union representatives in his office. Laborers' Council Manager Lyle Kirker reported after the meeting that the governor had not changed his mind—there would be no reinstatement and no union recognition.

After the rally, the strikers went back to their picket stations and their union pledged to press the battle to end the "spoils system" under which jobs go to party "regulars."

The spoils system is the real issue at stake in the walkout, which started Mar. 3, union representatives told the Capitol rally attended by about 2,500 strikers, concerned citizens and students from state colleges.

Pres. Miles C. Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO said State Road employes are determined to "put to death the inhuman system of spoils that pervades the atmosphere of state government."

William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization, was chief speaker at the rally. He and Stanley both pledged to do everything they can to put the full weight of the U.S. labor movement behind the strikers.

"The governor should sit down and read a little bit of labor history," Kircher said. "He would find that labor has made a valuable contribution to the progress of West Virginia, and citizens of the state have aided labor in the process."

It "comes at a late date," Kircher declared, "for the governor now to seek to nullify that progress."

Former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey sent a message of support read to the cheering demonstrators. He noted that the SRC employes were not seeking special treatment. Their aim, he wrote, is to "gain union recognition, improve their lives and those of their families and end the spoils system" in public service.

Labor, Rights Coalition Presses Hospital Strike

Charleston, S.C.—A coalition of labor, civil rights groups and clergymen took the field here to help 600 low-paid hospital workers win union recognition and a better life.

The atmosphere has been hostile since 500 workers walked out Mar. 20 and began picketing Charleston Medical Hospital. An additional 100 strikers took to the picket lines Mar. 28 at Charleston County Hospital. They are members of Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Hospital authorities got an injunction against the pickets and city police and South Carolina state troopers surrounded all entrances. Over 150 strikers and sympathizers have been arrested to date.

All the strikers are Negroes, and most of them earn as little as $1.30 an hour—$52 a week before taxes.

Nurse's Aide Mary Moultrie, Local 1199B president, said the basic issues in the dispute are the hospital employes' demand for union recognition, reinstatement of workers fired for joining the union, and equality of pay for Negro and white workers in the same job categories.

There has been one breakthrough since the hospital workers organized. A Catholic hospital, St. Francis Xavier, agreed to recognize the union if the employes make clear their desire to join. They have begun to do so, the union said.

RWDSU Local 1199 in New York has been organizing the Charleston hospital workers since last December, and the group was chartered as Local 1199B. The local has been serving two meals daily to the families of strikers, with some Charleston churches helping to underwrite the cost.

Dr. Ralph Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told a rally here that SCLC will provide moral support and picket-line manpower while the struggle lasts.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People rallied behind the strikers by posting bond for jailed union members.

Administrators of the two hospitals have refused to meet directly with union representatives. They maintain that a state law—now being challenged by the union—forbids state agencies to bargain with unions.

Clothing Workers' Milton Fried Dies

New York—The Clothing Workers paid final tribute to Milton Fried, ACWA research director for 15 years, at memorial services here. His services in helping build an "enormously useful" research department, and his other qualities were cited by ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky in a funeral eulogy.

Fried was 53 when he died of a heart ailment at the Bethesda, Md., hospital of the National Institutes of Health. Survivors include his wife Philoine, daughter of the late Sidney Hillman, first ACWA president; two sons, and other family members.

The staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, in a message of sympathy by Dir. Nat Goldfinger, said of Fried, "we shall always remember his perception and devotion to the trade union movement" and shall "miss his wisdom and quiet eloquence."

In New York, Missouri Cases:

High Court Stiffens 1-Man, 1-Vote Rule

The Supreme Court ordered two states to realign their congressional districts to approach as closely as possible exact equality of population in accordance with one-man, one-vote principles.

The 6-3 ruling affected New York and Missouri directly. But by implication it also paved the way for a new round of redistricting challenges affecting congressional boundary lines in other states and districts which elect state legislators and city councils.

In effect, the court majority refused to countenance any variation from mathematical equality unless somehow a state can demonstrate that a small population variance is "unavoidable."

In Missouri, the largest district exceeded the mathematical ideal by slightly more than 3 percent—but this amounted to a population spread of about 6 percent between the state's smallest and largest districts.

New York's congressional district boundaries, drawn by a politically divided legislature interested in preserving the seats of as many incumbents as possible, had a wider spread. There was more than a 14 percent difference between the largest and smallest districts.

The challenge to the New York districting had been brought by David I. Wells, education director of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Wells had won an earlier suit challenging a more extreme malapportionment which had been enacted by a Republican legislature. He contended that the new apportionment should be invalidated both on population grounds and because of political gerrymandering. A lower federal court rejected his contention. The Supreme Court upheld him on the population issue, and therefore was not faced with the necessity for ruling on the gerrymander issue—which Wells considered a key point.

Republicans now control both houses of the New York legislature as well as the governorship, and one GOP official told the New York Times that the legislature would be able to carve up districts of mathematical equality which would enable the GOP to pick up additional seats.

"Now it's just a question of slicing the salami," he was quoted, "and the salami happens to be in our hands."

The Democratic leader of the state Assembly termed the statement a "shocking and blatant announcement of intent to gerrymander" and called on Gov. Nelson Rockefeller to appoint a nonpartisan or bipartisan commission to recommend new boundaries.

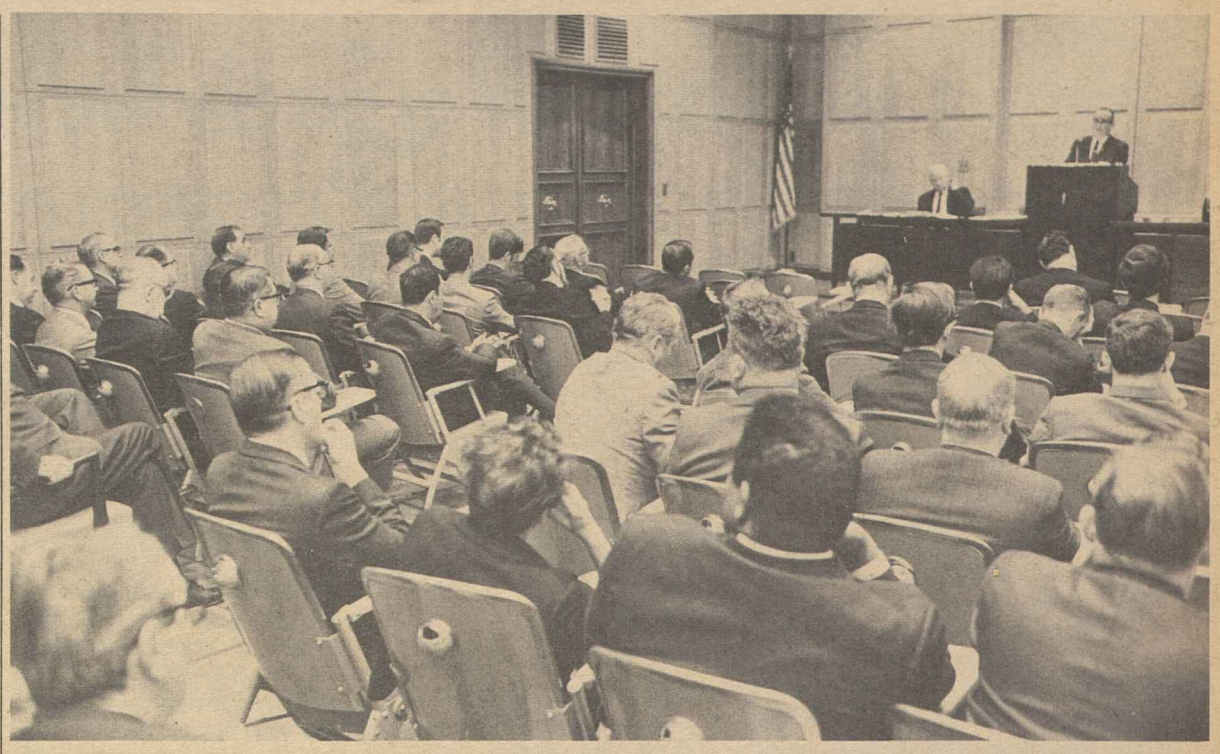
Wells served notice that he will "move right back into court" on the gerrymandering issue if the legislature carves up the districts for political advantage.

The Supreme Court was sharply divided on the issue of exact mathematical equality. Justices John Marshall Harlan, Potter Stewart and Byron R. White vigorously dissented, charging that the ruling imposed impossible "slide rule" standards on the political process.

Justice Abe Fortas, while joining in holding that the Missouri and New York test cases exceeded one-man, one-vote standards, said the majority decision laid down impractical standards for the states.

Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., writing for the majority, said that to allow a population variance, however small, without sound justification would be an invitation to legislators to seek the maximum allowable variation rather than strive for exact equality.

As a practical matter, the time involved in court suits makes it unlikely that there will be a national wave of redistricting before the 1970 elections. After the 1970 census, all states will almost certainly be required to redistrict in accordance with new population figures and distribution.



INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS directors of more than 50 unions were addressed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, chairman of the federation's Intl. Affairs Committee, during a one-day briefing in Washington sponsored by the Dept. of Intl. Affairs. They discussed the AFL-CIO withdrawal from the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions and other international labor affairs.

CWA Hinges Surtax Stand To Tax Reform

The Communications Workers announced opposition to extension of the 10 percent income tax surcharge and called on union members and the public "to tell Congress they have had their fill of subsidizing the rich."

The policy was set forth in a statement unanimously adopted by CWA's executive board and in letters sent by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne to Pres. Nixon and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee.

The basis of the union's opposition is that "the Administration and Congress have not taken steps" toward meeting the conditions outlined by CWA in supporting the surcharge when it was enacted.

Those conditions were that Congress and the Administration levy taxes based more upon ability to pay, close loopholes favoring the wealthy, re-examine the 7 percent business investment tax credit and accelerated depreciation, and fulfill commitments for social programs.

Beirne told a press conference the union will remain opposed to extending the surcharge until Congress acts to "correct inequities and imbalances that have been discussed for many years."

The surcharge, he said, "does not reach any income previously escaping taxation," is "inflationary" because corporations use it as an excuse to raise prices, and this means that consumers "are helping to pay corporation taxes."

AFL-CIO Hits Proposal To Tax Benefit Plans

The AFL-CIO has urged the Internal Revenue Service to withdraw and revise proposed new regulations that "unfairly and extremely restrict" union-negotiated health and welfare plans.

The proposals, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman told an IRS hearing, could destroy some health and welfare funds, eliminate benefits under others and disrupt the collective bargaining process.

The regulations, as published in the Federal Register, would alter the section of the Internal Revenue Code that established tax exemption for health and welfare benefits and employes' beneficiary associations.

Seidman hit at one proposal which would limit exemption to life, sick, accident, or other benefits that are "intended to safeguard or improve" health or protect against the possibility of reduced earning power.

Such a limitation, Seidman pointed out, is "contrary to the approach taken by Congress" in tax legislation as well as IRS regulations over many years.

The rule, he said, might "trigger the loss" of many benefits negotiated by unions, such as scholarships, automobile insurance, day care centers for children and jobless benefits.

Seidman also attacked proposals that would threaten the tax exempt status of benefits paid for injuries sustained from fire or automobile accidents and for deaths covered by insurance other than term insurance.

He sharply criticized another suggested regulation to define an "association of employes" qualifying for exemption as an organization whose employes "are members of a common working unit."

The phrase "common working unit" should be deleted, Seidman said, and the regulation revised to make it clear that a fund formed by several unions for a variety of workers has tax exempt status.

Seidman further called for revisions of regulations that appear to narrow the definitions of an "employe" and "income," endanger tax exemptions for funds that cover apprentices and restrict funds in several other ways.

Seidman was accompanied by Louis Sherman and Elliott Brehoff, general counsels of the Building & Construction Trades and Industrial Union departments, respectively, and attorneys Robert Mayer, Paul Berger and Stephen Hester.

U.S.-French Labor Tie Hailed for Aid to Africa

Paris—American labor is proud to be allied with free French labor in helping the developing nations of Africa, an AFL-CIO representative told the tenth congress of Force Ouvriere (FO).

Irving Brown, executive director of the African-American Labor Center, added, "It is common concern like this that unites us as forces for freedom throughout the world."

Brown spoke as the representative of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to delegates representing 1.1 million FO members. A democratic labor federation, FO was founded in 1948 with U.S. labor's help after Communist elements seized control of the General Confederation of Workers (CGT.)

In the earliest years, Brown recalled, the federation pitched in with American unions and labor movements of other nations to aid the reconstruction of Western Europe.

Now, he pointed out, FO is contributing greatly in labor's efforts "to build the trade union movement in new nations, particularly in French-speaking Africa."

"We have never wavered in our support of FO since its founding," Brown said. "For the history of your movement is the history of France, Western Europe and the entire free world ever since World War II."

He said the cooperation of labor movements in industrial nations also is vital if free nations are to resist communism and all forms of totalitarian aggression.

In this connection, he warned that efforts by the Communist-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions to make inroads in industrialized and developing nations is "part of the Soviet government's offensive to strangle the existing and emerging trade unions of the world."

"Their objective," Brown said, "is not to improve but to exploit the low economic and social standards of workers in order to advance the power drive of the totalitarian powers."

Brown expressed "fervent hope" that negotiations in Paris will lead to a peace in which the free trade union forces of South Viet Nam "will not only survive but become the standard bearer of freedom for all Viet Nam."

Mini-Skirts Can't Hide Firm's Anti-Unionism

The National Labor Relations Board called a foul on an employer who recruited four mini-skirted office employes to pass out anti-union literature at plant entrances on the day of an NLRB election.

The mini-skirts themselves were not illegal but the employer's general conduct interfered with the election, the NLRB said. It set aside the 1967 tally and ordered a new one among 318 production and maintenance employes of the Conolon Corp., which makes fishing rods in Santa Ana, Calif.

Ruling on an unfair practice charge brought by the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, three board members agreed that "by soliciting non-bargaining-unit office clericals to distribute anti-union literature" the employer interfered with the clerical employes' right not to reveal their views on unions. Member Sam Zagoria dissented.

The decision related that management, in response to union handbills referring to "mini-paychecks, mini-skirts and hi boots," conceived the idea of recruiting office girls to dress in mini-skirts and high boots and to pass out company propaganda.

"Volunteers for the distribution were solicited by the secretary to the president and vice president," the board majority noted in its report.

It ordered management to stop soliciting employes to threaten other employes with dire consequences if the union won the election.

New HUD Rules To Curb Fraud In Land Sales

Regulations to curb some of the worst abuses in mail order sale of home lots will take effect Apr. 28, Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney announced.

Developers of subdivisions of 50 or more lots, offered for sale in interstate commerce, will be required to furnish "property reports" to prospective buyers.

The reports will include such data as distance to nearby communities over paved or unpaved roads, present and proposed utility services and charges, number of homes currently occupied, soil and other foundation problems in construction.

The AFL-CIO had strongly urged federal legislation to guard against land sale fraud in congressional testimony. The legislation was enacted last year as part of the Housing & Urban Development Act.

Romney's announcement of the final regulations indicated some weakening in a tentative draft issued Jan. 25. It enables developers with disclosure statements on file under state laws in Florida, California, Hawaii and New York to use those statements without having them checked by HUD for completeness and accuracy.

Committees Take Initiative:

Congress Grows Impatient Over Lag in Nixon Program

(Continued from Page 1)

when Congress returns Apr. 14, it will be brought to the House floor that week. If not, it will be scheduled a week later.

The Administration's only position has been that the extension should be limited to two years. But a number of House Republicans and conservative Democrats are prepared with a battery of amendments, including some which would give the states power to decide where and how the federal money should be used and bar funds to help poor students attending religious schools.

Water Pollution—The House Public Works Committee has approved a bill aimed primarily at preventing oil spillage, whether from vessels or off-shore drilling rigs. It includes penalties and liability for damages for violators. The legislation is expected to reach the House floor either just before or just after the education bill. Meanwhile the Senate Public Works Committee is considering even stiffer legislation.

Taxes—Growing sentiment for meaningful tax reform this year is reported as a result of extensive hearings being held by the House Ways & Means Committee. The Nixon Administration thus far has asked only extension of the 10 per cent tax surcharge and existing excise taxes on automobiles and telephone calls. Treasury Sec. David Kennedy indicated the Administration will propose "a few changes" in the tax laws after the Easter recess, but is not likely to propose any major overhaul of the tax structure in time for action this year.

Committee members—Democrats and Republicans alike—appear to be sensitive to the public outcry against tax loopholes. Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), the powerful committee chairman, hasn't yet spelled out his position. But he has dropped enough hints to make it appear unlikely that the committee will content itself with merely extending existing taxes.

Labor Legislation—The House Education & Labor Committee plans hearings on the situs picketing bill, starting Apr. 22. This is the Taft-Hartley Act amendment, backed by the Johnson, Kennedy and Eisenhower Administrations, to give building trades unions the same picketing rights at construction sites that other unions have in manufacturing plants. The Administration's position on the bill presumably will be made known when Labor Sec. George P. Shultz testifies as the leadoff witness.

Anti-Poverty Program—Pres. Nixon asked Congress to give the Office of Economic Opportunity another year of life and announced plans to delegate some of its key operating programs to other agencies this summer. He promised that before the end of June he will submit to Congress "a comprehensive proposal for the future of the poverty program."

The House Education & Labor Committee decided not to wait, however. Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) introduced a bill continuing the OEO anti-poverty program another five years and has already had more than a week of hearings on it.

Electoral Reform—Both the House and Senate have held extensive hearings on proposed constitutional amendments to abolish the Electoral College and choose the President by direct, popular vote. The Administration's position has been that this would be desirable but unlikely to be ratified by three-fourths of the states. Therefore it is supporting a system of allocating each state's electoral votes in rough proportion to the vote in the state for each candidate. Such a system, it has been noted, would have elected Nixon over John F. Kennedy in 1960.

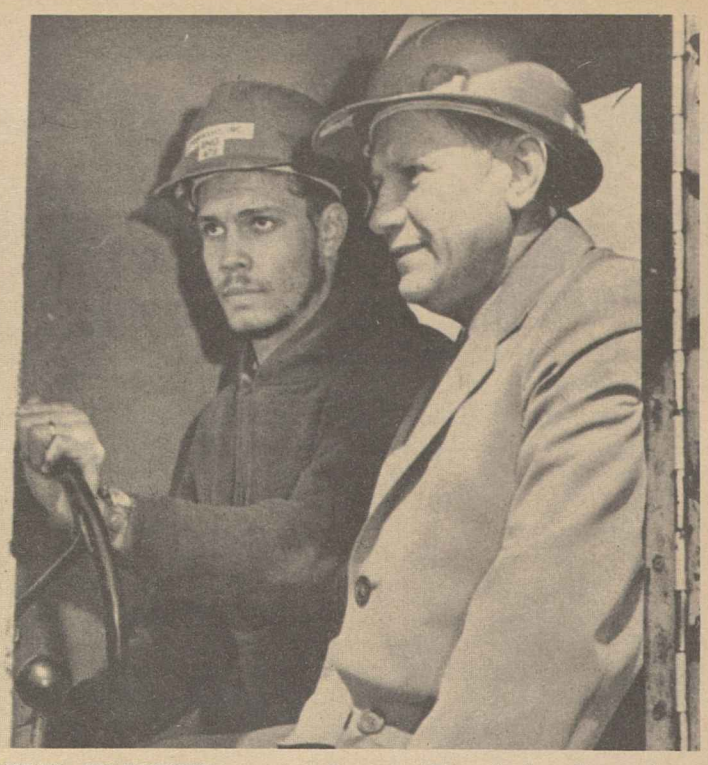
Budget—The fundamental issue of domestic legislation is whether Congress will provide the funds needed to carry out the programs it has enacted over the years. Pres. Nixon said he will submit proposals cutting the already tight budget recommended by the Johnson Administration. But congressional committees are still waiting for the new recommendations.

Hospital Aid—This is one area where the Administration has made specific recommendations. It has proposed replacing the hospital construction grants under the Hill-Burton Act with a guaranteed loan program and expanding federal aid to meet needs for outpatient clinics, neighborhood health centers and other non-hospital health facilities. Committee hearings have been held.

Safety Legislation—The Administration has testified for a stronger mine safety law. However, on construction safety and general occupational safety and health legislation, its position has been that it favors the objectives of the bills before Congress but isn't yet prepared to comment on specifics of the legislation.

On other domestic issues:

- Congressional committees are tackling problems of hunger and malnutrition and considering legislation to improve the food stamp and food distribution program. The Administration has not yet made any recommendations.
- Bills have been introduced to extend the Voting Rights Act for another five years and to strengthen the employment discrimination ban in the Civil Rights Act. The President has not sent any civil rights message to Congress.
- Despite the strong emphasis on strengthened law enforcement during the presidential campaign, the White House has not yet asked Congress for any legislation in this area.



TRAINING PROJECT run by Local 478 of the Operating Engineers at East Lyme, Conn., as part of a special federal-state manpower program, impresses Sec. of Transportation John Volpe. A trainee demonstrates the operation of a road grader.

Federal Reserve Board Tightens Money Supply

The Federal Reserve Board, in what it termed a "further move against inflation," has increased its discount rate and the reserves required of the nation's banks.

The two-pronged action will be felt most directly by consumers in the form of harder-to-get credit and higher interest rates.

The "Fed" increased the discount rate—the interest charged on its loans to banks—from 5.5 to 6 percent. The rate, which had been raised one-quarter of 1 percent in December, is now at its highest level in 40 years.

The board raised by one-half of 1 percent the requirement on reserves that member banks must hold in ratio to demand deposits. The new requirements are the highest since 1960.

By raising reserve requirements, the board expects to freeze an estimated $650 million in deposits. Since reserve computations would be that much less and banks lend about four times their reserves, the theory is that money available for lending would be reduced about $2.6 billion.

In practice, however, this is unlikely to happen. The board usually eases the effect of stiffer reserve requirements by offsetting operations in its daily open-market buying and selling of government securities.

The purpose of the board's latest moves is to further tighten the money supply and credit so as to slow down economic expansion and reduce inflation.

The AFL-CIO has pointed out, however, that tight money policies tend only to increase the cost of money "all along the line"—to medium-sized and small businesses, to home-buyers, consumers, farmers and the government.

The high costs of money, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned at its meeting in February, "are being built into the price structure, from manufacturer to retailer and consumer, to the profit of the banks and other lenders."

It called on Congress to review monetary policy with the aim of developing "a policy that is in the best interest of the nation and the American people, rather than merely the banks and other lenders."

Meanwhile, in reaction to the board's steps:

The Washington Star quoted an unidentified "high-ranking Nixon Administration official" as saying the Fed will have to ease monetary policy by mid-year or the tight-money course will lead to unemployment.

The Wall Street Journal reported that some bankers believe the boards' moves will trigger another increase in the banks' prime interest rate—the rate charged to their best customers. The prime rate is now at 7.5 percent after four successive boosts in less than four months.

4-12-69

Support Grows in Congress to Give Farm Workers NLRA Coverage

A strong drive for legislation to bring farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act is picking up momentum in both the House and Senate.

Senate hearings will begin Apr. 16, with members of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee as the opening witnesses before the Senate Labor subcommittee. Twenty senators, including Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), have sponsored a farm worker bargaining bill.

In the House, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) organized a group of 57 congressmen—52 Democrats and five Republicans—to sponsor farm worker legislation. A similar bill won approval from the House Education & Labor Committee in the last Congress, but never reached the House floor.

O'Hara said the goal of the legislation is to "substitute the rule of law for the law of the jungle" in relations between farm workers and their employers. House hearings are scheduled for early May.

The conservative National Farm Bureau Federation, representing the biggest agricultural employers, meanwhile served notice of a "counter-proposal" intended to keep the National Labor Relations Board away from the farms.

A Farm Bureau legislative spokesman, Matt Triggs, said he will ask that the Dept. of Agriculture, not the NLRB, be empowered to hold elections to determine whether workers on large farms want to be represented by a union.

Triggs, who will testify at the Senate hearings Apr. 17, said the Farm Bureau proposal would also prohibit strikes that would result in the loss of perishable farm products and ban what he termed "featherbedding practices" and "secondary boycotts." He said the Farm Bureau bill, which has not yet been introduced, would define "featherbedding" in "great detail."

Instead of the Labor Board procedure for hearings and rulings on unfair labor practice charges, the Farm Bureau bill would require the complaining party to file a private lawsuit in court, alleging violation of the law.

"Our bill is completely outside the Labor Relations Act," Triggs said. "It is not a supplement or amendment, and wouldn't be administered by the board at all."

The Senate Labor subcommittee has invited Labor Sec. George P. Shultz to testify on farm worker legislation but no date has been set.

During the Johnson Administration, Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz strongly advocated extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers. Pres. Nixon has asked Shultz and Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin to try to come up with a joint recommendation on the issue but there has been no indication as to whether they have been able to do so.

$200 Million to Aid Urban Riot Areas

Some $200 million in federal funds will be used to help 20 cities rehabilitate riot-damaged areas, Pres. Nixon announced.

The money will be taken from lower-priority urban development projects and cities will be expected to put up additional funds for the clean-up, fix-up program. Nixon said the first federal aid will be used "to provide temporary playgrounds, parks, clean-up services, repairs to public buildings and streets, where now there is charred rubble."

Cities chosen for aid are Akron, Baltimore, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Kan., Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Newark, New Haven, New York, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, N. Y., Tampa, Washington and Wilmington.

New Adviser On Consumer Affairs Named

Pres. Nixon has named a Pennsylvania Republican, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, as his full-time consumer affairs adviser.

Mrs. Knauer, long active in GOP affairs, has headed the Pennsylvania Consumer Bureau for more than a year. The White House said she will also serve as chairman of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests and executive secretary of the Consumer Advisory Council.

Mrs. Knauer told reporters that she believed consumers need help from the government to avoid "pitfalls in the marketplace." She praised her predecessor, Betty Furness, for having done "a fantastic job" as White House consumer adviser.

Earlier Nixon had named the head of the Good Housekeeping Institute, an advertising promotion enterprise, as part-time consumer assistant. But she quit after four days under heavy criticism for conflict of interest.

Farm Workers Ask Full Union Rights

Cite Power Wielded by Big Growers

Farm workers asked Congress for legislation to protect their right to build unions strong enough to match the enormous power of the big agricultural corporations and achieve social justice and decent living standards for field workers.

Dolores Huerta, vice president of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, spoke for the ailing UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez at Senate Labor subcommittee hearings.

She told the subcommittee that the UFWOC has had to pin its hopes on the worldwide California grape boycott and its support by union members and consumers because the big grape growers had an inexhaustible supply of low-wage strikebreaker labor streaming across the Mexican border.

Mrs. Huerta said the power of California's "agribusiness" was so great that repeated violations of what health, sanitation and safety laws are on the books are winked at or punished by token fines—infinitesimal compared to the huge subsidies some of the agricultural corporations get from the federal government.

Only in the few places where the UFWOC has been able to get signed contracts, Mrs. Huerta told the subcommittee, have workers been able to achieve dignity and decency.

Passed By

Farm workers were passed by during the "social revolution of the New Deal" in the 1930s, Mrs. Huerta said, because they were excluded from the original National Labor Relations Act—the Wagner Act.

She urged that they now be given the same protection which enabled industrial unions to take root and grow strong during that period.

A bill merely giving farm workers bargaining rights in name only, she suggested, would not solve the farm workers' problems. Growers, she said, could "litigate us to death" and "bargain around the calendar . . . unless we are allowed to apply sufficient economic power to make it worth their while to sign."

The goal is not just recognition but "signed contracts . . . good wages . . . a strong union." For this, Mrs. Huerta said, coverage under the National Labor Relations Act should be coupled with amendments geared

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AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, April 19, 1969 — No. 16

$4-Billion Cut in Budget Sets Nixon Austerity Line

A GIANT EAGLE, reproduction of the U.S. Savings Bond symbol, was so large it had to be spread out on the White House lawn when fifth grade pupils from Public School 270, Brooklyn, N.Y., who made the banner, visited Pres. Nixon. Their trip to Washington was sponsored by Operating Engineers Local 891. Leaders of the local and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), on Nixon's left, accompanied the students on the White House visit. **(Story, Page 11.)**

Asks Action To Cool Off Economy

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Nixon gave Congress a sketchy outline of his Administration's legislative program and recommended chopping some $4 billion from the Johnson Administration's budget.

At least for the next year, Nixon indicated, austerity will be the Administration's byword and the government's policies will be geared to taking more money out of the nation's economy than will be paid out in benefits or services.

Nixon acknowledged that his budget program isn't "pleasant medicine" but insisted it is necessary in order to cool off the economy and curb inflation.

The President said the new programs he will propose won't cost much or promise more than they can deliver. But "in the long run," he conceded, "progress will not come cheaply" and "we must be prepared to increase substantially our dollar investment in America's future as soon as the resources become available."

The White House announcements of the budget revisions sought to present a picture of cutbacks and progress in the same breath.

The overall spending figure for the fiscal year starting July 1 would be higher than for the current fiscal year. But the cuts made in the Johnson Administration's already lean budget proposals would leave a bigger surplus in the Treasury.

About one-fourth of the claimed budget reduction—$1 billion—was arrived at by making an assumption that congressional observers consider unrealistic.

It assumes that Congress will adopt the Johnson Administration proposals to raise the taxable wage base for social security and increase

(Continued on Page 11)

'Completely Unjustified':

Meany Scores Plan To Slash Job Corps

By Duane Emme

An Administration plan for a drastic reduction in the Job Corps is "completely unjustified" in view of the program's achievements for the nation in "human reclamation," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

In a letter to Pres. Nixon, Meany said the AFL-CIO "strongly urges" withdrawal of the cutback so that the Job Corps "can continue to serve the disadvantaged youth of the country."

Other union officials also denounced the plan to close 59 of the existing 113 training centers by July 1 and reduce the Job Corps budget by $100 million in fiscal 1970.

Pres. Johnson's proposed 1970 budget called for $280 million for Job Corps operations and the Nixon budget would slash that to $180 million.

Congressmen, local government and community leaders, and anti-poverty groups reacted with angry protests.

The plan, as announced by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, would lop off two-thirds of the existing Job Corps conservation centers and eliminate about one-third of the larger job-skill training centers for men and women.

Scheduled for closing are 50 conservation centers across the nation, two men's skill training centers at Camp Parks, Calif., and Camp Kilmer, N.J., and seven women's skill-training centers.

The women's centers to be closed are at Clinton, Ia.; Marquette, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Moses Lake, Wash., and Huntington, W. Va.

Thirty smaller urban centers are

(Continued on Page 4)

Signalmen Win Rail Contract On Strike Eve

A marathon negotiating session brought agreement in a lengthy wage dispute between the Signalmen and the nation's railroads just in time to head off a threatened strike.

Details of the settlement were not announced pending a ratification vote by the union's general chairmen, who were scheduled to meet in Chicago, Apr. 18.

But Signalmen's Pres. C. J. Chamberlain said the 18-month settlement would give the union's 13,000 members "substantial" pay increases.

In another development, the United Transportation Union reached an agreement ending a five-day strike against the Illinois Central over the size of train crews.

(Continued on Page 3)

Kansas Veto Blocks Stiff R-T-W Penalty

Topeka, Kan.—A bill which threatened unions with harsh penalties under Kansas' 10-year-old "right-to-work" law has been killed by the veto of Gov. Robert B. Docking (D).

After Docking refused to sign the measure, vigorously opposed by labor, a move to override his veto failed in the state House of Representatives and the legislature adjourned shortly thereafter.

The union shop ban was adopted as a constitutional amendment in 1958 but the state has never before acted on enabling legislation.

Last year, Laborers Local 605 won a union shop contract at the Sunflower Ordnance Plant of Hercules, Inc. near De Soto, Kan., and Kansans for Right to Work focused on the pact in pressing for enabling legislation.

They ignored the fact that the plant's management and the local agreed to the contract on the basis that the plant was on federal property and was thus under federal, not state, jurisdiction.

Another factor in the "right-to-work" push was that the 1968 election gave conservative Republicans strong control of the legislature even though Docking was reelected.

The bill introduced in the legislature would have spelled out the union shop ban and imposed fines

(Continued on Page 2)

25th Graduating Class Milestone For AIFLD

By Eugene A. Kelly

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has made a valuable contribution to Latin America's social progress and economic improvement, Pres. Nixon said in extending "warm congratulations" to graduates of AIFLD's 25th training program.

"We have a special interest," Nixon said in a message read to the graduates by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, "in the welfare of the people who share this hemisphere with us and are currently seeking new initiatives to make our combined efforts more effective."

AIFLD, through its self-help projects in such fields as cooperatives and housing, and through its educational work in support of the development of free democratic trade unions, has "played

(Continued on Page 12)

Westinghouse, GE Workers Polled on Goals

The AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric-Westinghouse unions has launched an unprecedented study to determine the priority each member attaches to each bargaining proposal to be made of the employers this fall.

The committee sent questionnaires to 200,000 General Electric and Westinghouse workers throughout the nation. The questionnaires seek individual views on the relative priorities of proposed improvements in the 1969 contracts with the two companies. There is no precedent for such a widespread survey of the workers covered by a contract.

Accompanying each questionnaire is a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is chairman of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee.

Meany's letter explains that the purpose of the questionnaire is to enable committee negotiators to "hear directly from as many members as possible."

The questionnaire includes the list of proposals approved by representatives of the ten unions involved at a Mar. 6 meeting in Washington.

Priorities Asked

Members are asked to indicate the priorities they give each proposal by numbering them one through ten in order of importance.

Meany's letter adds, "And in case something you believe is important was somehow overlooked, there's a space for you to say so."

Deadline for returning questionnaires is May 15 when they will be studied and tabulated to determine 1969 bargaining priorities.

The AFL-CIO unions participating in coordinated bargaining are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Steelworkers, the Machinists, the Allied Industrial Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Carpenters, Sheet Metal Workers, and the Technical Engineers.

Oil Workers Hail Support of Shell Boycott

Denver—Striking members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers are grateful to the entire labor movement for an "amazing outpouring of support" for the union's consumer boycott against Shell Oil Co. products, the OCAW declared.

OCAW has urged all labor families to stop buying Shell products because that company sought to discharge 10 employes, suspend 15 others, and deny 1969 vacations to 200 employes among the 2,000 who struck the company in California Jan. 4.

Shell also wants to wipe out traditional work rules and refuses to bargain with the union on the issue, OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany recently endorsed the Shell boycott in a letter to all affiliated bodies. Meany noted that the AFL-CIO Executive Council had previously voted unanimously to support any action the union found necessary in its dispute.

Shell customers are asked to mail their Shell credit cards to the company at P.O. Box 80, Tulsa, Okla., with a note urging settlement of the dispute. Shell is the only major firm which held out after other companies came to terms with OCAW in contract negotiations.

Birthday Tribute Slated For A. Philip Randolph, 80

New York—AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph celebrated his 80th birthday on Apr. 15 and Gov. Nelson Rockefeller proclaimed the day in his name throughout New York. But the most meaningful tribute is yet to come.

Friends and associates of Randolph, president-emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters, will gather at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, May 6, to pay tribute to his life-long effort to advance civil rights and eliminate poverty.

The goal of the tribute, being organized by the A. Philip Randolph 80th Birthday Committee, is to raise a fund of $250,000 to carry on the Negro leader's life work through the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall are co-chairmen of the committee, whose 87 members read like a "who's who" in labor, management, government, religion, civil rights groups, education and entertainment.

J. P. Stevens Ordered To Supply Address List

Richmond, Va.—J. P. Stevens & Co. lost its fifth legal battle when the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered it to give the National Labor Relations Board a name-and-address list of employes eligible to vote in an NLRB election at Shelby, N.C.

Failure to supply the names would "impede union campaign efforts while leaving the company free to communicate its point of view to all its employes," the appeals judges agreed in an opinion written by Judge Simon E. Sobeloff.

The court rejected a claim by Stevens management, and 219 of the 600 Shelby plant employes, that giving the Textile Workers Union of America an employe list would violate their right of privacy.

Stevens, a major supplier of textile goods under government contract, has fought every union and NLRB effort to protect the rights of its employes to join TWUA. Found guilty of numerous violations in many of its plants, Stevens has lost three appeals in appellate courts and two in the U.S. Supreme Court.

A year ago TWUA filed for an election at the firm's Cleveland Cloth Mill in Shelby. The company refused to comply with an NLRB director's order to furnish a name-and-address list. It also spurned a subsequent board subpoena.

The appeals judges upheld a lower court decision enforcing the NLRB order. As they had in a similar case involving the Hanes Corp., they ruled that the board's request was an appropriate exercise of its authority over representation elections.

"Affording the union an opportunity to communicate" with employes, Judge Sobeloff wrote, does not encroach on the employes' right to remain neutral.

The court added: "An employe exercises his . . . rights most effectively by voting. . . ."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said that even as the latest decision was being written, a "new set of illegal discharges has been taking place in a Stevens hosiery plant" at Hickory, N.C. The government, he said, can "demonstrate that Stevens is not bigger than the law" by citing its officers for contempt of court and withholding all federal contracts "until it complies with the law."

Henry Kirsch Named To UNESCO Panel

Henry Kirsch of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs has been named by Sec. of State William P. Rogers to the National Commission for the United Nations Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The 100-member commission—composed of representatives of the public, national organizations and the government—advises the State Dept. on UNESCO matters.

2-Year Agreement:

IBEW Wins Pact For 70,000 at WE

The Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers announced a new two-year agreement with the Western Electric Co. that the union said will give 70,000 members of 13 local unions benefits valued at $102 million over the contract term.

IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard said the new pact, negotiated by IBEW System Council EM-3 with the manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell Telephone System, provides a modified agency shop and other gains including wage increases of 5 percent this year and an additional 3.9 percent in 1970.

Management also agreed to pay hourly and salaried employes double time for work beyond nine overtime hours a week.

Wage provisions of the agreement are retroactive to contract anniversary dates in four IBEW-WE locations—Montgomery, Ill., Indianapolis, Omaha, and Columbus, O. Other locations where IBEW has bargaining rights are Kearny, N.J.; Allentown and Reading, Pa.; Cicero, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark.; Shreveport, La., and Oklahoma City.

IBEW members at Western Electric rejected a previous offer, Pillard said, because it lacked protection against the continual increase in the cost of living.

The new pact contains major wage gains and establishes union security protection for employes, Pillard said in a mesage of approval to System Council EM-3 and its president, Frank Vondra.

Veto Kills Stiff Penalties In Kansas R-T-W Law

(Continued from Page 1)

of $500 or six-month jail sentences against violators.

The "right-to-work" forces claimed that the measure would force "an open shop agreement" at the Sunflower plant even though an opinion from state Atty. Gen. Kent Frizzell (R) said it would not apply to Sunflower.

The measure was swept through the House, 76 to 40, and the Senate, 27 to 10, with the votes cast mainly along party lines—Republicans for and Democrats against.

Newspapers throughout the state drummed out a steady flow of editorials in support of the bill. Some suggested that Docking wouldn't dare veto the measure.

In a forthright veto message, the governor pointed out that "this is a proposal lacking not only in philosophical credibility, but also in defined legal purpose."

He noted the discrepancy between the proponents' contention that the bill would apply to Sunflower—a federal installation—and the attorney general's opinion that it would not.

Since the entire case for the legislation was based on the Sunflower situation and there has never been another contention of violation of the constitutional amendment, Docking said, the bill was "unnecessary."

Further, he cited the penalties, uniform for employers and unions, as being "discriminatory" since they would fall most heavily upon unions and workers.

"For these reasons," he declared, "I find this bill—if it were to become law—would be lacking in legal purpose, highly discriminatory, and disruptive of good labor-management relations."

To sign it, he added, would be to place "an albatross around the neck of management and labor and industrial development in Kansas for many years."

"The bill is negative, not constructive, and therefore, not in the public interest," he concluded.

When the vote on overriding Docking was taken in the House the next day, the final tally was 78-46—five votes short of the margin needed to override.

Court Backs NLRB Against Thomson Daily

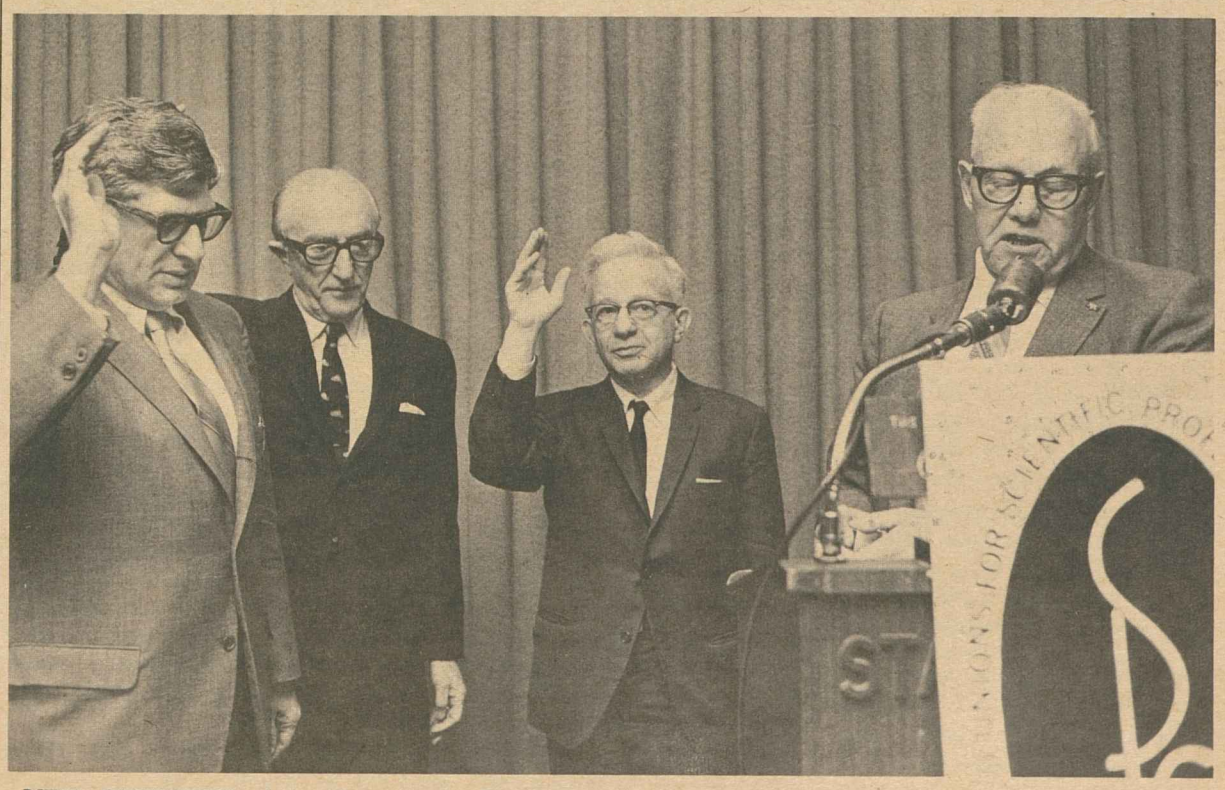
New Orleans—Another newspaper in the chain of U.S. dailies owned by Lord Roy Thomson has been adjudged guilty of thumbing its nose at the National Labor Relations Act.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the Lafayette, La., Daily Advertiser to obey a National Labor Relations Board order to stop the unfair practices that triggered a 1964 strike. The ruling also directed the paper to bargain with Typographical Local 832 and to reinstate all strikers with lost pay from the day they applied for reinstatement.

Other newspaper unions have run up against the hostile practices of the British and Canadian press lord, owner of more than 50 U.S. and Canadian dailies and some in the British Isles. The Newspaper Guild has been on strike at Thomson's Peterborough, Ont., Examiner since December. The Guild also has been trying for more than six months of negotiations to get a first contract with the same chain's Canton, O., Repository.

On Feb. 26, the board ordered Thomson's Dothan, Ala., Eagle, to stop trying to destroy the Printing Pressmen by refusing to bargain in good faith. Negotiations at Dothan were conducted by Thomson's national personnel manager.

On the Lafayette paper, the labor board found management guilty of causing composing room and pressroom employes to strike on Dec. 2, 1964, and prolonging the strike by illegal practices including threats and promises of improvements if the men would abandon the union and return to work.



NEW OFFICERS of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes are sworn in by Federation Pres. George Meany at the council's second biennial convention. From left are Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, Treas. Herman Kenin of the Musicians, Vice Pres. Charles Cogen of the Teachers, and Meany. Kenin stepped down as president to rotate the top office.

Sets 3-Year Pattern:

Textile Union Wins 46c Pact for 25,000

New York—The Textile Workers Union of America announced a new contract settlement providing a 20 percent increase in wages and fringe benefits over a three-year period for 25,000 workers in the northern cotton-synthetics textile industry.

The settlement is "the best the union ever won" in the industry, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said in a letter to members praising them for their "determination and solidarity."

The contract took shape at American Thread Co. in Willimantic, Conn., when TWUA negotiators turned down a 31-cent package. Management raised the offer to 46 cents an hour and the union agreed. It then extended the pattern to employes of other companies.

These included Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., in New Bedford, Mass.; Bates Mfg. Co. in Augusta and Lewiston, Me.; West Point-Pepperell, Inc., in Biddeford, Me.; Waumbec Mills, Inc., Manchester, N.H., and Fitchburg, Mass., Yarn Mills.

The pace-setting agreement is equivalent to a 20 percent rise in present wages and fringe benefits, Pollock said, and has become "firmly established as the pattern for new three-year contracts" with 75 industry firms.

The formula arrived at in the American Thread negotiations consists of 40 cents an hour in wage hikes, and 6 cents in improved fringe benefits, including a severance pay-pension plan which Pollock called a "significant breakthrough" in this branch of the industry.

"For the first time in the northern cotton-synthetics industry, the union has won a funded pension plan with labor having a voice in its operations," Pollock said.

"For the first time, the employe will know what kind of a pension he can get, and what he has to do to get it."

Under the terms of the settlement, an 18-cent across-the-board increase will go into effect Apr. 21, along with 3 cents an hour additional for improved insurance benefits.

Next April an additional 10 cents an hour will be added to wages on a percentage basis, with another 3 cents allocated for the establishment of the severance-pension plan.

The third installment, consisting of 12 cents applied on a percentage basis, will go into effect in April 1971. That final raise will boost the minimum rate in the industry above the $2.05 an hour mark, the union said.

Signalmen Win Accord, Rail Walkout Averted

(Continued from Page 1)

The Signalmen had called a nationwide strike for Apr. 14 after announcing that negotiations over the past two months had "proved fruitless" because the carriers "refused to recognize the inequitable wages being paid our members."

The union was legally free to strike on or after Apr. 7, having exhausted all procedures under the Railway Labor Act. Under the law there can be no strike or imposition of new wages or rules by managements for 30 days following the report of a presidential emergency board. The cycle in the Signalmen's case was completed Apr. 6.

Chamberlain stressed, however, that the union was ready to resume negotiations in an effort to avert the walkout.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz quickly announced that if the strike materialized, the Administration would ask Congress for legislation to end it. At the same time, he said he saw "good chances" for a settlement and called the parties into negotiaions in his office.

Shultz met with both sides but left supervision of negotiations to Assistant Sec. of Labor William J. Usery, who kept the talks going over a stretch of 28 hours. The agreement came just 14 hours before the strike deadline.

Chamberlain said the settlement would give the union greater wage increases than the emergency board had recommended but that rates for its skilled members would still be "substandard."

The board's report had called for increases of 3.5 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1968; an additional 2 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969; another 3 percent effective next July 1, plus 20 cents an hour in increases for skilled employes.

The union had sought increases of 25 percent over a three-year period, plus a 90-cent adjustment for skill, and a cost of living clause. The railroads had refused to recognize any skill claim.

The UTU strike, which had halted all passenger operations and most freight movements on the Illinois Central's 8,700-mile system, was called in a dispute over the size of train crews.

The union had been legally free to strike since early January. An emergency board had recommended a return to bargaining and this led to settlements of similar disputes on Louisville & Nashville and Belt Railway Co. without strike.

The Illinois Central strike settlement provides that the carrier restore half of its train crews—about 225—to three man size, a conductor and two brakemen. The remaining crews will be the subject of further negotiations. IC had reduced all of its crews to a conductor and one brakeman in line with a 1964 compulsory arbitration award.

The agreement, which follows a pattern reached with UTU in crew-size disputes on other railroads, was reached after the U.S. District Court in Nashville, Tenn., refused to grant the railroad an injunction.

Tax Reform Urged By Meat Cutters

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters have charged that the present unfair tax system produces results akin to outright "robbery" of workers.

In a letter to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee, they urged that the income tax surcharge be extended only if the action is accompanied by tax reform.

Such revisions, Lloyd and Gorman pointed out, should close loopholes that allow the rich to escape taxes and "make the burden of tax payment commensurate with an individual or family's ability to pay."

The tax system, they added, should also be made to support the domestic policies of Congress and the President "instead of subverting them."

PENNSYLVANIA COPE CONFERENCE in Philadelphia heard AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan emphasize the importance of voter registration drives prior to the 1970 elections. Seated, from left, are state AFL-CIO officers—Pres. Harry Boyer, Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson and Sec. Harry Block.

Pennsylvania COPE Conference Ignites Voter, Legislative Drives

Philadelphia—Pennsylvania labor, generally credited with carrying the state for Humphrey in 1968 after most polls predicted it would go to Nixon, has no intention of resting on any laurels.

That was demonstrated as 150 representatives of unions and central bodies attended a two-day, statewide COPE conference to kick off a 1969 voter registration drive.

The meeting, conducted by State AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Boyer and Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, also launched a drive for passage of the federation's legislative program in the General Assembly.

One session was devoted to strategy for opposing a "right-to-work" measure which has been introduced in both houses of the assembly.

Although passage of the union shop ban "doesn't appear likely," Boyer said, "just as quick as we let up in our opposition its proponents will try to slip it through."

The registration drive will be keyed to making workers and their families eligible to vote in municipal and county elections next Nov. 4. Statewide registration opens May 26 and closes Sept. 15.

The meeting shaped plans for coordinating the registration effort on a central body basis, involving workers and their wives in registration work, setting up telephone appeals and getting people to the polls.

Johnson emphasized that 1969 registration is the key to electing local officials friendly to labor and is "critically important" as a forerunner to the 1970 general election.

In 1970, he reminded, "we not only will be electing Pennsylvania's members in the U.S. House of Representatives, we also will be electing a General Assembly that can shape our destiny for years to come."

This is so, he noted, because the state legislature elected next year will be able to realign congressional and assembly districts based on the results of the 1970 national census.

Boyer and Johnson expressed optimism over winning enactment of much of the state AFL-CIO's "people-oriented" program if workers will button-hole their state legislators in support of it.

Key parts of the program are measures to improve workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation. Bills on the latter subject would restore slashed benefits and ease tightened eligibility qualifications enacted by the 1964 legislature and signed by former Gov. William W. Scranton (R).

William F. Matson, general manager of the 175,000-member Pennsylvania Rural Electric Association, came from a meeting of his organization's board in Indiana, Pa., to announce that it had overwhelmingly voted opposition to a "right-to-work" law in the state.

Legislators who support "right-to-work" and other anti-union laws "are enemies of farmers, workers and the public," Matson declared.

Farmers must understand, he pointed out, that promoters of "right-to-work" are out to weaken the buying power "of our best customers." Further, he said, "these promoters are the same people who oppose programs to benefit farmers."

Other conference speakers included AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan, Stanton Smith, coordinator of the federation's state and city central bodies, and Mrs. Ruth Colombo, eastern director of COPE's Women's Activities Division.

The conference, which discussed the significant role women have in labor's activities, set a goal of expanding the state AFL-CIO's WAD program until it operates in every county.

Rubber Workers Picked Over District 50

Hopewell, Va.—Workers at the Firestone Synthetic Fibers & Textile Co. dumped the unaffiliated union of District 50 and chose the Rubber Workers as their bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board election. The vote: URW 342, District 50 280, Teamsters 23, no union 8.

By winning, the URW knocked District 50 out of a plant where it had held bargaining rights for nine years. Assisting a workers' organizing committee were URW staff members and AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization representatives.

COPE Backs Bradley In Los Angeles Race

Los Angeles—COPE delegates have overwhelmingly endorsed City Councilman Thomas Bradley's bid to become the first Negro mayor in this, the nation's third largest city.

COPE action assured Bradley broad-based labor support for the May 27 runoff against Sam Yorty, the incumbent.

It also reflected widespread labor dissatisfaction with eight years of Yorty administration, including ineffective handling of the 18-month strike-lockout at the Hearst-owned Herald-Examiner.

In an Apr. 1 primary election, when COPE made no endorsement, Bradley pulled 42 percent of 718,678 ballots cast. Yorty got 26.5 percent, second higest in a field of seven.

Sigmund Arywitz, county AFL-CIO executive secretary, called on union members to pour contributions and manpower into the effort to elect Bradley.

"Our feeling is that he is the best suited to meet the needs of this major metropolis," Arywitz said.

He said the 51-year-old Bradley, first Negro elected to the City Council here, had the peacemaking potential to solve critical urban problems.

All major independent labor bodies also have endorsed the Bradley candidacy.

Arywitz said COPE would "take the facts" of the campaign to union members. He told a news conference that racism, an issue raised by Yorty on primary election night, was "wholly spurious."

"Los Angeles is tired of personalities and smears," Arywitz said.

Yorty had accused Bradley of emphasizing race in his primary campaign to get votes. About 20 percent of the city's registered voters are Negro.

A vote analysis published in the Los Angeles Times, however, indicated that predominantly white San Fernando Valley, for example, a traditional Yorty stronghold, deserted him in the primary election.

Bradley greeted the COPE endorsement with "delight" and said it "clearly shows that this will be a people's campaign."

Theoretically, the mayoralty race is non-partisan. Both Bradley and Yorty are registered Democrats, but Yorty supported Republican Richard Nixon for President in 1960 and was pretty much in Republican Ronald Reagan's corner when he was elected governor in 1966.

ON-THE-JOB PROBLEMS of women workers are discussed by delegates to the fourth Social Action Conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Other sessions at the Rutgers University meeting were devoted to relations between the races in America. Recommendations will go to IUE executive board for action.

IUE Conference Finds Bias Hurts All Workers

New Brunswick, N.J.—Only the employer profits when workers divide along race or sex lines, delegates to the fourth Social Action Conference of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers agreed here.

Discussion on the Rutgers University campus focused on such topics as white resentment of Negro progress, employer resistance to fair employment practices, opening up previously male-held jobs to women, and what unions can do internally and in the community toward building a just society for all.

IUE Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice told 150 delegates at the closing session that proposals made at the conference will be reviewed by the IUE Civil Rights Committee for inclusion in recommendations to the union's international executive board in June.

The conference program included a forum on problems of woman workers. Discussion was led by Staff Rep. Lynn MacGowan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, Executive Dir. Melvin Bourne of the Clothing Workers' day care program, and Dorothy Pendergast, Boston regional director of the U.S. Women's Bureau.

In a keynote talk, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings urged participants to "tell it like you think it is"—and the delegates did so.

A recurrent conference theme was that the "system," and those who manipulate it for private gain, constitute the real enemy of black and white workers alike. The key to progress, most speakers affirmed, is unity.

One point of emphasis was that local human relations committees can be more effective if they tie together civil rights, education and political action.

Irving Levine, director of education and planning for the American Jewish Committee, provided a springboard for discussion with a talk on the impact of the civil rights revolution on the white union member.

A look at "The Meaning of Black Power" was provided by the Rev. James Woodruff of the Philadelphia Episcopal diocese.

William Gary, director of IUE's social action department, was conference general chairman. Resource aid was given by AFL-CIO staff members including Robert McGlotten of the Dept. of Civil Rights, members of the Rutgers Labor Education Center, and teachers from other universities.

Frances Perkins Story on Radio

The radio version of the original TV drama, "The Vine and the Fig Tree," which premiered last December on the NBC-TV network as part of the Eternal Light series, will be broadcast nationwide on NBC Radio, May 4.

The struggle for an industry-wide NRA code for steel and other episodes from the early days of Frances Perkins' career as Secretary of Labor under Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt highlight this production of the George Meany Foundation, an arm of the Herbert H. Lehman Institute of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Network broadcast time for "The Vine and the Fig Tree" is 12:30 p.m., EDT. Local radio schedules should be consulted for areas outside New York City.

Appeal Waived By Unions in Copper Dispute

Ten unions representing Kennecott Copper Corp. employes have waived their right to appeal a decision by a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner that they had violated federal labor law by insisting to the point of impasse on three uniform goals in 1967 contract bargaining.

The Steelworkers and nine other unions, representing 14,000 Kennecott workers, decided to file no exceptions to the examiner's rulings, and the NLRB therefore put them into effect.

A spokesman for the unions said they prefer to reserve their right to appeal forthcoming decisions, should they be adverse, in other cases growing out of the 12-month copper strike that started July 15, 1967.

The unions are the Machinists, Operating Engineers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Painters, Boilermakers, Office & Professional Employes, Railway Carmen, Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, now an affiliate of the United Transportation Union, and the USWA.

Examiner David Karasick ruled Feb. 8 that the unions struck unlawfully to enforce these "integrated and indivisible demands" on Kennecott: common expiration dates for all agreements; economic benefits to be applied on a company-wide basis; settlements in all company units before work could be resumed in any unit.

The strikes against the last of 11 nonferrous firms ended July 8, 1968.

Labor Press Scores Canadian Postal Rates

New York—The Intl. Labor Press Association charged that "discriminatory" postal rate increases are pricing several Canadian union periodicals out of business.

"The Canadian labor press has been hard hit by postage increases that went into effect Apr. 1," said the association, which represents over 400 publications of unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

"The postage bill for Canadian union periodicals has risen as much as 2,000 percent," the ILPA statement noted. "As a result, several have had to cease publication altogether while others have reduced their frequency of publication."

The statement was adopted unanimously at a meeting here of the association's 18-member executive council. It adds:

"The ILPA has been encouraging trade unionists in Canada, whether members of national or international unions, to publish their own Canadian periodicals. We are astonished that opposition to this objective should come from within Canada in the form of postage rates that are pricing freedom of expression by unions out of the market.

"We also regret the discriminatory nature of the increases and the philosophy behind them: profit-making U.S. periodicals, including Time and Reader's Digest, are subsidized by privileged postal rates which are denied to non-profit periodicals produced by unions in Canada."

The postage increases were authorized by amendments to the Post Office Act introduced by the Canadian Government and passed during the current session of Parliament.

The amendments deprive periodicals produced by trade unions, credit unions, co-operatives, local church organizations and professional associations of second-class mailing privileges they formerly held. Their postage rates have gone up from 5 cents a pound to 5 cents a copy.

'Completely Unjustified':

Job Corps Cutback Scored by Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

to be opened, but despite the addition of some 4,300 enrollees in these new centers, the Job Corps training capacity will drop from about 32,000 to 22,000.

A part of the plan, announced previously, calls for shifting administration of the Job Corps from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Labor Dept.

A Labor Dept. statement said that "restructuring" of the Job Corps would help correct "inefficiencies" and strengthen existing centers by "integrating" them into the overall manpower program. It also argued that there are many more opportunities for youths in manpower programs now than there were in 1964 when the Job Corps was started, so the program is less important.

Opponents of the cutback disagreed sharply, emphasizing that the Job Corps is unique in its ability to take youths out of poverty, prevent them from drifting into crime and train them in occupational skills.

Meany described the cutback as "completely unjustified in view of the achievements of this program for so many of our disadvantaged young people."

The Job Corps, he noted, "has taken thousands of young people off the streets, away from the meaningless lives full of frustration and anger, and has returned them to society as useful, productive citizens."

He said that AFL-CIO unions have sponsored and operated Job Corps camps and therefore have "ample evidence" that the program is helping poor youths become "productive citizens employed at decent jobs with decent pay."

"To take away this option for a better life," he added, "would be a cruel blow directed at a group who have already known more than their share of failure and disappointment at the hands of the larger society."

Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, which has helped provide training for equipment operators at Job Corps camps in Tennessee and Montana, wrote all members of Congress urging them to resist the proposed cut.

He attached copies of several of the many letters received by staffs at these camps from graduates of the training centers "who have gone to work to become taxpayers instead of tax eaters."

Wharton emphasized that many of the young persons who come into the Job Corps actually must be trained in reading to remove them from the "functionally illiterate" category.

"Where will they go? Our society cannot afford to carry them forever and they are not capable of caring for themselves," he said.

The Carpenters also assailed the planned cutback. Four of seven Job Corps centers in which the union is training slum youths in carpenter skills are among those slated for closing.

Charging that the cutback was "false economy," Carpenters Treas. Peter Terzick said the centers are "doing a wonderful job" in converting untrained youth into skilled craftsmen.

Among other developments in the aftermath of the Administration's action:

- The House Education & Labor Committee became a center of the fight in Congress against the cutbacks. It heard the first of what promised to be scores of witnesses opposed to the shutdown of the 59 centers.
- The committee's staff estimated that the cut in the Job Corps actually would cost $102 million—$2 million more than it is supposed to save—through losses on equipment, construction, renovation, contracts and termination of services.
- Republican and Democratic congressmen alike were angered over the lack of advance notice of centers to be closed. An aide of Rep. John P. Saylor (R-Pa.) said the oversight was typical of the Administration's "non-working relationship with the Hill."
- Youths at the Kilmer Job Corps Center, where 1,700 are being trained in job skills, conducted a peaceful march to demonstrate their opposition to the center's scheduled closing. They issued a statement asking, "If the Job Corps is closed down, where will we get our chance?"

Dock Union Wraps Up Final Gulf Coast Pacts

New York—The Longshoremen closed the books successfully on deep sea contract negotiations and turned their attention to winning similar gains for members employed by Great Lakes dock operators.

The last four Gulf ports to settle were Beaumont, Brownsville, Port Arthur and Port Orange, Tex. ILA locals came to terms with employers there on local issues and returned to work with a meaty package of benefits in line with those won earlier by ILA locals in New York and other Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The ILA went on strike at all deep sea ports Dec. 20 after a Taft-Hartley 80-day injunction expired. The injunction had halted an earlier walkout after two days.

ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason reported these results at the close of negotiations:

"We have received improvements in wages, pensions, welfare benefits, two weeks' additional vacation, a guaranteed annual income for the life of the contract, and other benefits. But one of the most important gains was in the field of containerization."

All ports won the guaranteed wage for experienced workers, with the amount varying downwards from the full year's work—2,080 hours—won in New York, Boston and a few other major ports.

Most ports won salary gains totaling 98 cents an hour; regular pensions of $300 a month; another paid holiday, and rules for hiring halls and the handling of container freight.

The wage sections of most contracts provide a minimum wage of $4.60 an hour by the third contract year.

A new container clause, accepted by employers in New York and a few other ports, provides that certain containers owned or leased by employer members shall be "stuffed and stripped" by ILA labor, at longshore rates on a waterfront facility under conditions agreed to by the union and management.

Backs UFWOC:

Hawaii Legislature Joins Grape Boycott

Honolulu—California table grapes are being squeezed off the Hawaii markets—much to the displeasure of the growers and their representatives.

The Hawaii state legislature—showing deep concern for the struggling California farm workers—passed a resolution of full support for the nationwide grape boycott.

This action made Hawaii the first state in the country to take legislative action backing the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's campaign for union recognition and decent wages for the grape pickers.

The resolution was introduced in the island state's legislature through the efforts of the Hawaii Table Grape Boycott Committee, a coalition of labor, education, church and community groups.

All state-operated institutions are requested not to purchase California table grapes until the UFWOC "is successful in gaining union recognition from the California grape growers," the resolution states.

It also encourages all citizens of Hawaii "to join this nationwide boycott . . . to help restore human dignity to California grape farm workers."

Honolulu Mayor Frank F. Fasi followed quickly with the support of his office.

"I am pleased to join the mayors of New York, Detroit, Cleveland, San Francisco and more than a dozen other large cities in this nonviolent protest," Fasi said in a letter to the Hawaii boycott committee.

Fasi said he hopes Hawaii's workers—after comparing their own gains over the years with the plight of the California farm workers—would "join in an effort to bring a degree of justice to the workers in the vineyards."

"Until this is achieved," Fasi added, "we can only regard table grapes as a luxury."

Following the action of both houses of the legislature, statements of support were sent by Hawaii's Democratic Sen. Daniel K. Inouye and Rep. Patsy T. Mink. More letters came to the boycott committee from Hawaii church and community leaders.

But in the heart of California's grape growing district, the reaction to the Hawaii resolution was sour. The Kern County supervisors called for a counter-boycott of Hawaii sugar and pineapples.

A Republican assemblyman from Bakersfield echoed the proposed counter-boycott in the California legislature.

Assemblyman Kent H. Stacey said the Hawaii resolution sets a dangerous precedent and declared that Hawaii should not interfere in a California dispute.

Hawaii House Speaker Tadao Beppu retorted: "We are not telling the people of California what to do—the resolution is only directed at the people of Hawaii."

House Majority Leader Howard Y. Miyake concurred, saying that Stacey can't "close my eyes to the intolerable conditions that prevail" in the California vineyards.

Hawaii Senate Majority Leader Donald Ching observed, "I don't think Stacey speaks for the majority. It's my guess, knowing Jesse Unruh, who is speaker, that he would agree with the actions of the Hawaii legislature."

"If Hawaii were to get into a similar labor-management relations difficulty then the California assembly would have the right to pass a similar resolution," Ching added.

Hawaii Senate Pres. David C. McClung noted that he wouldn't mind California scrutiny of Hawaii pineapple fields.

"Be my guest," McClung said. "Hawaii's agricultural workers are the higest paid in the world, in contrast to the wage levels and working conditions in Mr. Stacey's district which have triggered a nationwide protest—culminating in this grape boycott."

Stuart Ho, Hawaiian House floor leader, commented that "if Assemblyman Stacey would spare his energy to correcting the abject misery of farm laborers in California instead of attempting to take on a defense against the universal condemnation of the country, then he would be rendering California high service."

The Hawaiian legislators were referring to data in the Senate Concurrent Resolution that documented the plight of the California farm workers, comparing their death rate with workers of the rest of the nation. The higher death rates in the vineyards are: infant mortality, 125 percent; maternal mortality, 125 percent; influenza and pneumonia, 200 percent; tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, 260 percent; accidents, 300 percent.

FARM WORKERS need a strong union to achieve social justice in the fields, Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee tells a Senate Labor subcommittee. Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), sponsor of a collective bargaining bill for agricultural workers, listens attentively.

Farm Union Asks Justice For Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

to the special problems of farm worker organization.

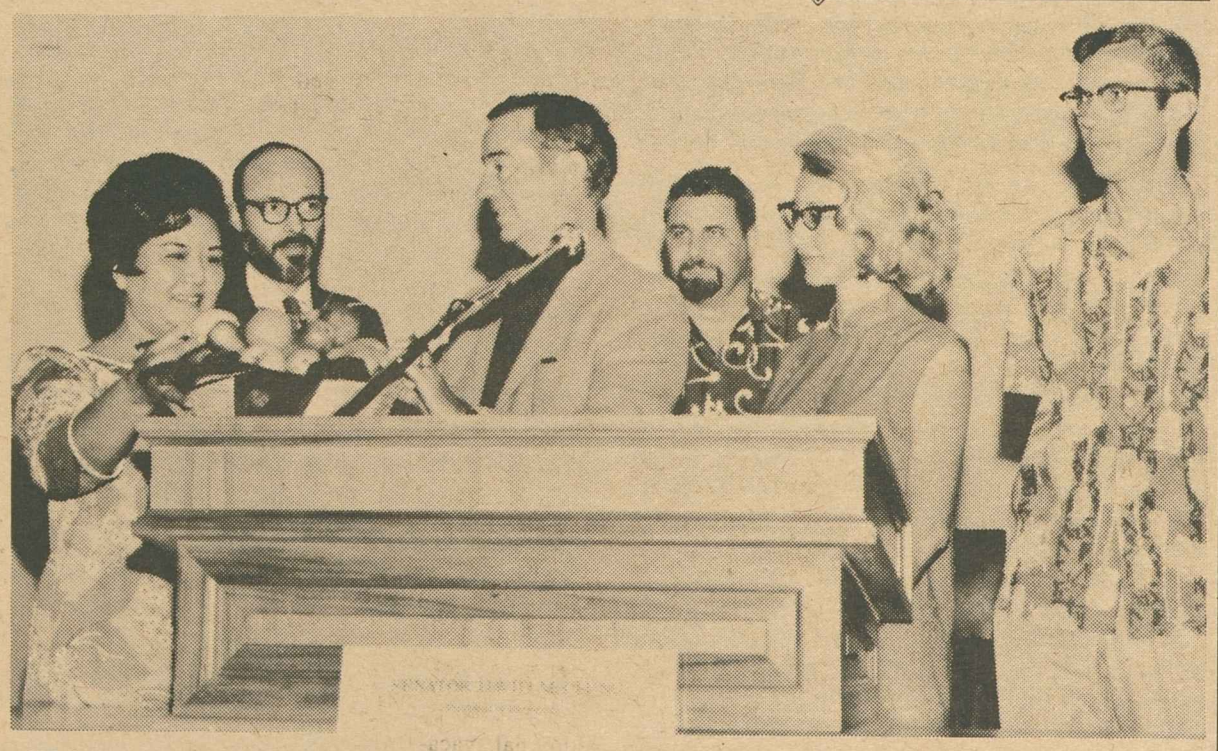
Without a union, the crowded Senate hearing room was told, farm workers and their children are being sickened — sometimes killed — by highly toxic pesticides. And when the UFWOC tried to examine county records of pesticide application in the Delano, Calif., area, a state court injunction blocked the disclosure.

In addition to a team of UFWOC officials from California, a panel of unorganized farm workers from other areas of the nation joined in urging federal collective bargaining legislation for agriculture.

The congressional testimony was part of an all-day program sponsored by the National Campaign for Agricultural Democracy, an alliance of labor, church, farm and consumer organizations including the AFL-CIO.

The program included a reception for Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr., who chaired the Senate hearings, the 20 senators who co-sponsored his bill to extend labor law coverage to farm workers, and 56 congressmen who joined with Rep. James O'Hara (D-Mich.) in introducing similar legislation in the House.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) spoke at a concluding dinner honoring Williams, held at a Washington church.



GRAPELESS BASKET OF FRUIT is presented to Hawaii Senate Pres. David C. McClung by Mrs. Fumi Ige, AFL-CIO COPE coordinator and co-chairman of the Hawaii Table Grape Boycott Committee. Both houses of the Hawaii legislature passed a resolution supporting the grape boycott. From left are Mrs. Ige; Rev. Gene Bridges, Unitarian Church; Sen. McClung; Fred Long of the University of Hawaii; Jean King, Democratic Action Group, and Rev. Stanley E. Kain, Honolulu Council of Churches.

Agenda, Speakers Set For Bargaining Forum

New York—The agenda for a major forum here May 12-13 to take "a comprehensive look at collective bargaining in our times," was announced by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations.

The institute, supported by both labor and management, also announced a long list of officials from labor, management, government and education who will speak at the forum.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and William F. Mays, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' industrial relations committee, will be the main speakers at a dinner session May 12.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, Chairman Frank W. McCulloch of the National Labor Relations Board and Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service head participants from the government.

The featured speaker at a May 13 luncheon session will be George Woodcock, chairman of Great Britain's Commission on Industrial Relations and former general secretary of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain.

Another key speaker at the forum will be Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Supreme Court Justice and Sec. of Labor. He will speak on the future for bargaining at a morning session May 12.

Presidents of AFL-CIO unions who are scheduled to speak at the sessions include I. W. Abel, Steelworkers; Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; P. L. Siemiller, Machinists; Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes; Joseph A. Beirne, Communications Workers; and Max Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger will speak at a session on collective bargaining as it relates to the economy and Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, will present a labor view of NLRB decisions and pending issues.

In announcing the agenda, the institute said the forum will be asking and seeking answers to three questions:

"What is the future of collective bargaining? How is it being affected by present social and economic conditions? How can its processes and the skills of its practitioners be improved?"

The forum, the institute added, "offers an opportunity for all in management and labor—in both the public and private sectors—to take stock of what is happening and to estimate the future course of events."

The institute was formed last year with the goal of improving the bargaining process and giving the public a better understanding of how it works and its importance in a democracy.

Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany, is the institute's president, and E. T. Klassen, deputy postmaster general and former president of American Can Co., is chairman of its board.

Information on registering for the forum may be obtained from The Collective Bargaining Forum—1969, 300 Madison Ave., Ninth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Commercials Pact Ratified By Musicians

New York—Musicians who perform for television and radio commercials have accepted a new contract providing wage increases of 11.1 percent and other improvements.

The vote, tabulated by the American Arbitration Association after a secret ballot, was 825 in favor, 59 opposed. The two-year pact was retroactive to Feb. 1.

AFM Pres. Herman Kenin gave these details of the contract, negotiated with the Association of National Advertisers, Inc., and the American Association of Advertising Agencies:

For instrumental musicians, the basic scale was raised from $36 to $40 for a one-hour session, five men or more; two to four men, up from $39 to $43.30; one man, raised from $72 to $80. Employers will continue paying 5 percent pension contributions.

Side line musicians were raised from $41.56 for an eight-hour day to $46.18, and for a 1.5-hour interview, from $2 to $7.90.

For commercials made after Feb. 1, 1969, the re-use payment for the 13-week cycle after the first cycle was raised from one-third to one-half.

The agencies agreed to pay $1 per job into the local union health and welfare fund, or directly to the musician where no fund has been set up. Also they agreed to pay instrument cartage charges ranging from $4 to $14—the latter for a harp.

Wage provisions also apply to music arrangers, orchestrators, copyists and librarians. Other benefits include additional holidays for orchestrators and copyists; double time for callbacks within less than eight hours, and overtime provisions not previously included.

Randolph at 80

ON APR. 15, A. Philip Randolph marked his 80th birthday, a day of tributes and celebration for one of the greatest Negro leaders of the 20th Century.

The very essence of the man and what he stands for is perhaps best grasped by his co-worker, Bayard Rustin, in an article in The New Leader. Rustin writes in part:

I think it is part of the greatness of A. Philip Randolph that throughout his 60 years as a leader of Negro Americans, he has maintained a total vision of the goal of freedom for his people and of the means for achieving it. From his earliest beginnings as a follower of Eugene V. Debs and a colleague of Norman Thomas, he has understood that social and political freedom must be rooted in economic freedom, and all his subsequent actions have sprung from this basic premise.

He has identified with the spiritual longings of black people, but has insisted that economic security is the precondition for pride and dignity. While he has felt that Negro salvation is an internal process of struggle and self-affirmation, he has recognized the political necessity of forming alliances with men of other races and the moral necessity of comprehending the black movement as part of a general effort to expand human freedom. Finally, as a result of his deep faith in democracy, he has realized that social change does not depend upon the decisions of the few, but on direct political action through the mobilization of masses of individuals to gain economic and social justice.

Randolph thus stands out among Negro leaders of the 20th Century as a man of both principled idealism and practical accomplishment. He has stood firm against racial separatism—whether advocated in the 1920s by Marcus Garvey or in the 1960s by black nationalists—because of his belief in integration and his knowledge that separatism would mean the continued exploitation and degradation of black people.

Again, he has rejected elitism—be it in the form of W. E. B. DuBois' concept of "a talented tenth" or of a proposal for black capitalism—because of his democratic commitment and his opposition to programs that would economically benefit a minority. He has adhered to nonviolence as a moral principle and as the most effective means of political struggle.

PURSUING HIS CONVICTION that the Negro can never be socially and politically free until he is economically secure, Randolph worked to build an alliance between black Americans and the trade union movement. His first efforts met with strong opposition from Southern oligarchs and powerful business leaders who had traditionally tried to use the Negro to subvert the labor movement. Their tactic was to exploit the Negro's grievous need for employment by inviting him to scab on unionized white workers striking for just demands.

Realizing that the only benefactors of these practices were the exploiters themselves, Randolph embarked upon a crusade opposing any form of strike-breaking by Negroes, advocating instead their full integration into the American trade union movement. Today there are 2 million black trade unionists in America who have attained economic dignity, job security and protection against racial discrimination.

We are still very much in need of the guidance of A. Philip Randolph. As he reaches his 80th birthday, the freshness and the comprehensiveness of his vision remains evident.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, April 19, 1969 No. 16

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'Get Him Off My Back!'

A Word Edgewise:

White Racism Less a Problem Than Ignoring Needs of Poor

By John P. Roche

THERE HAS BEEN so much wild talk about "white racism"—and in general about the problems of the Negro in America—that it might be worthwhile to try to establish some historical perspective.

As a point of departure, let us take the recent Gallup Poll which indicated that 67 percent of the American people would vote for a Negro for President. In 1958, only a decade ago (a trifling period in the history of a nation), the figure was 38 percent. Anyone concerned with long-range trends in our society should look at this increase as an amazing indication of the decline of racial prejudice. A companion question on a Jewish President showed a leap from 68 percent to 88 percent in the same 10 years.

This fascinating poll was tucked away on page 17 of the New York Times. A while back, however, a Washington group concerned with urban problems made page 1 just about everywhere with a report alleging that "white racism" is worse today than it was a year earlier, when the Kerner Commission on Civil Disorders put the phrase into common circulation. How can one explain this variation in emphasis?

Partially it can be explained by the extremely commendable American taste for self-criticism. Historically we are a nation of critics. By British standards, for instance, the U.S. Army in World War II was in a permanent state of mutiny.

No red-blooded American can properly digest his dinner until he has heard, read, or seen on TV at least one solid attack on the Establishment. The news media, naturally enough, respond by featuring attacks rather than defenses. The ignorant observer—whether of Joe McCarthy in 1951 or Eugene McCarthy in 1968—assumes the country is on the edge of a revolution, but the fact is that, his dinner digested, the average American goes bowling, not to the barricades.

In part the difference in treatment arises from the passionate myopia of those concerned about the status of the Negro. Their task as they see it is to spur the public conscience. They are not interested in history—they want action.

From their viewpoint, history is the enemy of action, the excuse that is constantly being thrown up to explain nasty situations. They are right: history can provide no absolution for present sins. But they are also wrong because ignorance of history (or worse, deliberate distortion of the past) can blind them to the real nature of the problems they are trying to deal with.

The Kerner Report, for example, is known for two propositions: 1. "white racism is essentially responsible for the explosive mixture which has been accumulating in our cities since the end of World War II," and, 2. "the nation is rapidly moving towards two increasingly separate Americas."

Actually these points are secreted in a text of 407 pages (with appendices) which constitute one of the best official documents of our time. Some enterprising reporter, looking for a lead, spotted and underlined them. Thus the report, which emphasizes at every point the complexity of the issues before it, became famous for two simplistic aphorisms. It would be interesting to discover exactly how many people who glibly quote the two statements cited above have ever opened the report itself.

TURNING TO an examination of the two quotations, the first—about "white racism"—is by any objective historical standards a wild exaggeration. This is not to deny the existence of a significant number of "white racists," but to suggest that fundamental shifts in the economic structure of the country, rather than any anti-Negro ideology, have been the key factors in creating explosive cities.

Ironically, our greatest achievement in human economics has been the leading cause of unrest: we have created an economy in which the unskilled poor have no essential function. In other words, the problem with the poor today is not that they are being exploited, but that they are ignored and rot away on the margins of the economy.

The poor, white and Negro alike, are, in short, largely superfluous. Where a hundred years ago you couldn't build a railroad without Irishmen ("one buried for every tie" as they said about the Panama railroad), the unskilled worker today might as well be on the moon for all the economic input he contributes. Indeed, economists have suggested that if all our poor could be miraculously moved out of the country, the economy would gain.

The Alienated Majority:

Long Term Economic Squeeze Kindles Revolt of Middle Class

The following is excerpted from "The Revolt of Mr. Middle," by Gus Tyler, assistant president of the Ladies' Garment Workers. It appeared in the Apr. 14 issue of The New Leader.

CONSIDER THE ECONOMIC condition of the great American middle. The "median income of families in the United States reached $8,000 for the first time" in 1967 (before taxes), according to a U.S. Dept. of Commerce report. A "modest but adequate" family income, according to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, calls for something around $9,000 a year. Ergo, the typical family sitting at the midpoint of the American economy just doesn't make it!

That same family has been trying to make it over the last few decades, with only a modest measure of success. The median family income (in real dollars, but without allowing for taxes) has risen by about 3-4 percent a year in the last four years, yet as is evident from the above, this is not "adequate." Similarly, the half million families that moved above the poverty line in 1967 are hardly affluent. In short, most Americans are still trying to climb out of economic insecurity and continue to view the world around them in terms of the threats to their frustrated hopes.

To the extent that the middle has risen, it has done so through a dynamic of personal effort and social struggle. The personal effort has been based on the traditional virtues of work and thrift; the social struggle has centered around trade union and political action. In tandem, the two have increased incomes and securities while raising expectations and new insecurities.

For the drive to slave and save has not been tied to another ancient dictum, "Neither a lender nor a borrower be." Members of the rising middle have learned to borrow, to take out mortgages on homes, advances on cars, installment systems on everything from pots to pianos. They are not buying what they can afford, but what they expect to be able to afford as the dynamic drives them upward.

Hence, their style exceeds their stipend—a precarious circumstance for these millions of Americans who have come to live in terms of a fancied future when there will be enough to educate the kids, pay the doctor bills, meet the bank loan.

The typical American family is mortgaged to a tomorrow that, if shaken, would bankrupt the nation's "middle" both financially and spiritually. And this family now feels that the reasonably predictable verities on which it planned its future—the schools, the neighborhood and "disposable income"—are in danger.

Wage and salary gains are being whittled away by taxes and consumer prices. If union rank and filers have been voting down their leadership on contract renewals, it is due in no small part to the realization by members that a 10 percent money raise is not 10 per cent at all after income tax, sales tax, property tax, social security tax, and a higher cost of living.

The unhappiness of this wage earner is multiplied when he is told that he is to blame, because his high wages push costs up, his desire for security in old age forces deductions up, his demand for better education and wider highways and modern hospitals compels higher taxes.

The tax revolt is an economic uprising that, in many urban areas, smacks of an ethnic riot. The median family refuses to be taxed for policies that it believes—justifiably or not—are being used to endanger two pillars of its existence: the neighborhood and the school.

It sees itself caught in a squeeze: from on top by the rich with their mounting charges for living, and from the bottom by the poor with their disorders (crime or riot) and welfare costs. Blindly, it strikes out at both by refusing to pay new taxes and refusing to admit newcomers.

The fact that neither of these medicines is a cure for the ailment should not blind policymakers to the depth of mounting feeling behind these nostrums. The emotion is a fact, one that in political life is as real as a final election count.

THE GROWING FRUSTRATION cannot be pooh-poohed as transient, or diagnosed as the product of sick minds, or denounced as the affluent looking down their blue-blooded noses at the poor. It is the reaction of the American yeomanry—an alienated majority—to a circumstance it does not understand at a time when political leadership offers neither understanding nor solutions.

The natural bent of political leadership—including liberal leadership—is to fall back on past habit to solve present and future maladies. The habit in the past has been to let the middle carry the burden of progress, unaided by the top.

The American worker—blue or white collar, salesman or technician, laborer or civil servant—feels he is being called upon to underwrite highly dubious plans, while the truly rich multiply their riches through "poverty programs" involving training, housing and petty capitalism, also underwritten by the worker. The agony and anger of those workers, black as well as white, are heightened by the fact that where there is friction, frequently ethnic, over the job, the neighborhood, the school, it is the worker of "median" means—not the truly affluent—who must literally live or die in the troubled terrain.

These are the kindlings for a revolt of the middle—an unhappy and perilous situation with a sad and bloody past in American history. Out of similar conflicts arose Bacon's Rebellion, the Whisky Rebellion, the Know-Nothing Riots, and the Great Draft Riot of 1863.

On Taxes, Jobs, Schools:

Labor's Top Legislative Goals Pressed in 91st Congress

TAX REFORM and full funding of existing programs for clean air and water, jobs and urban problems are major AFL-CIO goals in the new Congress, organized labor's chief legislative representative declared.

Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the Dept. of Legislation, predicted that there soon "may be some real action" on tax reform. He said that both House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) and the committee's ranking Republican, John W. Byrnes (Wis.), are determined to move on the issue.

"I think that between Mr. Mills and Mr. Byrnes, we are going to get a tax reform bill," the former Milwaukee congressman declared. He was questioned by reporters on the nationwide interview, Labor News Conference.

Biemiller said congressional hearings have "reached pretty deeply into the sore spots in our tax program," and that more people are beginning to take seriously the warning of former Treasury Sec. Joseph W. Barr that there is a "danger of a taxpayer revolt in this country" unless they are corrected.

Biemiller listed repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit, elimination of oil depletion allowances, ending the tax-free status of state and local bonds and curbing fast depreciation on new construction—except for low- and moderate-income housing—among the key reforms organized labor seeks.

OTHER TOP AFL-CIO priorities in the 91st Congress, Biemiller said, are full funding of existing authorizations for education and health, pure air and water, job programs for the hard-core unemployed, "full rights under our nation's labor laws for farm workers," and amendment of the Taft-Hartley law to permit on-site picketing by construction unions.

"The real answer to the problem of the ghettos," he said, is the Model Cities program and meaningful jobs for all those who want and need them.

By Press Associates, Inc.

TWO THINGS have happened recently on the "one-man, one-vote" front that serve fair warning that the battle over the principle of equal representation of all Americans in the legislative halls of the United States is still very much alive.

One was the unmistakable warning of the U.S. Supreme Court that it still takes with deadly seriousness its 1964 decision that the Constitution requires "as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

The second is that those who are opposed to this principle of elemental democracy are still determined to go back to the old days of congressional apportionment based on other factors than equality in the polling booth. This was demonstrated in a vote in the Republican-controlled Iowa Senate approving 39 to 20 the "Dirksen Amendment" calling for a Constitutional Convention to upset the 1964 decision on the state level.

The reiteration of the Supreme Court's position—perhaps even more strongly expressed than in its 1964 decision—came in two decisions on Apr. 7. Both involved the range in which one congressional district can vary from another and still be within the Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" edict. In both cases the court came as close as it could to laying down the thesis that there should be no variation whatever.

The first case involved redistricting in the state of Missouri which produced a difference of 25,802 between the largest and the smallest of Missouri's 10 congressional districts.

The court also rejected another effort to justify a difference in the size of congressional districts under a 1968 New York State redistricting plan. This set up seven broad regions within which the difference between districts was held to several hundreds, but it did not include 10 districts composed of whole counties with far wider variations.

Although these two decisions applied only to redistricting of Congressional districts, the court has held that the same "one-man, one-vote" principle applies to states having bi-cameral legislatures. It is here that a battle is still being waged to undercut this principle through the constitutional amendment process.

This goes back to Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.), author of the "Dirksen Amendment" which would permit one chamber of a bi-cameral state legislature to be apportioned on some other basis than population—that is, regional interest, economy or even tradition. Many of its supporters are ready to admit that it is basically designed to maintain the traditional legislative power of rural regions against the growing urban centers.

DIRKSEN, IN 1964, sought to get the Senate to adopt legislation under which the Supreme Court ruling would be delayed until Congress could submit, and the states consider, a constitutional amendment which would permit the states to avoid the "one-man, one-vote" principle for at least one chamber. This failed and, instead, a campaign was launched to open the way to such a constitutional amendment by another procedure.

This involves a vote by two-thirds of the states calling for a constitutional convention at which the Dirksen Amendment could be voted.

The vote of the Iowa Senate—if confirmed by the Iowa House of Representatives—would mean that 33 states have now adopted legislation calling for such a constitutional convention. Only one more—in theory—would be needed. The Dirksen forces are convinced that this 34th state can be achieved. Opponents of the Dirksen Amendment are equally convinced that it will not.

They claim that there are many reasons why this is so—some states have voted for such a convention but their votes are no longer valid; other legislatures that voted for the convention route have changed politically and would repeal their original vote if necessary, and even getting the 34th state after all these years would be extremely difficult.

In any event, the two sides are obviously still lined up against each other with the big guns of the Supreme Court still thundering and the Dirksen Amendment proponents still hopeful that they can find a way to silence those guns.

"REAL ACTION" on tax reform may come soon, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, said on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio. Questioning him were Kenneth Crawford, left, of Newsweek magazine and Neil MacNeil of Time magazine.

How to Buy:

Fancy Labeling, Odd Shapes Add to Price Tag on Bread

By Sidney Margolius

YOU CAN PAY AS MUCH AS 45 cents a pound for "egg bread," 35 for "cheese bread" or a nickel more a loaf for "potato bread," and you know what? You'll probably be getting much the same bread as if you paid 22 to 25 cents a pound for ordinary white bread.

When it comes to bread, the public is getting a noticeable kidding. There are no standards for all the special breads. Only ordinary white bread, whole wheat bread, enriched bread, milk bread and raisin bread must meet minimum government specifications for ingredients. A baker can put as much or as little egg as he wants into an "egg bread," as much or as little butter into "butter bread," as much or as little "buttermilk" into "buttermilk bread," and so on.

You can, for example, pay 20 cents more a pound for "egg bread" that may contain only one-third of one egg, worth less than 2 cents (actually 1.8 cents).

For some unknown reason, unless because it is a different shape, you also may pay 10 or 15 percent more for some brands of "sandwich bread" than for the same baker's ordinary white bread. Or if you buy white bread in a round shape instead of oblong, you can pay 35 cents a pound instead of 25.

Moreover, the new "truth in packaging" law is not much help when it comes to bread. We found 12 different weights, ranging from 7 to 32 ounces. Except in a few states that require standard loaves, like a pound, you still have to try to compare the cost per pound of a 16-ounce loaf of white bread at two for 45 cents, with a 20-ounce loaf for 30 cents, a 22-ounce loaf for 37, a 29-ounce loaf for 51, and a 32-ounce loaf for 59.

The Food & Drug Administration itself is concerned about the lack of standards for specialty breads. There is no doubt that the public is either being fooled or is fooling itself. James O. Dunston of the FDA reports, for example, that consumers questioned in a recent survey often believed that a loaf of egg bread has two eggs. Another large group estimated one egg, and a third group, three or more eggs.

But the 17 so-called "egg breads" analyzed by FDA actually contained only one-fifth of an egg to about 1½ eggs.

In contrast, we found some brands of egg bread selling for almost twice as much as ordinary bread.

The public also is far from reality in what it thinks it gets in butter bread. The FDA found that at least one brand of "butter bread" had no butter at all. The average was slightly more than 1½ pats of butter.

BUTTERMILK BREAD is the only special bread checked, which almost approximated the amount of buttermilk the public believes it has. The consumers tended to estimate 8 ounces of buttermilk. The actual average found by FDA was 5 ounces. But you can't depend on it. Some brands had as little as one-half fluid ounce.

Twenty long years ago FDA wanted to establish standards for these various special breads. The bakers insisted on much lower standards than the government agency wanted. For example, FDA proposed at least 5 percent egg solids by weight of flour in egg bread. That's less than half an egg, and low enough. The bakers proposed no more than 2 percent, or one-sixth of an egg.

Similarly, FDA wanted at least 12 percent milk fat from butter in "butter bread," with this as the only shortening. A baker's trade organization wanted the minimum to be only 4 percent.

You see why you need decent standards both for ingredients and sizes.

Copyright 1969 by Sidney Margolius

Soup to Nonsense:

Confetti-Making Waste Basket Eliminates Luxury of Boo-Boos

By Jane Goodsell

ELECTRIC WASTE BASKET. Shreds your memos, estimates, designs—all kinds of important papers—silently, automatically, never to be read again. . . . Starts, stops by itself, no buttons to press . . . two-tone gray on steel . . . $99.00.

—Hammacher Schlemmer gift catalog

THERE MUST BE SCORES of people who'd find an electric waste basket the handiest desk accessory since the invention of the paper clip. Certainly it would be just the thing to give to friends who habitually receive sizzling love letters which would be embarrassing if they fell into the wrong hands. And should you happen to exchange birthday presents with a spy, what could make a nicer gift? An electric waste basket would relieve him of the tedious chore of chewing up and swallowing the letters from Control detailing instructions on cracking the enemy espionage ring. He could simply toss the message into his electric waste basket where it would be shredded into confetti, never to be read again.

But there are, on the other hand, some individuals who lead such hopelessly mismanaged lives that an electric waste basket would be disastrous.

When I consider the important papers that I, and my loved ones, have tossed into waste baskets by mistake, I tremble to think that those baskets might have been the automatic electric kind that immediately grind to a pulp anything and everything. Many of the most dramatic incidents in our family annals have been climaxed by a triumphant shout "I found it!" from somebody who had spent a half hour pawing through a garbage can.

There was the time I found a $25 birthday check from my uncle, wadded up in a mare's nest of excelsior. And the time Katy found the term paper on Plato which she'd stayed up until 2 a.m. writing, and then groggily dumped into the waste-paper basket. Although a few pages had to be re-typed because the remains of a Sugar Daddy had stuck to them, they mercifully hadn't been shredded out of existence.

Of course, we didn't always find what we were looking for, even in non-electric waste baskets. There was the time my husband and I had tickets for a play. We were all dressed up and ready to go when Jim said, "You have the tickets, don't you?" and I said, "No, I thought you had them." We searched the house, but the tickets simply weren't anywhere.

Finally, we changed into dungarees and took turns holding the flashlight and umbrella (I forgot to mention it was pouring down rain), and rummaged through the garbage can — coffee grounds, carrot peels and heaven-knows-what-all. No tickets.

If we'd had an electric waste basket, we'd have known it was hopeless and just sat down and cried. Since we didn't, we kept telling each other that the tickets had to be someplace. And finally, in desperation, I remembered that I'd told them to hold the tickets for us at the box office. We showered, re-dressed and arrived at the theatre halfway through the second act.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Willingness to Buy:

Improvement Noted In Consumer Outlook

CONSUMER ATTITUDES showed improvement in the first quarter of 1969, regaining the level experienced a year ago, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports. Fears of inflation have not accelerated during the last 12 months. Still, no spending boom is in sight.

The recent change in consumer sentiment resulted from the improvement in three attitudes: consumers' expectations about changes in their personal financial situation over the coming year; expectations regarding business prospects during the next year, and people's opinions about whether it is a good or a bad time to buy large household durables and cars.

Of these, the survey said, only the one regarding near-term expectations about business conditions is now much higher than a year ago. Intentions to buy cars are expressed by a similar proportion of families as a year ago.

Whether recent improvements in consumer sentiment and willingness to buy will continue or prove to be a temporary advance, the report states, may depend on future developments in several areas studied in the survey:

Money Income: Income gains were more frequent during 1968 than during either of the two previous years. No fewer than 35 percent of all family units reported income before taxes of $10,000 or more for 1968, in contrast to 32 percent for 1967 and 27 percent for 1966.

Turning to the future, the proportion expecting income in 1969 to show a gain over last year remains substantial, although not quite as large as a year ago, the economists say.

Inflation: Price increases continue to be felt strongly. Only 61 percent of those who reported making more money than a year ago said that they are financially better off. This figure was close to 80 percent in 1964.

The prospect of further inflation continues to be given by a minority (about 20 percent) as a reason for buying large durable goods and cars now. The extent of price increases expected by consumers has not increased during the last year. In February 1969, 46 percent expected price increases of less than 5 percent and 31 percent expected increases of more than 5 percent during the next 12 months.

Tax Surcharge: Overwhelmingly, American people expect that the tax surcharge will remain in effect during the entire year 1969. Few respondents say that the surcharge matters greatly.

Interest Rates: Americans appear well informed: Some 62 percent of all people and 82 percent of those with more than $10 000 income know that interest rates have increased during the last few months; a majority of them think that the interest rate increase worsens business conditions.

Viet Nam: Opinions about the effects of the international situation, and especially of the war in Viet Nam and the Paris negotiations on domestic business conditions, have improved during the last three months.

The Nixon Administration: The great majority say that the Nixon administration will influence business conditions, and the proportion expecting good effects is almost four times larger than the proportion expecting bad effects. But people's opinions are rather vague: Many say that government policies will promote business, but few mention such specific effects as a slowing down of the rate of inflation.

Recent changes in willingness to buy indicate a rather high level of spending on durable goods and other discretionary items during the next six months, the report concludes, even if real incomes should not grow as rapidly as in 1967-68. "Yet current findings do not indicate a boom in consumer spending. There is nothing in the current attitudinal data to suggest that consumers have become enthusiastic in any respect."

For Youths of Minorities:

'Outreach' Marks Progress In Recruiting Apprentices

Apprenticeship Outreach is working. It is putting youths from minority groups to work at good-paying jobs.

The proof is revealed in Labor Dept. statistics. In 1960, non-whites made up only 2.5 percent of the apprentices in the United States. But for the first half of 1968, 9.4 percent of the newly enrolled 26,-156 apprentices came from the minorities.

"Thus minority representation has tripled in eight years and continues to increase," write Robert M. McGlotten and Doris Gibson Hardesty in the April issue of the American Federationist.

Although these improvements occurred during a period of economic boom that pressed the demand for more workers and landmark civil rights legislation covering fair employment practices, much of the credit must go to Apprenticeship Outreach, the authors observe.

The Outreach program and the related Apprenticeship Information Centers focus on the complex problem of bringing the minority youths into the skilled trades of the construction industry.

The authors, both members of the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, note that minority group youngsters had felt stifled in their efforts to enter the skilled trades to the point that they were not applying for existing apprenticeship openings.

Success Cited

The article cites a successful approach to resolving, the problem undertaken by the Workers Defense League in New York City.

In the spring of 1965, the WDL managed to get one Negro into the apprenticeship program of Sheet Metal Workers Local 28. He was one of 28 Negro applicants the league had tutored for the union's admission examination.

Later that year, the league's improved tutoring techniques paid off and 11 Negro and Puerto Rican applicants were enrolled after passing the entrance examination.

Today, more than 20 percent of the Sheet Metal Workers' apprentices in Local 28 are either Puerto Rican or Negro youngsters, the article notes.

The league learned early in its operations that the tutoring program was an important step in preparing its candidates for the apprenticeship entrance examinations.

It found that there is an educational lag between inner city schools of New York and their suburban counterparts. The tutoring concentrated on mathematics and reading comprehension, which many of the inner city youths lacked.

The Apprenticeship Outreach program evolved out of the Workers' Defense League efforts.

With the support of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, the league negotiated its first "Outreach" contract with the Labor Dept. This was for two years of funding to expand the WDL program in Brooklyn.

Today, there are funded Apprenticeship Outreach programs in 52 major cities across the country, the writers note.

The National Urban League initiated LEAP (Labor Education Advancement Program) in 1966 with the assistance and a $30,000 donation from the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The council renewed this grant during its February meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla.

LEAP currently sponsors Outreach programs in 21 cities.

"All Outreach programs operate with the cooperation and approval of local building trades councils," McGlotten and Mrs. Hardesty report. "Because of this, relationships between the minority community and building trades councils have improved considerably over the past three years."

The Outreach program has demonstrated the ability of the skilled trade unions to rapidly recruit more minority apprentices.

Cleveland Progress

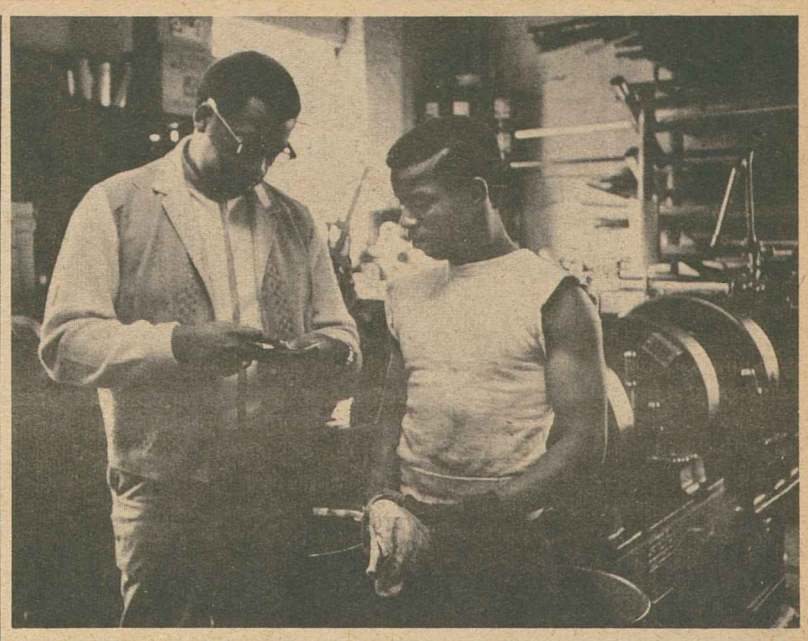
This is documented by the progress in Cleveland, which had only six Negro apprentices in five building trades programs in 1966 before Outreach was initiated. In 1968 alone, 142 apprentices were placed through the efforts of the Outreach program.

Another by-product of Outreach is the journeymen's upgrading program that provides remedial training to help workers achieve journeyman status and meet union journeyman requirements. It now operates in four cities—Buffalo, Oakland, Boston and St. Louis—with the cooperation of the building trades councils and community-based organizations.

Negotiations are now under way for the upgrading programs in 12 of the 52 cities involved in Outreach.

The progress already achieved by Outreach has surpassed all expectations of even a few years ago, McGlotten and Mrs. Hardesty observe.

"Those concerned and involved in these programs feel they not only benefit minority workers and strengthen trade unions," the article concludes, "but that the nation gains as well."



SKILLS OF A TRADE are passed on to a youth recruited through the expanding Apprenticeship Outreach program—now operating in 52 cities across the country. He is one of many minority group youngsters who have cracked the color barrier with the help of Outreach in the past three years.

First-Time Job-Seekers Face Unfavorable Odds

Finding a job is a much bigger problem than keeping one—especially for women and young workers, according to a study conducted by the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Nevertheless, the study, "Job Losers, Leavers, and Entrants," found that "economically" the problem of the job loser is most serious.

The study, published in the April issue of the Monthly Labor Review, a BLS publication, reported that 46.7 percent of all the jobless in 1968 were "entrants," newcomers to the labor force who were unable to find jobs.

Thirty-eight percent were "job losers," persons who had lost a job and were seeking another. The remaining 15.3 percent were "job leavers," persons who voluntarily left one job and were unable to find another.

Among women over 20, entrants made up 48.4 percent of the unemployed, job losers were 34.6 percent and job leavers constituted 17 percent of the total.

Among 16-to-19 year olds of both sexes, entrants were 72.9 percent of total unemployment at that age level, while job losers and job leavers made up only 15.5 and 11.6 respectively.

Males-over-20 was the only classification in which job losers made up the bulk of the unemployed, 60.4 percent. Entrants were 22.9 percent; job leavers, 16.7 percent.

As to the seriousness of unemployment among job losers, the study noted that half of the total of 1.1 million in this category in 1968 were heads of families. One-third of the job leavers and one-sixth of the unemployed entrants were family heads.

"The job loser's low level of educational attainment creates an especially difficult situation," the article observed. On the average, the study found that the person who lost his job had about a year and a half less schooling than one who left a job voluntarily or was an unemployed entrant into the labor force.

Monthly Labor Review announced that henceforth it will carry statistics in each issue classifying the unemployed as job losers, job leavers and entrants.

VIETNAMESE CONGRESSMEN view the Washington skyline from the eighth floor balcony of the AFL-CIO building. They stopped at the federation headquarters to thank Pres. George Meany for U.S. labor's support of Vietnamese unions. From left are Phan Ngoc Nguyen, Tran Cong Quoc, Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs, Phan Huy Duc and an interpreter.

Electronic Unions Ask Voluntary Import Curbs

Three unions representing workers in the U.S. electronics industry have called for voluntary agreements between countries to reduce the flood of foreign-made products and components and help save jobs in this country and Canada.

The voluntary approach rather than rigid import quotas, was recommended by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the Machinists, and the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers following a visit to the Far East by a trade union study team. The delegation included IAM Research Dir. Vernon Jirikowic, IUE Vice Pres. George Hutchens, and George Collins and David Lasser, assistants to IUE Pres. Paul Jennings.

The trip was made after the Labor Dept. reported a drop of 48,000 jobs in the U.S. manufacture of radio and TV sets and parts from 1966 to 1968. The union delegation reported that foreign imports have wiped out domestic production of transistor radios. It said a similar pattern is in prospect for TV sets, phonographs, tape recorders and other home appliances unless solutions are found to the problem of low-wage foreign competition.

In Japan, the worker delegates met with officers of Denki Roren, representing union electrical workers, and the Japan Council of the Intl. Metalworkers Federation. Japanese union officers will visit the United States and Canada in June to complete the final phase of the study.

In Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea, the Americans found extensive production by U.S. subsidiary companies and special tax favors for U.S. corporations.

Companies involved in making goods overseas for U.S. consumption include General Electric Co., Westinghouse, Motorola, RCA, Philco-Ford, Sylvania, Admiral, General Instrument, Sprague, Fairchild, Lockheed, Ampex and many others, the union men said.

Furniture Firm Makes Labor's Unfair List

The strike-bound Economy Furniture Co. of Austin, Tex., has been placed on the "Do Not Patronize" list of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The department took action at the request of the Upholsterers, whose Local 456 has been on strike since last Nov. 27. The AFL-CIO Executive Council had called for full labor support at its Feb. 18 meeting.

Bias Charged

Noting that the company refused to bargain in good faith, even after employes designated the Upholsterers as their legal bargaining agent, the council charged that management showed additional bias by "engaging in name-calling with particular emphasis on the Mexican-American ethnic background" of a majority of its employes.

The council statement deplored "the unfair, unjust and biased acts of the company" and urged all affiliates to support the strikers in any way open to them.

Economy makes three lines of wooden and upholstered furniture labeled Smithtowne Maple, Western Provincial and Built-Rite. Until the strike started, nearly 40 percent of Economy's production was bought by Montgomery Ward & Co., the union reported. Economy also makes products for the White Discount Stores, located mainly in the South.

Economy Furniture is still operating with the help of strikebreakers, the union said. "Latest reports are that 125 strikebreakers are working. Outside the plant, 385 union members are picketing in shifts, 24 hours a day, seven days a week."

FIRE FIGHTERS rescue children who were trapped in a blazing Chicago apartment building. The photo, by William Kelly of the Chicago Tribune, was the first prize entry in the fourth annual Awards Program sponsored by the Fire Fighters. The union gave awards for 24 other entries by the news media.

Fire Fighters Present News Coverage Awards

Leading news stories, photos and broadcasts that documented the achievements, problems and heroics of the Fire Fighters were singled out by the union for awards.

Two newspaper stories, a news photo, a radio editorial and a television documentary were judged the best efforts by entries from news media in the fourth annual IAFF International Awards Program.

The level of excellence of the entries in the awards contest, said Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan, "is a sure indication of continued public recognition of the fire fighter's vital role in his community."

First prize winners in each category receive a $500 award. Second place awards are $250.

The top winners are:

- Jack Mosely of the Fort Worth, Tex., Press for a series of articles on the Fort Worth fire protection system and its inadequacies. It was in the category for newspapers with circulation under 100,000.
- James R. Conant of the Baltimore News American for a six-part series that detailed the duties of Baltimore fire fighters in hazardous fires, rescue operations, riots and other emergencies. This award was for newspapers of more than 100,000 circulation.
- William Kelly of the Chicago Tribune for one of a series of photos of fire fighters rescuing children trapped in a blazing apartment building.
- Dick Briggs of television station KELO in Sioux Falls, S. D., for a documentary on fire hazards, fire prevention and procedures for survival in a fire. The film also covered the work of the Sioux Falls fire department.
- Jack Dennett of radio station CFRB in Toronto, Ont., for a hard-hitting editorial supporting upgraded salaries for city fire fighters.

More Winners

Second prize winners are: Paul Gauvin and Milton Silvia of the New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times; Dorothy Storck of Chicago's American; William P. Roesing of the Providence, R. I., Evening Bulletin; Keith Klein and Ed Roth of Chicago television station WMAQ, and John Moncrief and David Day of Fort Worth radio station KFJZ.

The union awarded special citations to Fire Fighters Locals 734 and 964 in Baltimore for "effective and responsible efforts to show their awareness of their civic responsibility."

Special citations also went to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Maryland and the news media and public agencies of Dunreith, Ind.

Entries for the contest were submitted by IAFF locals throughout the United States and Canada.

Judges of the entries were Dir. Albert Zack of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Public Relations, Alan Adams of McGraw-Hill Publications and Warren Kimball of the National Fire Protection Association.

Shipbuilders Ratify Pact at Quincy Yard

Quincy, Mass.—Members of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers at the Quincy shipyard of General Dynamics Corp. voted to accept a new five-year contract with wages and other benefits totaling $1.10 an hour.

Union negotiators headed by Pres. Andrew A. Pettis secured wage increases totaling 73 cents an hour in annual steps of 20, 12, 11, 15 and 15 cents plus cost-of-living increases of up to 4 cents an hour in each of the last two years.

Other gains include the equivalent of a 10th paid holiday—a half-day each on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, reduction of employe hospitalization insurance payments by 50 percent this year and full company payment next year, plus increased weekly disability payments, vacation benefits and insurance.

Two-Year Industrial Relations Study:

Canadian Task Force Report Called 'Mixed Bag' for Labor

Ottawa—Canadian trade unionists are pondering a 250-page report summarizing the most intensive investigation ever made of industrial relations in Canada and proposing a number of radical innovations. The two-year study, commissioned by the federal government, was made by four prominent university professors who backed up their own probing with a series of special studies.

The recommendations range over the whole ambit of labor affairs from picketing to union participation in political matters. In one comment the task force said it could find no evidence to support suggestions that unions are the chief villain in causing inflationary trends. It suggested that a closer look be taken at some management practices and influences.

Reaction to the report by labor officials has been varied. Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Donald MacDonald described it as "a mixed bag." Most other union leaders agreed with him that while there was a good deal in the report to criticize there was also much that was favorable to labor. They voiced concern at repeated suggestions of greatly increased government intervention in internal union affairs. But they welcomed the complete rejection of any general application of compulsory arbitration.

Canada's federal labor legislation applies to only a small part of the labor force, particularly transportation and communications. Most workers come under provincial labor laws. But with a number of the provinces considering overhaul of their labor laws, the proposals of the task force assume wide implications. Federal labor legislation is also slated for a general revision, but action is not anticipated before late in the year.

Give and Take

The task force appears, to some degree, to give with one hand and take away with the other. It proposes the granting of compulsory irrevocable dues check-off automatically with negotiation of the first contract. But it then goes on to comment: "They (unions) can no longer claim the status of private associations whose internal affairs are solely their concern." It adopts the position that unions are, in effect, quasi-public and so should be subject to definite controls.

After carefully qualifying that abuses of union democracy in Canada are rare it finds that, nevertheless, there is need for the imposition of a "Bill of Rights" for union members. This, it suggests, should cover the right of a union member to be heard, to be tried by an impartial body, to be represented by counsel at any union trial, to have access to union publications in an election campaign, and to be entitled to obtain financial statements and copies of agreements.

The report suggested that the Canadian Labor Congress and any other central body should set up review boards, in consultation with the Canada Labor Relations Board, to hear members' complaints. The complainant would have the right of appeal to the CLRB.

That body would, itself, be drastically revamped and its powers greatly extended if the proposals were adopted. It is now composed of labor and management representatives who serve on a part-time basis and whose main job is the certification of unions for collective bargaining purposes.

Public Board Asked

The task force proposes a five-man "public" board composed of individuals with neither labor nor management connections who would serve full-time. This idea has come under attack on the ground that people of practical experience would be excluded.

The newly-suggested board would have authority to consolidate existing bargaining units and order multi-union, multi-plant or multi-employer bargaining. It could also concern itself with many aspects of a union's operations, extending even to whether or not the dues structure was reasonable.

While these suggestions received an unfavorable reception from most labor spokesmen there was enthusiasm for the position of the task force in rejecting the idea of regional bargaining units—a contentious issue in Canada.

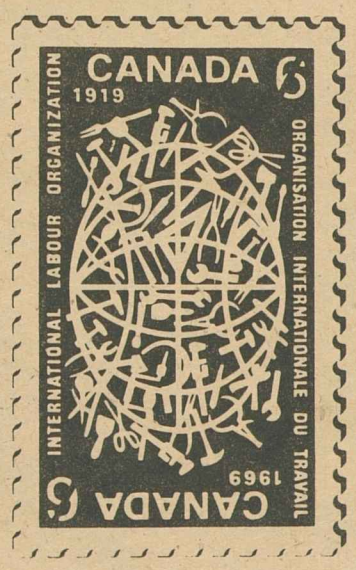
The report proposes drafting of a broad new code covering picketing, clarifying workers' rights and placing the enforcement in the hands of the Labor Relations Board, rather than the courts. The task force expressed the hope that such a procedure would reduce the use of injunctions which have become a hot issue in many parts of the country.

A major part of the report was devoted to strikes affecting the public interest. The report proposed the appointment of a three-man Public Interests Disputes Commission which would have wide discretionary powers in attempting to effect a settlement. Final intervention with a compulsory settlement would be reserved for Parliament, and the task force suggested such action should be taken only in the most extreme cases.

One section of the report dealt with the place of international unions in the Canadian industrial structure. More than 70 percent of Canadian union members belong to international unions, almost all of which are affiliated to the CLC in Canada and to the AFL-CIO in the United States.

The report suggested a four-point check-list for good international union operations: A central Canadian office; election by the Canadian membership of a Canadian as a senior officer; holding of a regular Canadian policy conference to deal with the union's affairs in Canada; a competent staff to deal with the special needs of the Canadian membership.

The report endorsed the idea of union political action but laid down some firm proposals to govern union financial support to a political party. These included: approval by a representative body of the union; separation of political funds in a special account; and provision for dissenting members to opt out, either by application to the union or to the Labor Relations Board, thus protecting their identity.



CANADA will print 30 million 6-cent stamps commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Intl. Labor Organization. The unusual stamp, which is readable no matter which side is up, will be released May 21.

Project HOPE Moves To Home Front Needs

Laredo, Tex.—Project HOPE, which has brought medical care and training to developing nations around the world for 10 years, has initiated its first domestic health education program.

The program announced by Dr. William B. Walsh, HOPE's founder and president, will use teaching techniques learned abroad to better enable the community to deliver health services.

Laredo was chosen with the aim of improving health care for Mexican-Americans and other members of minority groups. If the program proves successful, HOPE expects to duplicate it elsewhere.

Local people will be trained in nursing, laboratory techniques, community health and other fields. In addition, HOPE will offer high school equivalency training and establish a Mexican-American cultural studies program.

Cooperating with the program are the University of Texas; Laredo hospitals, medical groups and schools; the Laredo Vocational Rehabilitation Office and the Texas state government.

The program is planned for a three-to-five-year period at an estimated cost of $1.5 million. Local and state agencies will assume administration of the program at the end of the period.

Project HOPE is the principal activity of The People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc., of Washington, D.C., which since 1959 has sponsored the hospital ship S.S. HOPE.

Supported by contributions, the ship has conducted medical teaching and treatment programs in eight nations on four continents. It has trained more than 5,100 physicians, surgeons, dentists, nurses and technologists.

Labor backed the project when it was first getting started and over the years AFL-CIO affiliates and members have helped provide funds. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Harry Goldberg of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Intl. Affairs are members of the foundation's board.

In recalling the hospital ship's accomplishments, Dr. Walsh said "We now feel that HOPE should turn some of its talent and experience inward and work among our own minority groups to give them the hope and confidence to survive and progress in our society. "We know this can be done by education, particularly in the health support fields. We have trained hundreds considered untrainable and have successfully bridged the cultural gap with our approach."

$4-Billion Slash:

Budget Cutback Sets Nixon Austerity Line

(Continued from Page 1)
the social security tax rate a year ahead of schedule.

It also assumes that Congress will then vote the much smaller "cost of living" social security benefit raise that Nixon is proposing rather than the substantially higher benefit increases recommended by Johnson.

If that were done, the social security trust fund would take in as much as was contemplated in the Johnson budget but pay out $1 billion less.

There were indications however, that the Administration was marking time until new tax revenue figures are in. They are expected to show more revenue than had been anticipated in the Johnson budget and perhaps permit the claimed budget surplus of $5.8 billion to be maintained without relying on higher social security taxes.

The claimed surplus is also based on an assumption that Congress will raise postage rates and continue the 10 percent income tax surcharge—both measures recommended by the Johnson as well as the Nixon Administrations.

Congress, of course, will have the final say on spending and the White House budget revisions met the anticipated contradictory responses. House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who pushed through a big budget slash last year, complained that Nixon didn't cut deeply enough. Other congressmen and senators sharply protested cutbacks in domestic programs, including a $100 million "savings" through closing of scores of Job Corps camps.

Most of the cuts were less dramatic and harder to pinpoint. For example, the revised Labor Dept. budget showed less money for the Wage & Hour division, even though the number of authorized jobs remained the same.

When top department officials were asked at a press briefing how this could be, the reply was that money would be saved by leaving job vacancies unfilled.

"Wouldn't that mean that fewer places of employment would be inspected for violations of the wage-hour law?"

The reply was hesitant: "Possibly," but every effort would be made to avoid such a result.

Nixon, in his broad legislative message, said he will soon send to Congress recommendations for "an increase in social security benefits, to take account of the rise in living costs."

This, the Administration indicated, would consist of a 7 percent increase, to take effect next February, along with an amendment raising the amount of outside earnings a person over 65 can have while he is drawing social security.

Pres. Johnson's proposal had called for an increase averaging 13 percent, with at least 10 percent for everyone and a substantially bigger raise for those receiving the least. It would also have extended Medicare to nearly 2 million disabled persons between 50 and 65 and ease the restrictions on social security disability benefits.

Nixon also told Congress, without spelling out the details, that he will soon submit proposals for:

- New measures to combat organized crime and crack down on racketeers, narcotics traffickers and obscenity peddlers.
- A program of tax credits to provide "new incentives" for business to help meet social needs.
- A plan to strengthen the equal employment opportunity program.
- Some form of home rule and congressional representation for the District of Columbia.
- A "start on sharing the revenues of the federal government" with "other levels of government."
- "Far-reaching" new programs to develop airways, airports and mass transit systems.
- "A comprehensive labor and manpower program, including job training and placement, improvements in unemployment insurance, and proposals to help guarantee the health and safety of workers."
- Tax reform. "New legislation will be proposed to prevent several specific abuses this year, and plans will be set in motion for a comprehensive revision of our tax structure by 1970."

The President defended the pace of his Administration, declaring that the time lag in formulating his program has been necessary to permit a thorough review and study of the problems.

He added: "In other areas, where more time is needed, we will take more time."

In a supplementary statement on budget changes affecting urban programs, the Administration said it has sought to pinpoint the programs that weren't living up to expectations and cut back or abolish them, while making new starts on other approaches.

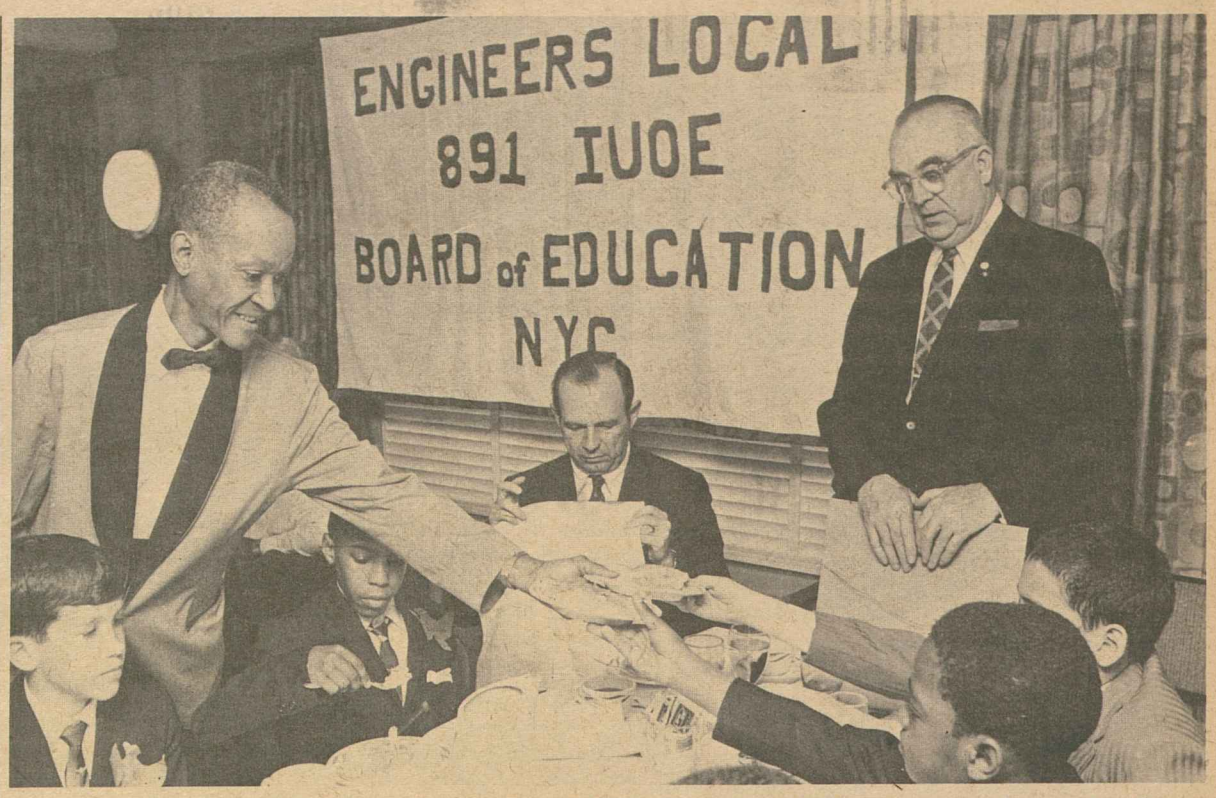
The statement reiterated the Administration's preference for handing over broad purpose funds to states rather than federal grants to cities and counties as well as states, earmarked for specific projects.

The Nixon budget calls for removal by Congress of the freeze it imposed on aid to needy families with dependent children. It allocates an additional $307 million to the AFDC program on the assumption that the freeze will be repealed. Congress last year postponed for another year the date on which it was to have gone into effect.

IUD Sets Conference On Job Safety, Health

A national occupational health and safety conference has been called by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., June 4 and 5, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

In a letter to department affiliates, IUD Pres. I. W. Abel said, "It is our belief that the time has come for drastic reform" of health and safety standards. A detailed program for the conference will be announced later.



FIFTH GRADE PUPILS from Public School 270, Brooklyn, N.Y. were treated to a luncheon by Operating Engineers Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, right, while they were in Washington to promote the kickoff of the Treasury Dept.'s annual U.S. Savings Bond drive. The children's trip was sponsored by IUOE Local 891. Seated center is Jesse Adams, director of sales for the department's savings bond division.

Labor Viewed As Key Factor In Social Gains

Boise, Idaho—Labor's commitment "to help in the uplift of all workers remains strong and vibrant" even though unions have achieved many of their earlier goals for their members, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis declared.

In an address to a Pacific Northwest Labor History Conference here sponsored by Gonzaga University, Davis refuted those who contend that labor is no longer a dynamic force.

Enemies Active

For one thing, he noted, labor's enemies are as busy as ever trying to weaken unions and their programs, "so if labor was as weak as some say, most of the economic and social gains of the past would be wiped out."

He noted that organized labor has been the "dominant voice" in securing higher minimum wages, strengthened civil rights laws, more aid to education, and other measures that benefit everyone, not just union members.

Labor has "moved into a larger dimension" of helping all Americans and its militancy and influence in improving society "will continue to grow," Davis concluded.

Labor Dept. to Train Jobless in Public Service

The Labor Dept. plans a start this year on a new program of job training for the hard-core unemployed in public service occupations.

It will be known as Job Opportunities in the Public Sector (JOPS) and will be a smaller-scale counterpart of the continuing Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz said the goal will be to finance the cost of on-the-job training for some 17,000 persons who will be employed in permanent jobs in city, county and state governments and in private, non-profit establishments including hospitals.

It is not a "government as employer of last resort" approach, Shultz stressed. But he noted that public employment has been steadily increasing and is not subject to the sharp job fluctuations of private industry.

The implication appeared to be that the government would be able to shift more of its manpower training emphasis to the public sector if a business downturn curtailed entrance-level jobs in the private sector.

A large part of the funds for the new program will come from shifting money from the Manpower Administration's "new careers" program.

Shultz said the Labor Dept. will consult with unions representing public employes on the operation of the program and hopes to have their cooperation.

The Job Opportunities in the Business Sector program will not be curtailed as a result of the new public sector program, the Administration indicated. It was one of the few programs allocated as much money as proposed in the Johnson Administration budget.

Big Bond Drive 'Eagle' Brings Pupils to Capital

Forty-three fifth grade pupils from Public School 270, Brooklyn, N.Y., interrupted affairs of state at the White House. But it wasn't another student demonstration. It took place at the invitation of Pres. Nixon—and with his enthusiastic participation.

Accompanied by their principal and teachers, the children were brought to Washington by the Operating Engineers to kick off the annual Federal Payroll Savings drive of the U.S. Treasury Dept.

They brought with them a 60-by-80 foot banner, a reproduction of the campaign eagle of the U.S. Savings Bonds program. After school hours, in the gymnasium of their school, which is in the heart of the Bedford-Stuyvesant District, they and some of their parents had spent months making the banner.

Howard J. Siemers, custodian of the school and a member of Local 891 of the Operating Engineers, originated the project as an effort to develop a meaningful neighborhood activity that would produce a sense of community achievement.

Siemers had guided it almost to completion when, on Apr. 2, he suffered a heart attack which prevented him from coming to Washington. His wife and son represented him.

When the U.S. Savings Bond Division heard of the project, they asked if it would be possible to have the children come to Washington. With the assistance of IUOE Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, Executive Vice Pres. Richard H. Nolan and Local 891 Pres. Daniel F. Conlin, the arrangements were made.

It had been planned to send Pres. Nixon a two-by-three-foot framed satin reproduction of the eagle design, but the White House was so impressed with the project that it invited the entire group to meet with the Chief Executive.

The President spoke and shook hands with each of the children, Miss Rose Deering, principal of P.S. 270, and Anthony Perry, president of the school's PTA when the rain that had taken the ceremony inside let up momentarily. Nixon asked the children to lay out the big emblem on the south lawn, and he and they then posed for pictures together.

House Passes Bill to Curb Oil Pollution

The House voted 392-1 approval of legislation aimed at protecting coastal areas and inland waterways from pollution.

Its chief target is oil pollution—from off-shore wells and tankers. The bill would prohibit the discharge of oil in coastal waters and make the owners of ships or oil rigs financially responsible for the clean-up operations—up to a limit of $10 million for ships and $8 million for oil rigs.

A Senate committee is in the final stages of drafting an even stricter bill—with no limit on the financial liability.

The House-passed bill also would require all ships and boats registered by the Coast Guard to treat sewage before dumping it.

It imposes for the first time a federal curb on thermal pollution from atomic energy power plants that discharge heated water into rivers and streams. Utilities seeking a license from the Atomic Energy Commission would either have to meet state water pollution standards or, in the absence of state regulation, standards set by the Interior Dept.

The legislation, which also provides for research into ways of combatting acid draining from mines, is stronger than a token bill the House passed last year. That legislation died in a House-Senate conference deadlock.

This year, opposition to pollution controls faded in the face of public outrage over the oil pollution of a large section of the California coast. In debate before passage of the House bill, the chief criticism was from those who wanted a stronger bill.

CORRECTION

The AFL-CIO News reported Apr. 12 that Member Sam Zagoria of the National Labor Relations Board had dissented in a decision finding the Conolon Corp. of Santa Ana, Calif., guilty of interfering with an election by soliciting office employes to wear mini-skirts while distributing anti-union literature.

Zagoria actually was one of the three Board members who found that the company violated the law by its solicitation of clerical employes to distribute anti-union literature. He found, however, that the company's conduct did not interfere with the election in the production and maintenance unit.

28 Latins in Class:

Nixon Lauds AIFLD On 25th Graduation

(Continued from Page 1)

an important role by involving rank-and-file workers in its activities," the message emphasized.

Meany gave certificates of graduation to 28 union leaders from 15 Latin countries who spent six weeks studying advanced collective bargaining and related subjects at AIFLD's Front Royal, Va., Institute, and taking field study trips in Cuernavaca, Mexico; St. Louis, and New York City.

Responding to critics who believe Latin leaders should be trained on a government-to-government and business-to-business basis, Meany said "we don't buy that. It might be more comfortable that way, but there is no guarantee that the ensuing economic improvement would work its way down to the lowest rungs of the economic ladder." He added:

"I personally feel that, no matter what else happens in the Alliance for Progress, the program of education offered by AIFLD will have a lasting impact on the future of Latin America. We are going to continue this work."

No nation can build prosperity on low wages and inferior working conditions, Meany declared. A country's wealth should be measured not by roads or great edifices but on the basis of social and economic conditions experienced by the great mass of its people, he told the class.

The exercises were held in the AFL-CIO assembly room. Besides Meany, others participating were Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, AIFLD secretary-treasurer, and General Sec. Arturo Jauregui of ORIT—the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers.

Also present were Vice Pres. Norman Carigman of W. R. Grace & Co. for AIFLD Board Chairman J. Peter Grace; AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew McLellan; George P. Delaney, special assistant to the Secretary of State for Intl. Labor Affairs; Robert Black of the Agency for Intl. Development; and AIFLD staff officers Angelo Verdu, Charles B. Wood and Emanuel Boggs.

Orlando E. Bustos, organizing secretary for the Textile Workers' Union of Argentina, spoke for the graduates in expressing appreciation of the institute's work.

Workers of the United States have "crossed national boundaries" in creating the institute, and "with generosity and altruism have offered to those without the same advantages the means of attaining effective education and international experience," Bustos said.

Work of this kind, he said, "is needed in all parts of the world." Even in this hemisphere, "innocent people are being struck down; overriding violence and repression still throttle those who clamor for social justice; humble people are still being punished for aspiring to live in a better world," he declared.

Class members, Bustos said, have committed themselves formally to "the fight to achieve the common good, and eradicate forever the phantoms which, in various forms, stalk America."

Jauregui told the graduation dinner audience that while dictatorships have spread in some Latin American lands, they soon lose popular support because of their denial of freedom and democracy.

The Latin labor movement has grown from a few to the point where free, democratic inter-American labor represents 28.5 million workers, "working together toward the same goal," he said.

Class students were picked to take the course by fellow unionists in Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In seven years the AIFLD has trained more than 700 labor leaders at Front Royal; selected labor economists in advanced training at Loyola and Georgetown universities, and more than 100,000 unionists at resident centers and regional seminars in Central and South America.

ARGENTINE union leader Orlando E. Bustos, left, receives certificate from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at graduation exercises climaxing 25th training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. Bustos, a member of the Textile Workers' Union of Argentina, expressed the appreciation of 28 class members for six-week course in advanced collective bargaining. Meany is AIFLD president.

Peace Corps Seeks Union Volunteers

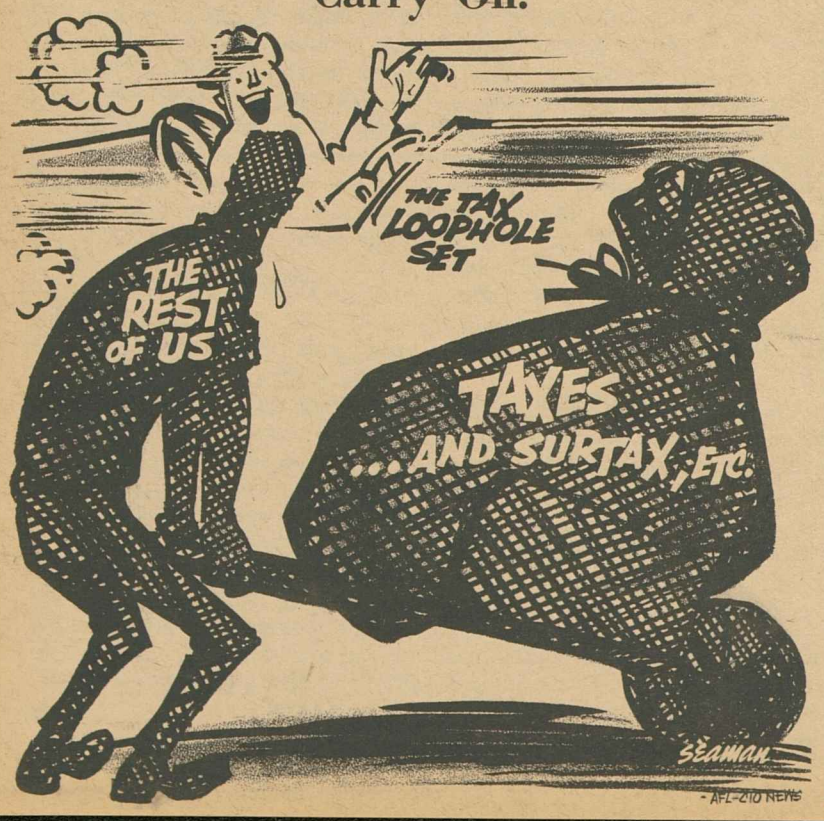
The Peace Corps is seeking skilled volunteers to meet critical shortages in a number of crafts—mechanics, masons, electricians, draftsmen, machinists, equipment operators, carpenters, pipefitters, plumbers, welders and "you name it."

In an appeal directed particularly to union members, the Corps said, "We have not been able to sign up enough skilled workers in the past, and we don't have enough now.

"Meantime we are getting a rising number of requests from overseas asking for volunteers who have the practical skills so scarce in the poorer nations."

Interested workers may obtain more information by writing Ed Pautienus, Room 715, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525.

'Carry On!'



Hill Democrats Push Repeal of Tax Credit

House Democrats declared that the 7 percent investment tax credit is "inflationary" and called on the House Ways & Means Committee to consider its repeal.

Meanwhile legislation to achieve that purpose and other reforms in the federal tax system was introduced by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.).

The investment tax credit allows companies to deduct from their federal tax bill an amount equal to 7 percent of their outlays for new machinery and equipment.

The AFL-CIO called for repeal of the tax credit in testimony before the Ways & Means Committee earlier this month. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the credit amounts to a $3 billion-a-year giveaway and means individual taxpayers are "picking up the tab so that a private firm can get a discount on the cost of its equipment."

Resolution Adopted

The action by the House Democrats came when a caucus of the majority party adopted a resolution offered by Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio), a member of the Ways & Means Committee.

The resolution stated that "it is the sense of the caucus that the 7 percent investment credit is inflationary" and called upon the committee to expedite repeal if it confirmed this finding.

The resolution said the committee's action "should not be delayed by other legislative considerations." Vanik said the intent of this clause was that the committee should not hold up action on the tax credit while it considers other tax reforms.

Harris said that his legislation would suspend the investment tax credit for corporations and use the resulting $3 billion increase in revenue to reduce to 7 percent the 10 percent income surtax, which Pres. Nixon wants extended another year.

He said his tax plan—contained in three bills—also would increase tax deductions for those with low incomes while imposing a "minimum income tax" on the wealthy who now enjoy certain tax shelters.

Arthur F. Burns, a top economic adviser to Nixon, said the Administration will offer tax-reform with a "minimum tax" requirement on incomes of the wealthy. The Administration's proposal is expected to go to the Hill shortly.

Harris, who declared that his bills carry out the intent of the 1968 Democratic platform, explained his plan as follows:

1. The "minimum income tax" would impose a levy on at least half of all individual or corporate incomes at present rates, regardless of source. This, he estimated would bring in about $1.2 billion in new revenue.

2. Increased minimum standard deductions for individuals would relieve from any tax liability the majority of persons below the poverty-level standard.

3. An end to the investment tax credit would allow reduction of the surtax and at the same time remove a source of inflation.

Steelworkers Picked At Winston-Salem Plant

Winston-Salem, N.C.—The Steelworkers defeated the unaffiliated Teamsters in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Gravely Tractor Co. Results of the first major union victory here in 10 years were USWA 182, Teamsters 14, no union 67.

FDA Praised For Policy on Drug Control

The Food & Drug Administration was praised by the AFL-CIO for its most recent effort to "protect the medical consumer from drug combinations which require him to receive stronger chemicals than is necessary."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller commended FDA Commissioner Dr. Herbert Ley, Jr., for his action in setting a 30-day deadline for drug manufacturers to demonstrate the safety of certain combinations of drugs in the treatment of diseases for which they are prescribed.

"At issue in this instance are 78 products which panels of the National Academy of Sciences—National Research Council have found dangerous as well as ineffective," Biemiller noted.

He wrote Dr. Ley that his decision "merits the support of all Americans" and added:

"The reaction of certain drug companies was predictable from the recent experience with Upjohn's Panalba and Squibb's Mysteclin. Consequently, when a grant of a stay brought 3,000 testimonials from physicians solicited by the drug manufacturers, we find your decision the more commendable and courageous."

In pledging continued vigorous AFL-CIO support of the Food & Drug Administration's protective role, Biemiller noted that the labor movement was one of the original sponsors of the legislation to establish the FDA.

"We are delighted," Biemiller said, "that the FDA from its inception has been zealous in protecting the American people from fraudulent and dangerous drugs."

4-19-69

Representation Sought For Utility Consumers

New England's labor movement gave strong endorsement to a bill in Congress setting up an independent agency to represent consumers and the public interest before federal and state utility regulatory agencies.

Thomas F. Policastro, president of the six-state New England AFL-CIO Council, urged a Senate Government Operations subcommittee to approve legislation sponsored by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) and 10 other senators.

The legislation would establish a utility consumers' counsel with a staff competent to deal with the complexities of utility rates and services.

Policastro, who is also president of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, said the legislation is of particular importance to the New England states, where electric power rates are the highest in the nation.

"When we refer to the consumers," Policastro said, "I am not restricting my concern solely to the residential union member paying rates 34 percent higher than the national average. We include the commercial customer who pays 50 percent above national average, and the industrial consumers who pay a whopping 62 percent over the national average."

He quoted the president of a Rhode Island manufacturing company who said his firm is moving from New England because it found "power costs in Rhode Island are running about 66 percent more than comparable investor-owned power charges elsewhere."

Policastro charged that "almost without exception, our state utility regulatory commissions are and have been ineffective. They are simply overwhelmed by the political strength and propaganda of utilities they are supposed to regulate."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, April 26, 1969 | No. 17

Labor Says Nixon Reforms Fall Short of Tax Justice

Victory for Conservatives:

House Trims Back Education Aid Bill

By Duane Emme

The conservative coalition in the House gave the Nixon Administration its first important victory in Congress by passing a two-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act along with changes in the basic school aid law.

The measure as previously approved by the House Education & Labor Committee would have extended the law for another five years.

But during three days of debate it became clear that the Republicans were almost solidly against the five-year extension while the House leadership was having trouble holding Democrats, particularly the Southerners, for the committee bill.

Reluctantly, Committee Chairman Carl C. Perkins (D-Ky.), who managed the committee bill on the floor, proposed a compromise to reduce the extension from five to three years. But his substitute was beaten 203-152.

The House then voted 235-184 for the two-year extension favored by Pres. Nixon in a measure that also included a limited block-grant provision for some educational aid programs.

Only nine Republicans broke ranks to support the committee bill.

The bill authorizes $5 billion in each of the two years for aid to education. But budget limitations and congressional appropriations under the program have been running less than half of authorizations in past years. The $5 billion figure merely means that Congress can't appropriate more than that amount. It can vote as little as it chooses for the education programs.

(Continued on Page 7)

Bishops' Aid Sought in Farm Dispute

The Catholic bishops of America were urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to help settle the long farm workers' strike against California table grape growers.

In a telegram to the president of the U.S. Catholic Conference, John Cardinal Dearden, Meany expressed appreciation for the support the farm workers had already received from the bishops.

On Apr. 17, at their meeting in Houston, the bishops had adopted a strong statement, wired to congressional leaders, urging extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers. The bishops declared that "the right to organize must be realistically vindicated."

Meany praised this action and noted that labor wants "an early end to the strike and a halt to the boycott made necessary by the intransigence of the employers."

"We believe there is a possibility that third-party intervention with the grape growers could be of value

(Continued on Page 3)

KIDS WANT TO SWIM and the Ohio State AFL-CIO is with them all the way. The state labor federation collected 41,500 signatures on petitions protesting recently-imposed swimming fees at state parks. The petitions are rolled into the state capitol by the children of two members of the Communications Workers, Kathy Hill and Ronnie Mullins.

Trend Continues:

Jobless Rate Drops In Poverty Areas

The jobless rate continues to drop faster in poverty neighborhoods than in the nation as a whole, but there's still an unemployment gap between the fortunate and less fortunate.

That is shown by the Labor Dept.'s report on the employment situation in poverty neighborhoods in the nation's 100 largest cities for the first quarter in 1969.

The report showed that the unemployment rate in the poverty neighborhoods was 5.6 percent in the first quarter of this year compared to 7 percent in the same period in 1968—a 20 percent drop in the jobless rate.

For the nation as a whole, the jobless rate was 3.6 percent in the first quarter of 1969 compared to 4 percent in the first three months of 1968—a reduction of 10 percent.

The government noted that this marks the fourth straight quarter in which over-the-year drops in the poverty neighborhood unemployment rate have exceeded comparable declines in the national rate.

It was viewed as evidence that job programs aimed at helping the disadvantaged are reaching their targets.

Total unemployment in the big city poverty neighborhoods averaged 361,000 in the first quarter of 1969 compared to 457,000 in the period a year earlier. The drop accounted for nearly two-fifths of the 250,000 decline in total unemployment between the two periods.

Of the 361,000 unemployed in poverty neighborhoods, approximately 45 percent were adult men, 31 percent were adult women and 24 percent were in the 16-19 teenager category.

This contrasts with other urban neighborhoods where a smaller pro-

(Continued on Page 3)

Meany Hails 7% Credit Repeal Plan

By David L. Perlman

The Nixon Administration's tax reform proposal represents "a major step toward stopping inflation but a hesitant and less-clear step toward tax justice," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany praised Pres. Nixon's call for repeal of the 7 percent tax credit, a step the AFL-CIO has long urged.

The investment credit, which requires the federal government to pay part of the cost of all new equipment and machinery purchased by private corporations, is "the most inflationary device in the economy and should be halted at once," Meany said.

He also welcomed Nixon's proposal to lift the income tax burden from the very poorest individuals and families—those earning poverty-level incomes.

But Meany protested the inadequacy of the Administration's tax loophole-closing proposals, declaring they "are just nowhere near enough to achieve tax justice."

Nixon described the Administration proposal as a "first step" toward tax reform and said he has asked the Treasury Dept. to prepare more comprehensive recommendations by Nov. 30.

In the near future, he added, the Administration will also recommend a plan for revenue sharing with state and local governments. It will also propose a new system of tax credits to encourage business firms to invest in poverty areas and to hire and train the hard-core unemployed.

Meany protested that "it ought not to be necessary for the Treas-

(Continued on Page 8)

Sharp Rise in Prices Wipes Out Pay Gains

A sharp rise in consumer prices—the largest monthly increase since February 1951—wiped out gains in take-home pay in March and left the nation's workers with less purchasing power than they had a year ago.

The eight-tenths of 1 percent spurt in living costs last month stemmed from significant boosts in interest rates for home mortgages as well as maintenance and repair costs, higher prices for used cars and gasoline and increased costs for food and clothing.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the March increase in the consumer price index put the cost of living 5.1 percent higher than a year ago. It noted that in the first three months of 1969 consumer prices showed the sharpest rate of advance for any three-month period since May-July 1956.

While spendable earnings averaged $97.82 in March for a worker with three dependents—an increase of $4.52 or 4.8 percent over a year ago—in terms of real purchasing power the figure was $77.88, or 20 cents lower than a year earlier.

March was the second straight month, BLS reported, that real spendable earnings were below year-ago levels.

The report showed an increase also in the wholesale price index of five-tenths of 1 percent in March

(Continued on Page 3)

Contempt Suit Filed Against J. P. Stevens

The National Labor Relations Board has asked a federal Appeals Court to find J. P. Stevens & Co. guilty of contempt of court for flouting two previous orders of the court to stop violating the rights of its employes.

Stevens, a big government cloth contractor, is the nation's most notorious union-busting firm, with a long series of NLRB findings and court orders against it.

The NLRB petitioned the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, to hold Stevens in contempt for "disobeying and failing and refusing to comply" with orders of the same court issued Sept. 1, 1967 and Mar. 26, 1968.

The contempt motion will be heard Apr. 30 by a three-judge panel. It asks no criminal penalties for disobeying court orders. But if Stevens, the nation's second largest textile chain, is found to have been contemptuous, the way will be open for future criminal contempt charges.

(Continued on Page 6)

UNIONS WERE URGED by Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, to increase their support of the UN as the best available means for achieving peace. He spoke at a Washington luncheon for labor leaders sponsored by the United Nations Association of the USA. Seated at Goldberg's left is Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Labor Backing of UN Stressed by Goldberg

Labor must maintain a "deep-rooted interest" in supporting and strengthening the United Nations as the best available instrument for securing peace, Arthur J. Goldberg, former U.S. Ambassor to the UN, declared in Washington.

Helping to make the agency succeed, he told representatives of unions, is in accord with labor's involvement in international affairs going back to Sam Gompers, who led in founding the Intl. Labor Organization.

Goldberg spoke to about 50 union leaders who attended a luncheon meeting sponsored by the United Nations Association of the USA, a non-partisan, privately supported organization to further peace and justice through the UN.

Goldberg, chairman of the board of the association, and James B. Carey, its director of labor participation, appealed to unions to continue and increase their backing of the association.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. urged labor leaders to stimulate greater interest in the UN among union members. "We haven't taken as seriously as we should the work of the UN," he declared.

Goldberg who also served as Secretary of Labor and Supreme Court Justice, recalled his long prior career in the labor movement. That experience, particularly participation in collective bargaining conferences, "became the strongest resource I had in serving in the United Nations," Goldberg said.

There is too much a tendency for our government to use business leaders as international negotiators when union participants in collective bargaining have an "ideal background" in this area, he added.

Goldberg noted that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Abel, Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers and the late Pres. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks have "all served with distinction" on U.S. delegations to the UN.

He expressed the hope that the Nixon Administration and future administrations will continue the policy of including labor leaders on these delegations.

The UN, he continued, is not a perfect instrument. But with all of its imperfections, Goldberg said, there is "no better choice" as a means of trying to bring peace and justice based on international law.

Israel Congratulated On 21st Anniversary

Congratulations were sent to the Israeli people and to Histadrut, the Israeli labor federation, on the 21st anniversary of the Republic of Israel by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"The democratic ideals to which you are dedicated and the spirit in which you have been striving to fulfill these ideals are a great inspiration to friends of freedom and peace everywhere," Meany cabled.

The AFL-CIO and all Americans, Meany added, look to the day when Israel and its Arab neighbors negotiate a lasting peace that will "enable them to cooperate in developing their homelands into healthy democracies for the promotion of human well-being."

Labor Center Brings Lithography to Kenya

Nairobi, Kenya—Students who come from all parts of East Africa to attend Kenya Polytechnic School will soon be able to learn lithography, thanks to the African-American Labor Center.

It has agreed to develop, equip and operate a new lithographic training section at the school's printing department at a cost of more than $60,000. Later, the section will be turned over to Kenya' government, which is pledged t continue to equip and operate it.

The section will fill a void since there are no other lithographic training facilities in East Africa. Students wanting to learn the craft have to travel to Europe or the United States.

Two labor organizations here, the Federation of Master Printers and the Printing & Kindred Trades Union, will be consulted on development of the project to give their members the fullest opportunity to take courses.

Initial classes in lithography will be offered to students from the Nairobi area, with further expansion planned to accommodate students from rural areas. Night classes lso are envisioned for workers now mployed in printing.

An agreement to provide the section was signed by Carl Schlesnger for AALC and Kenya's Minster of Labor E. Mwendwa and Minister of Education J. G. Kiano, for the government.

Schlesinger, of Typographical Union Local 6 in New York, is AALC's technical adviser for printing education. He will develop the project here in cooperation with Polytechnic's principal, A. N. Getao.

Mwendwa and Kiano thanked the AALC for its financial aid to the project and for helping Kenya's workers develop skills that will boost their standard of living and in turn strengthen the nation's economy.

Tally Certifies Election of Top Steel Officers

Pittsburgh—Re-election of the top officers of the Steelworkers by substantial margins in the Feb. 11 union election has been formally certified by the official tellers.

Pres. I. W. Abel, Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke and Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony will begin their second four-year terms June 1.

Election results, tabulated and certified by the Honest Ballot Association, gave Abel 257,651 votes to 181,122 for Emil Narick, union staff member. Burke got 285,923 to 136,999 for Morros Brummitt. Molony, who had no opposition, got 349,336 votes.

The tellers also certified the election of seven new district directors and four incumbents in 11 regions where there were contests for the posts.

New directors are Joseph Odorcich, McKeesport, Pa., who defeated Paul M. Hilbert; Frank Leseganich, Youngstown, O. replacing James P. Griffin; Joseph J. Kender, Cleveland, O. replacing Paul E. Schremp; and Joseph Angelo, Los Angeles, replacing Lester H. Thornton.

Other new directors, who won contests in districts where incumbents were not candidates, are Mitchel F. Mazuca, Buffalo; Edward E. Plato, Baltimore; and Homer E. Bussa, Wheeling, W. Va.

Incumbent directors who won in contests were Kay Kluz, Ambridge, Pa.; Jean Garin-Lajoie, Montreal; Glenn Peterson, Duluth, and Howard Strevel, Birmingham, Ala.

Shultz Defends Plan:

Job Corps Cutback Blasted in Congress

The Administration's decision to close more than half of the nation's Job Corps centers that train poverty youth for useful work careers ran into heavy attacks in Congress.

Angry protests mounted even as Labor Sec. George P. Shultz appeared on Capitol Hill to outline and defend the plan to shut down 59 centers by July 1.

Democrats led in blasting as "false economy" Nixon's claim the cutback would save $100 million in fiscal 1970. But opposition was not confined to their party. A number of Republicans also attacked the closings.

The fight against the plan centered in the House Education & Labor Committee, headed by Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and a Senate manpower subcommittee, under Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.). Both are holding hearings on the Nixon proposal.

Highlights of the hearings included Shultz' testimony before the House committee, a report on a study of the Job Corps conducted by pollster Louis Harris and testimony from directors of centers slated to be shut down.

Leaders of community groups, anti-poverty organizations, city and state officials joined in protesting the closings. Earlier AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a letter to Nixon, termed the shutdown plans "completely unjustified" in view of the program's achievements.

Shultz' main argument was that a "reconstructed" Job Corps will eliminate its inefficiencies by bringing it into a "comprehensive" manpower development system. The program is to be shifted from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Labor Dept.

He promised that each Job Corpsman in a center to be closed would get an opportunity to transfer to another center.

Shultz also restated the Administration's plan for directing "part of the Job Corps' resources" into 30 new, smaller inner-city or near-city training centers for youths.

Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) said he was not satisfied with Shultz' "rationale" on the plan. He noted that the 30 new centers would accomodate only 4,600 trainees while 16,500 enrollees would be dropped by the cutback, and that only 10 of the new centers would be under construction within a year.

Harris reported to the House committee and Senate subcommittee that a study conducted for OEO among more than 9,000 Job Corps graduates and employers showed "a great impact" in improving lives, earnings and opportunities.

The study, he said, found that six months after leaving the Job Corps, 75 percent of the graduates stay on their new jobs and 41 percent had received a raise.

Graduates from rural centers were averaging 55 cents an hour more than they made before entering the Job Corps; graduates of urban centers averaged 45 cents more; women graduates averaged 41 cents higher.

Noting that most of the Job Corps enrollees and graduates are Negroes, Harris said the results "give the lie to the notion that black people can't make it in our society" if given a chance.

Directors of four centers marked for closing charged that the Administration inflated figures on the costs of their operations and wrongly used "length of stay" in centers by enrollees as a measure of effectiveness.

"The question is not how long they stay," said Norman Platine, deputy director of a Huntington, W.Va., center, "but what they learn while they stay."

At the Catoctin, Md., job corps center, visiting senators found the corpsmen bitter.

"I'd like to know why they want to close the Job Corps down," one youngster asked. "There's nothing to do but go back on the streets where you come from," he said.

The youths cheered as Senators Nelson, Harold Hughes (D-Ia.) and Joseph Tydings (D-Md.) promised to fight to keep the centers open.

State Residency Rules On Relief Struck Down

The Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional state laws that require poor people to live in a state at least one year before they are eligible for welfare benefits.

In a 6 to 3 decision, the court struck down the one-year residency rule for relief in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. The ruling, however, affects all 42 states that make newcomers wait for welfare benefits.

The court declared that such laws deny dependent children and their parents the freedom to travel from one state to another.

The majority opinion by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., states that it is "unconstitutionally impermissible" for a state to enforce a waiting period for the "purpose of inhibiting migration by needy persons into the state."

Chief Justice Earl Warren dissented, warning that the majority was opening up voting residency laws to a new attack. Most states also have similar rules that bar newcomers from voting in state and local elections before a year of residency.

Warren noted that the decision may also affect residency requirements on the right to practice a profession and to attend a state-supported university.

Brennan, in the majority opinion, stressed the right of all citizens to travel throughout the country.

The residency laws make an "invidious distinction" between needy people who had lived in a state for a year and those who had not, Brennan added.

Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch said the ruling makes it "inevitable" that the federal government set national standards on welfare benefits.

Between 100,000 and 200,000 persons across the country will be eligible for relief rolls because of the sweeping court decision, government sources estimated. This would be an added cost of $125 million to $175 million.

The federal government pays about 55 percent of the total welfare costs.

Brennan was joined in the majority opinion by Justices William O. Douglas, Abe Fortas, Thurgood Marshall, Potter Stewart and Byron R. White. Besides Warren, Justices Hugo L. Black and John M. Harlan dissented.

Meany Praises Support for Bargaining Rights:

Labor Enlists Aid of Bishops In Search for Just Farm Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

in achieving a just peace in the grape fields," he told the bishops. "Recognition by the employers of the workers' fundamental rights to a union of their own choosing and to bargain collectively would end the struggle."

Persuasion Urged

Meany urged the bishops to "use their good offices to persuade the grape growers to adopt a sense of social responsibility and treat their employes as human beings."

He concluded: "We stand ready to meet at any time in any place with any group of farm owners you could convene for the purpose of achieving an honorable end to this struggle."

The bishops' telegram to congressional leaders noted that the farm workers' strike is now entering its fourth year and that "justice and promised legislation are delayed." The Catholic leaders suggested that the nationwide boycott of California table grapes being pressed by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee does not promise "speedy solution" of the dispute, but that the workers consider it "their only strategy to awaken [the] conscience of the nation."

Urging Congress to extend the protections of federal labor law to the farm workers, the bishops declared: "The restoration of good will and order will redound to the benefit of growers and public at large."

The bishops' statement was adopted a day after the farm workers presented to the Senate Labor subcommittee their case for federal protection of the right to organize unions strong enough to stand up against the power of the big growers and achieve "signed contracts . . . good wages . . . a strong union."

Led by UFWOC Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta, the farm worker witnesses cited the hardships of working in the fields at wages that bind most of them well below the poverty line, the lack of safeguards against highly toxic pesticides, and the denial in some cases of even elementary sanitation facilities.

Mrs. Huerta suggested that farm workers today find themselves at the same level as the great masses of industrial workers in the 1930s, when enactment of the Wagner Act gave that group the path to strong unions and a better life. Farm workers, she said, want to follow the same path and should have the same protection.

The organized growers, however, as represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation, had different ideas. The federation's president, Charles B. Shuman, submitted to the subcommittee a draft bill that would give jurisdiction over farm worker unions to the Agriculture Dept. and the courts rather than the National Labor Relations Board. It would outlaw all agricultural worker strikes during harvest periods and restrain the entire labor movement from engaging in "product boycotts."

Shuman underwent sharp questioning from members of the subcommittee. He was asked by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) if he agreed that "foreign workers from across the Mexican border should not be used to break strikes."

"No, because we don't believe in strikes in the first place," Shuman replied.

Should "phony, company-dominated unions" be prohibited by law?, Mondale asked.

"We don't believe there are such things," said Shuman.

'Free' to Look

When the Farm Bureau president suggested that there are more jobs than workers to fill them and that farm workers are free to shop around for the pay they want without organizing and striking, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) demanded:

"You call that meaningful bargaining? Would growers want to bargain with their products that way—take them off the market for a year?"

Cranston, Mondale and Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr., (D-N.J.) continually pressed Shuman about the thousands of "green card" workers imported from Mexico to break strikes of U.S. farm workers.

"Can you tell me how you can organize farm workers," Mondale asked, "when one day after a strike is called strikebreakers are picked up at the Mexican border and used to break the strike?"

Shuman replied that it was "possible on a voluntary basis," but Mondale observed that if craft or industrial workers "had a ready-made group of foreign scabs waiting in the wings they would never have a union."

Mondale then told the Farm Bureau Federation chief:

"Recently I visited workers and growers in Southern California and Texas and, as one who read 'Grapes of Wrath', I'm shocked how little has changed in 30 years.

Some 'Grapes of Wrath'

"There are the same deplorable conditions—no toilets or sanitation facilities in the fields, exploitation of child labor, a complete denial of educational opportunities, and incomes of $2,000 to $2,400 a year. The tragedy of these people can't even be put into words. It is a profound moral problem.

"With this situation, don't you even want to help? All you have is a shrewd position, nothing more. You have the power to help these people live secure lives, own their own homes, get education for the children, the same advantages as most Americans. I don't see any sense of urgency in your testimony."

BRIEFCASE, hand-crafted and tooled by a former farm worker, is presented to Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), left, by Dolores Huerta, vice president of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and Newlon Lloyd, a Tampa, Fla., farm worker. Williams is chief sponsor of Senate bill to extend federal labor law protection to farm workers.

NLRB Authority Upheld In Address List Case

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the power of the National Labor Relations Board to order an employer to supply, for use by the union, a list of names and addresses of employes eligible to vote in a representation election.

But while upholding the board's power on a case-by-case basis, six of the nine justices, who wrote four different opinions, expressed the view that the NLRB should have followed the Administrative Procedures Act in promulgating its general rule that employers must furnish names and addresses, instead of announcing in a particular decision (Excelsior Underwear) that it would apply such a rule in the future.

The Administrative Procedures Act requires publication of a proposed rule and the holding of hearings before its final adoption.

The court's ruling came in a case involving an appeal by the NLRB from a circuit court decision that the board should have followed the Administrative Procedures Act.

The high court, however, held in the specific case affecting the Wyman-Gordon company that the board had the right to order the company to furnish a list of names and addresses of employes eligible to vote in an NLRB election, and to subpena the list when the company refused.

The name-and-address rule, commonly known as the Excelsior rule, was set out in a 1966 board decision for future election cases.

The high court handed down four opinions in the case. Justice Abe Fortas, joined by three others, said that the rule-making procedures of the Administrative Procedures Act "may not be avoided by the process of making rules in the course of adjudicatory proceedings. There is no warrant in law for the board to replace the statutory scheme for a rule-making procedure of its own invention . . ."

Another opinion of Justice Hugo Black and two others agreed in part with Fortas and dissented in part. There were two individual dissents.

All told, eight of the justices upheld the board's power on the name-and-address issue but six found that the rule was improperly adopted.

Rise in Prices Cancels Out Gain in Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

with both commodities and farm products contributing to the higher figure. Preliminary data, the department said, point to a two-tenths of 1 percent hike in April.

In the consumer area, home ownership costs jumped 1.6 percent, the prices of used cars were up nearly 6.5 percent and gasoline prices averaged 2.5 percent higher.

Transportation costs moved up significantly as a result of higher air and rail fares, and medical care services advanced nine-tenths of 1 percent for the third consecutive month, led by higher physicians' fees and hospital services.

Food prices rose contra-seasonally in March despite a decline in egg prices. Meats and milk failed to decline as they usually do and some fresh vegetables showed large price increases.

About 35.000 workers will receive cost-of-living increases based on the March CPI, with about 28,000 in public transportation and electrical machinery receiving hourly increases ranging from 2 to 7 cents based on advance in the index over the past three months.

The BLS said that "an estimated 8,500 workers in various industries, who would otherwise receive cost-of-living increases, will not receive them this month because they have already received the maximums stipulated in their contracts."

The gross weekly earnings of workers — before taxes — reached $111.75 in March, topping the previous record reached in September 1969.

The advance, BLS said, was attributable to a two-tenths of an hour rise in the workweek and a one-cent rise in hourly earnings. After adjustment for price increases, gross earnings were up 1.4 percent over the year.

Meany Assigns McGlotten to NAB Position

Robert M. McGlotten, AFL-CIO civil rights staff representative, has been assigned to serve as the labor director of the National Alliance of Businessmen until July 1, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

The assignment continues the AFL-CIO's cooperation with NAB in its Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) program.

Before joining the AFL-CIO civil rights staff in April 1967, McGlotten was a national labor relations specialist for the Opportunities Industrialization Center job training program located in 25 major cities. He formerly was a public relations representative for Transport Workers Local 234 in Philadelphia.

Jobless In Poor Areas Continue to Decline

(Continued from Page 1)

portion of the unemployed were men (36 percent) and larger proportions were women (37 percent) and teenagers (27 percent).

The jobless rate for adult men in poverty neighborhoods was 4.4 percent in the first quarter of 1969, down from 5.5 percent in the first quarter last year. However, this jobless rate continued at more than twice the rate for men in other parts of these cities.

The jobless rate for adult women fell from 6.2 to 4.8 percent between the first quarters of 1968 and 1969, which was a greater rate of decline for the poor than for women in other urban neighborhoods.

For teenagers in poverty neighborhoods, the unemployment rate averaged 16.7, more than 3.0 percentage points lower than in the first quarter of 1968. The rate for teenagers in other urban neighborhoods was unchanged at 11.4 percent.

Negro teenagers accounted for most of the over-the-year drop in teenage unemployment in poverty neighborhoods, and their rate of unemployment declined from 27.3 to 20.9 percent.

However, in comparing statistics for all Negroes and all whites in poverty areas, the jobless rate for Negroes remained half again as great as it was for whites.

For whites, the rate fell from 5.7 percent in the first quarter of 1968 to 4.6 percent in the 1969 period, while the Negro rate dropped from 8.7 to 7.0 percent. Both drops amounted to 19 percent.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines poverty neighborhoods as the poorest fifth of the census tracts into which cities are divided. But it notes that these predominately low-income tracts may also include some middle and high income families.

In other urban neighborhoods of the 100 largest cities, the Negro rate declined over the year from 6.5 to 5.2 percent. But, BLS pointed out, "the rate for these workers continued to be higher than that of white workers living in poverty neighborhoods."

The government noted that slightly more than half of all unemployed Negro workers living in the 100 cities resided in poverty neighborhoods, compared to only about 14 percent of all white unemployed workers.

Tucson Church Council Supports Grape Boycott

Tucson, Ariz.—The Tucson Ecumenical Council, representing churches of most major religious denominations in Tucson, has given its backing to the boycott of California table grapes instituted by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

A statement by the council's directors noted the position of the American farm worker "at the bottom of the social and economic scale," and continued:

"To help alleviate his distress and aid him in this struggle to have the UFWOC recognized as his representative in collective bargaining . . . we heartily support the boycott of all California table grapes."

Rev. James T. Weber, council president, said the boycott campaign was undertaken as a "last resort" in the UFWOC effort to gain recognition. Father Weber pointed out that the annual income of most vineyard workers is "well below" federal poverty standards.

No Time to Retreat

THERE ARE growing indications that the wide commitment of a few years ago to the war on poverty is slackening as the fund-starved programs lose their impetus and the Administration orders cutbacks and transfers that add up to further weakening.

The concern has shifted, in part, to the shocking revelations of hunger and malnutrition in parts of America and piecemeal approaches to providing elemental food needs.

But unfortunately, the clear line that hunger is a direct and immediate result of poverty is blurred, and with it the continuing necessity to intensify the drive to redeem from poverty the millions who have been bypassed or left behind.

The last Congress refused to supply the full funds authorized in legislation for the poverty program as well as housing, education, health, manpower development, etc. The present Congress has yet to act on a simple extension of the anti-poverty agency—the Office of Economic Opportunity—a move promised by the President, who has yet to send legislation to the Hill.

What the Administration has done is order a drastic cutback in the Job Corps—one of the original anti-poverty programs—and transferred it to the Labor Dept. It has failed to clarify its views on the Head Start program, shifting this program away from OEO to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. The transfer of the programs will not necessarily impair them if their integrity and scope are maintained.

To administer the OEO operation it has named Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R-Ill.) who is on record as having voted against the original Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 that established the poverty programs and who in 1966 voted against funding the program.

It is against this background that the plea of a former HEW secretary, John W. Gardner, a Republican, takes on added meaning. He told the Senate Anti-Poverty subcommittee that there must be an "unwavering commitment to fight the poverty battle continuously, this year and next and the year after, never relenting until the job is done. It is not an off-again, on-again kind of problem and it doesn't merit that kind of an answer."

THE POSITIVE RESULTS of the OEO and other programs, even while operating with severely limited funds, have been documented. There has been a start in the battle to wipe out poverty in a society widely celebrated for its affluence. But the job is mostly unfinished and the start is a small one.

The concern and commitment to initiate action to help the "other America" must be reasserted and the anti-poverty campaign given a top priority by Congress and the Administration.

The first steps might well be withdrawing the cutbacks in the Job Corps, extending the life of the OEO with greater funding than proposed by the Administration, moving quickly and effectively to feed the hungry and undernourished while the poverty programs take hold.

There can be no pulling back on the commitment to abolish poverty for all Americans.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, April 26, 1969 No. 17

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO ASSOCIATION

'Where Do We Go From Here?'

A Word Edgewise:

Economic Barrier, Not Racism, Held Cause of Nation's Division

By John P. Roche

THE SEEMING CONTRADICTION between the Gallup Poll, indicating that 67 percent of the electorate would vote for a Negro for President, and the great hue and cry about increasing "white racism" in the United States may arise from a simple misreading of cause-and-effect relationships. It is the poor in America who are not so much discriminated against as ignored. And since a Negro is three times as likely as a white to be below the poverty line the blacks are disproportionately represented in this category.

No one will deny that, in historical terms, "white racism" put the Negroes at the bottom of the ladder, but the statistics indicate that Negroes in the United States today have roughly the same profile as earlier foreign minority groups. As Dorothy K. Newman wrote in a careful study, "the occupational structure of the Negro male work force in 1960 resembles that of all male workers in 1900 more than that of white male workers in 1960, even accounting for shifts in occupational structure." If we compare the occupational status of immigrant Italians in 1900 with that of Negroes in 1960, the parallel is striking.

But in 1900 there was a ladder. The unskilled worker, with energy, ambition, talent, and luck, could look forward to becoming a skilled worker, maybe a foreman. The slums were awful, but the expectations were there to energize the poor. And the poor clearly had a function.

Recall what building a skyscraper involved, say, in the 1930s: an incredible number of human ants, climbing up and down, carrying hods, buckets, and sundry equipment. Or think how many unskilled laborers were needed to dig New York's subways. Then walk up Fifth Avenue (and the same thing can be observed in any major city or on a college campus) and watch the new buildings going up. A handful of highly skilled workers with grotesque cranes and automated cement buckets put the structure up in no time.

This was brought home vividly by a student from Kenya who was standing on campus with me watching the foundations for a new building going in.

We counted about 40 workers in the huge hole, operating all sorts of specialized excavating equipment, and he turned, sighed, and said, "If we could put that building up in Kenya, it would eliminate our unemployment problem. We would have 50,000 people on the job!"

The U.S. economy has literally outgrown the unskilled worker. There is even a machine that irons and folds shirts, making laundries, long a bastion of the unskilled, virtually automatic.

The Negro, in other words, arrived at the foot of the economic ladder just as it was about to be kicked over. Held down for centuries by "white racism," he was turned loose just as racism was superseded by affluent callousness. Sixty-seven percent of the voters may be willing to vote for a Negro, but can anyone imagine what percentage would be willing to endorse an unemployed, unskilled worker for President?

RACISM IS the Negro's ancestral predicament (and there is plenty left around), but the problem today is how to get out of the stagnant environment of poverty.

Which brings us to the second historic quote from the Kerner Report, that "the nation is rapidly moving towards two increasingly separate Americas." This is absolutely correct, but the line of division between the two Americas is not racial; it separates the increasingly isolated poor from the rest of us. And three-quarters of the poor are white.

The flight to the suburbs, the rush for private schools in our big cities, are shared by the affluent (or better, perhaps, the non-poor) whether they are black, white, red or polka-dot. Negro youngsters, for example, fill the parochial schools of Washington.

To conclude, we face a paradox. Never in American history has the Negro been less afflicted by "white man" than he is today. Yet in 1967, 8.3 million Negroes, roughly a third of the black population, along with 17.6 million whites, suffered from the lash of poverty. Our major effort should be to get them all out of that dead-end street, not waste time arguing how they got there.

Invisible Youth:

Focus on Rebels Overlooks Non-Protesting Young Workers

The following is excerpted from "Youth: Protest and the Democratic Process," by Tom Kahn which appears in the April 1969 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

NOT ALL YOUTH are middle class; not all go to college. A good half of the young go directly from high school into the labor market. They marry, establish households, have children, go to work in factories and offices, and join unions.

Today these seem to be the Invisible Youth. Nobody writes articles about them; there are few studies of their habits, attitudes and life styles. For this there are probably several reasons.

First of all, the Invisible Youth are residentially and occupationally dispersed: they do not live in clusters and they are diffused throughout the industrial and clerical workforce.

The New Youth, on the other hand, are institutionally concentrated in colleges and universities, segregated, so to speak, by age and largely by social class. They are consequently more conspicuous—and easier to study. It also happens that they are closer, physically if not in other ways, to those who do the studying, namely, academic sociologists and other adult intellectuals.

Another probable reason for the lack of attention paid the Invisible Youth is that all of us tend to be more interested in what is new and different in our society than in what we take to be commonplace. It seems to be true that what is new and different—in the way of inventions, values and cultural styles—is acquired first by society's chief beneficiaries, the well-to-do and their children. New fashions, whether in clothes, ideas or behavior, are slower in reaching the children of workers. The latter seem to follow more closely in the familiar footsteps of their parents and are therefore presumed to be less interesting objects of study.

Yet it is possible to peer beneath the veil of darkness that enshrouds the Invisible Youth and perceive some general features. We will find that there are some characteristics that they share with the New Youth and some in which they are quite different. What they share are the products of a common generational experience; what they do not share are the products of a common class experience.

One thing that both groups share is a non-experience—non-experience of the Great Depression.

Among the New Youth, this non-experience of the Depression often takes the form of a lack of interest in the material aspirations and needs of ordinary people. Among the Invisible Youth, who generally have had a harder time of things, it takes a different form, one which is familiar to older trade unionists—a lack of identification with, and appreciation for, the past struggles and achievements of the labor movement.

These struggles and achievements were won before the young worker entered the labor market and he cannot see how his life was transformed by his union. For him, the union is simply an instrument for winning periodic wage hikes and even in this he may feel it is not doing a good enough job.

There is some evidence of a growing resentment among young workers, a feeling that they are being left out of the "affluent society." While not caught in the extremes of poverty, they feel the pressure of all the expenses that are involved in beginning a family. They feel the pinch of inflation, they have a hard time finding a home they can afford, they have no savings to fall back on in an emergency, etc.

All of this breeds a restlessness, a fear of becoming marginal to "the action," that I suspect is behind the recent tendency of many young workers to vote down contracts negotiated by their union leaders.

THIS SAME FEAR of being left behind while others are "making it" also accounts for why young workers appeared to be especially vulnerable to the demagoguery of George Wallace during the 1968 election campaign. Wallace articulated the belief of a considerable minority of less-than-securely-affluent working people that they were being made to bear the burden of financing a war on poverty and improving conditions for Negroes while their own needs were being ignored.

Whether or not this belief was grounded in fact, it is true that without sufficiently massive government programs in the fields of job creation, housing, education, health care, etc., initial efforts to alleviate poverty can touch off a scramble between the have-nots and the have-littles over scarce resources. Thus the votes that Wallace picked up from young workers cannot be attributed to racism pure and simple. They must also be seen, at least in part, as an expression of rebellion—a misguided rebellion, to be sure—against the circumstances of relative economic insecurity.

This is something the New Youth find hard to understand. Not having experienced economic hardship, they often demonstrate a cavalier insensitivity to the material aspirations of others, including the Invisible Youth. (With all the talk about the "generation gap," we are apt to forget that there are gaps within generations as well as between them.)

Similarly, it is noteworthy that many New Leftists who have joined community organizing projects among the black and white poor have not focused primarily on economic reform. Rather their goal, for the poor, has been greater "participation in the decision-making process."

Very often, the young activists seem blind to the fact that the poor are really more interested in escaping from poverty than in joining committees and experiencing the dubious pleasure of endless meetings and discussions. They are more interested in changing their economic status than in overcoming the "powerlessness" that the young radicals insist is the root of their problem.

Craft Skills Training:

Unions Extend Opportunities In Ghettos for Under-Employed

ORGANIZED LABOR'S drive to bring minority group youths into skilled crafts has moved beyond apprenticeship recruitment in 53 cities to new construction opportunities for ghetto residents, said Robert M. McGlotten of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

The new Model Cities program is one source of such jobs, he said, but has little funding. He said that certain construction unions are "considering sponsoring their own low-cost housing programs and hooking up training programs" under their Model Cities guidelines that allow substantial employment from within the construction area.

He said that under the unions' guidelines, three types of workers can be brought into jobs: high school drop-outs and hard-core unemployed with "no experience in the construction industry;" lower-skilled workers who need advanced training to get better jobs; and "journeymen who might need a little bit of brushing up" to handle new methods and techniques of construction.

McGlotten said this approach has a practical aspect, since housing is a "simpler form of construction" where workers can gain experience and move on to more complex commercial and industrial construction. He appeared on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual radio network.

THE RECORD SHOWS "growing activity by many international unions, not only in individual Apprenticeship Outreach programs in the communities," but in "Job Corps centers and the like, to train and to help place hard-core unemployed, who are mainly from the minority community," he said.

New construction methods and techniques are constantly raising skill and knowledge requirements, he said. The thrust of the effort to bring more minority workers into jobs is not to lower journeyman standards, he noted, but to help the youngsters start out with better backgrounds and a better chance of making the grade.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IN 1937 THE U.S. SUPREME COURT held the Wagner Labor Relations Act constitutional and, despite changes made in basic law in 1947 and 1959, the right to organize and bargain collectively remains national labor policy.

Despite this "right," though, there are millions of Americans in the labor force who have no access to collective bargaining machinery—deprived of the legal protections of the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Here is the picture:

There are almost 80 million in the civilian labor force today but less than 30 percent are currently organized.

The 80 million include self-employed, employes in private households, family employes, supervisors, management and other unlikely candidates for trade unionism.

Aside from these there are huge segments in our economic structure that are excluded from our national labor policy.

It is difficult to set precise figures, but there are some 9 million state, county and municipal employes, including teachers, more than 3 million farm workers, and at least 500,000 employes of private, voluntary groups.

In addition, there are about 3 million federal workers, who, since Pres. Kennedy's 1962 Executive Order, do have a procedure for determining union representation but no solid law that makes collective bargaining either formalized or secure.

Federal employe unions are pressing for legislation which would give them a law and it is an issue before the 91st Congress.

Among public employes and farm workers there is widespread frustration and unrest. There seems little question that millions of them want union representation but, deprived of the protection of national labor policy, they get collective bargaining only when they have the muscle to enforce their demands.

When the Wagner Act was passed by Congress in 1935, one of the prices was that farm workers had to be excluded to win the vote of the farm bloc. The expectation was that within a year or two, at the most, the second class status of farm workers would become so apparent that they too would be brought under the law.

However, the farm workers were so weak organizationally and the growers and conservative farm organizations so strong, this did not materialize.

Only today, when farm workers have the entire trade union movement and millions of others behind them, are they set to fight for what should be a routine right—protection of the labor relations law.

THOSE WHO OPPOSE placing them under the labor relations law may offer many varied and frequently fanciful explanations, but beneath is a basic opposition to trade unionism and a preference for the law of the jungle.

Employes of state and city governments, including teachers and transit workers, are faced with a campaign to curb their legitimate rights to collective bargaining, but this drive differs from the one faced by farm workers.

Many of the 50 states either have passed, or have pending, bills seeking to frustrate the entire collective bargaining process in the public sector.

Objective observers of the labor relations scene, such as arbitrator Theodore Kheel, see extreme danger in such legislation. He says that the real problems and legitimate grievances of public employes will not be met by narrowing the collective bargaining scope.

In scores of other public employe bargaining areas, workers are blatantly being denied any rights to unionism.

A prime issue this year, in Washington and throughout the country, is how long millions of American workers are going to be denied the rights and protections spelled out in national labor policy 34 years ago.

RECRUITMENT OF APPRENTICES and construction job opportunities for ghetto residents are the dual thrust of organized labor's drive to bring more minority group youngsters into skilled crafts, AFL-CIO civil rights representative Robert M. McGlotten, center, told William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press on Labor News Conference. The public affairs program is heard Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

OLD SLAVE MART MUSEUM, a Charleston, S.C., tourist attraction, is picketed by striking hospital workers to dramatize their demand for union recognition and improved wages at Charleston Medical College Hospital and Charleston County Hospital. The pickets are members of Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. More than 180 of the 600 strikers have been arrested in the dispute.

180 Pickets Arrested:

Negro Leaders Swell Support Of Striking Hospital Workers

Charleston, S.C.—The nation's top civil rights leaders, including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, have joined with five elected Negro officials to enlist support for 600 black hospital workers on strike here for "union and human rights."

They issued a statement giving full backing to the strikers, who earn as little as $1.30 an hour.

"The fact that these workers . . . should be compelled to strike for the simple right to have a union tells much about what is wrong with America today," the statement declared.

Signers, besides Randolph, included Mrs. Coretta Scott King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and honorary chairman of the National Organizing Committee of Hospital and Nursing Home Employes set up by the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union whose Local 1199B represents the striking hospital workers.

Others are Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP; Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League; Roy Innis, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality; Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Dorothy I. Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women; and George A. Wiley, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization.

The elected officials who joined in the statement are Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.), Rep. John M. Conyers (D-Mich.), Mayor Richard G. Hatcher of Gary, Ind., Mayor Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland and Julian Bond, member of the Georgia House of Representatives.

Their statement noted that "tensions are mounting" in Charleston and recalled that "the right of workers to be represented by a union is precisely the same issue that led to tragedy in Memphis last year."

They called on South Carolina Gov. Robert E. McNair and officials of the two struck hospitals "to grant the workers this elementary right as a minimal gesture of justice and humanity."

Meanwhile, as the strike at Medical College Hospital and the County Hospital entered its sixth week, members of Local 1199B carried their story to the public through rallies and marches despite the arrest of more than 180 pickets since the start of the dispute Mar. 20.

On Apr. 21, some 2,000 persons filled Morris Brown AME Church and 1,000 others thronged the streets outside to hear speaker after speaker pledge support of the strikers. Among them were AFL-CIO Civil Rights Rep. E. T. Kehrer and local union officials.

The crowd gave a tumultuous ovation to Mrs. Mary Ann Moultrie, president of Local 1199B, and 11 other strikers who arrived at the rally after spending 11 days in jail. They had been suddenly released on a judge's orders after being held without charges or trial.

The fervor of the rally carried over to a march by 1,000 persons the following day which included a large contingent of black and white ministers, Catholic priests and nuns. The march wound from the Morris Brown church to the hospitals and back.

Hospital administrators so far have refused even to discuss union recognition with the local, maintaining that a state law prohibits state agencies from bargaining with unions.

But high-ranking officials of the state government have themselves voiced concern over the hospitals' labor relations following the revelation that the Medical College had retained a lawyer as a $50-an-hour labor consultant.

The struck hospital was reported to have paid the lawyer, Knox Haynsworth, between $12,000 and $17,000 in recent months for his advice. Haynsworth's firm has represented a number of southern firms which have fought bitterly against unionization of their workers, including Burlington Industries, Deering Milliken, Dan River Mills, Greenwood Mills and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

Retention of the lawyer by the hospitals is "definitely a matter of concern," said State Controller Gen. Henry Mills. "I would think we're going to have to look into it pretty closely," he said.

Contempt Suit Filed Against J. P. Stevens

(Continued from Page 1)

The latest NLRB petition recites specific examples of defiant action at five Stevens plants in North and South Carolina locations and asks that the corporation and six of its supervisors be found in contempt for continuing the illegal conduct that the court ordered them to stop.

The petition requests an order that the company and its supervisors "purge themselves" of contempt by offering nine fired employes "immediate and full reinstatement" to their former positions, with full back pay, and by rescinding a penalty imposed on a tenth employe because of his suspected union activity.

The NLRB petition, filed by the board's general counsel, asserts that supervisors at Stevens plants in Greenville and Rock Hill, S. C., and in Aberdeen, Roanoke Rapids and Wallace, N. C., threatened and punished employes while under court order to stop interfering with or spying on workers for attempting to organize.

On Sept. 1, 1967, the 2nd Circuit ordered Stevens management to "cease and desist" from firing or otherwise discriminating against employes in order to discourage membership in the Textile Workers Union of America. It forbade spying on workers, questioning them, threatening them, changing working conditions to defeat organizational attempts, encouraging or assisting employes to withdraw from the union, or intimidating employes for giving statements to the NLRB in accordance with their lawful rights.

The 1967 order of the court was appealed by Stevens, but the Supreme Court refused to review it and it remained in effect against the company. So did a second order of the same court, entered seven months later. But though Stevens had "notice and knowledge of its terms," the company persisted in defying the two orders through its supervisors, the board asserted. It spelled out the violations:

At Rock Hill, S. C., in December 1967, the Stevens personnel director questioned an employe about the union activities of a fellow-employe; solicited him to report anything he heard about his co-worker's union efforts, and warned that the company would fire all active unionists.

The same supervisor quizzed the second employe about his union activity, threatened him with reprisals, and encouraged him to withdraw from the union.

In February and March of 1968, other named company representatives were accused of discharging two employes for union activity, restricting the movements in the plant of a third worker, warning another employe of the "futility" of his activities for the union, giving a fifth worker a low work rating because of his activities on behalf of TWUA, and soliciting a sixth employe to spy on his fellow workers.

At Roanoke Rapids, N. C., the petition charged that a supervisor questioned an employe previously fired by Stevens and reinstated by court order; demanded that she give up a tape recording she had made on her own time of a notice posted by Stevens on the plant bulletin board, and thereby restrained her in the exercise of her right to engage in protected activities under the law.

The same employe was later given an adverse written personnel report "because of her continued union adherence," the petition charged, and was fired again Mar. 13, 1968, after being harassed and intimidated by other Stevens straw-bosses.

Other unlawful actions, including several firings, were related in the petition. They occurred in five Stevens plants in the Carolinas after the 1967 court order, and again after the 1968 order had been issued.

At the company's White Horse plant in Greenville, S. C., the NLRB said management forced a reinstated employe to quit after giving him three adverse personnel action reports and "was more exacting" of him than of other employes to force his resignation.

Stevens is a major supplier of textile goods to the government. It continues to win contract awards in spite of the fact that four courts have found it guilty of violating the law and NLRB orders. The Supreme Court has twice refused its petitions for further delays.

Complaints against its law-defying conduct have been pressed by TWUA and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council and the federation's 1967 convention urged the government to disqualify firms which persistently violate federal labor law from receiving government contracts.

Labor's Aid Pledged West Virginia Strikers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledged labor's full support for 3,500 striking West Virginia state highway workers and called on all affiliated unions to donate to the strikers' emergency relief fund.

The workers, summarily fired Mar. 11 by Gov. Arch A. Moore, Jr., were "seeking a fundamental American right," Meany said—"the right to be represented by a union of their own choosing." He added:

"Firing these workers, who have loyally and competently served the state of West Virginia, for exercising their rights as free men is a travesty on justice and on the traditions of the state of West Virginia in support of human freedom.

"Seeking to replace them with partisan political supporters is indefensible."

The Republican governor fired State Roads Commission employes when they stopped work in protest against the state's refusal to recognize or deal with their union, the Laborers' District Council of West Virginia.

The union filed suit in federal court at Charleston, accusing Moore of violating their constitutional right to organize into a union. The labor movement rallied the public to their cause at a mass meeting Easter Monday on the State House steps.

Meany, offering to help, said:

"We believe it is not too late to settle this dispute. Therefore this office is prepared to assist in any way possible in achieving that goal.

"The livelihood of these workers, and the reputation of your state for justice, makes the search for a satisfactory solution essential."

Meany told the governor that "the AFL-CIO will do everything within its power to help these 3,500 members" of an affiliated union.

"They have a right to a union," he said, "and they will have the full support of the trade union movement in their efforts to realize that fundamental right."

Meany notified all affiliated unions of the West Virginia strike, and urged them to support the fund set up for the strikers and their families.

"All of organized labor in West Virginia has rallied to their cause," Meany said, "and I urge your active support for these workers in their struggle for basic justice."

Their fight, he said, "is the fight of all public employes, exercising their right to organize into a union and to be represented by that union."

PARTICIPANTS in latest of a series of national legislative conferences sponsored by the Rubber Workers hear from Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) at a luncheon session. Union members from all sections of the nation get a first-hand look at the federal government during the conferences.

Victory for Conservatives:

House Trims Back Education Aid Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

The measure that passed the House authorizes extra pay for teachers who serve in ghetto areas. Dropped was a provision in the committee bill for state and local advisory committees to oversee how funds are spent in low-income areas.

Dropping the committees was a concession to the Southerners who feared that the committees might seek a step up in school desegregation.

The House handily defeated an effort by Southerners to amend the bill to prevent the use of federal funds in busing students in order to achieve racial balance in schools.

As passed by the House, federal aid programs involving allotments for textbooks, library materials and other equipment would be consolidated into a single block grant to states.

However, there was no attempt made to rewrite the aid to education legislation on the floor to change the law's major section, Title I, which provides special aid to 16,000 school districts with concentrations of poor children.

Republicans had attempted to make changes in this program when the bill was in committee and they threatened to take their effort to the floor.

In a letter to all House members at the opening of debate, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller warned that any change in the basic formula of Title I would "jeopardize" critically needed money for education.

Biemiller supported the five-year extension, as the AFL-CIO did in earlier testimony, pointing out that short-term extension prevents effective use of funds and hampers school administrators in making long-range educational plans.

The federation has opposed any consolidation of aid programs into block grants that states could spend for any education programs they wished on grounds "the entire structure of federal support for education" might be destroyed.

Such grants, labor warns, would set educators to competing for already inadequate funds and could hamper the poorest school districts in getting money to meet their needs.

The substitute bill that passed the House was managed by Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.), who in the past has supported Republican moves to substitute block grants for earmarked funds. Her chief lieutenant was Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.), another leader in past moves for block grants.

Rep. Green claimed the bill was "truly bipartisan." But Perkins angrily disagreed. Pounding his fist, he described it as "a Republican bill, and don't you be misled." He warned that Democrats would have to share the blame for its shortcomings if they provided the votes for passage.

The House bill now goes to the Senate, where committee hearings have yet to be scheduled. Liberals in the Senate are expected to wage a strong battle to enact legislation without any block grant provision and a longer than two-year extension.

Rail Signalmen Ratify Pact for 16% Pay Boost

Chicago—Seventy general chairmen of the Signalmen have overwhelmingly ratified a new agreement that provides most of the union's members on the railroads with wage boosts of 16 percent over 18 months.

Signalmen's Pres. C. J. Chamberlain announced the terms of the agreement, which was reached in marathon negotiations that headed off a threatened national rail strike.

Retroactive to July 1, 1968, skill-rated signalmen will receive wage increases of 22 cents an hour plus a 3.5 percent boost following application of the 22 cents; semi-skilled employes will receive a 9 cent boost plus the 3.5 percent.

All employes, skilled and semi-skilled, will receive another 2 percent increase retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969, and an additional 3 percent raise effective next July 1.

Chamberlain said the agreement represents a satisfactory start toward "removing gross inequities that have existed in the pay structure" of the union's skilled members in comparison to rates of pay for similar skills in other industries.

The increases, he said, add up to 16 percent for skilled signalmen over the 18-month period, and 12 percent for semi-skilled members. About 10,000 of the union's 13,000 members in the United States are rated as skilled.

Louisiana Labor Hits Credit Code, Sales Tax

New Orleans—The 14th convention of the Louisiana AFL-CIO was keyed to "building a better Louisiana" and its actions over four days kept to the theme.

The 1,049 delegates representing 180,000 union members—the largest number ever to attend the state federation's annual convention—enacted more than a score of resolutions dealing with state labor and legislative issues.

The convention opposed enactment in Louisiana of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code proposed by the National Conference of Commissioners on grounds it "is not essentially a consumer statute but seeks to compromise consumer and credit interests."

A resolution charged the code permits an "excessive" rate of interest on first mortgages, 10 percent, and "fails to provide adequate protection from unscrupulous businesses."

Another resolution called for enactment of an Industrial Safety Act to set safe standards in industry as a means of reducing the toll of workers who are killed and injured by on-job accidents in Louisiana.

In other areas, the convention opposed any increase in the state's 2-cent sales tax, urged a law to give public employes bargaining rights, supported a state highway safety program and urged state aid for public and non-public schools.

Delegates pledged state labor's "all-out support" of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee "to bring arrogant California grape growers to the bargaining table."

State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie was elected to his 14th consecutive term. Sec.-Treas. E. J. Bourg, Sr., and the federation's two general vice presidents, A. P. Stoddard and Leroy Landry, also were re-elected.

HIGHWAY WORKERS PICKET the Ohio State Highway Dept. headquarters in Columbus in an effort to gain union recognition for the Laborers and Operating Engineers unions. The Joint Organizing Committee of the two unions represents 2,000 department employes, but Ohio Highway Dir. P. E. Masheter has refused to recognize the unions.

Impact of Technogical Advances Studied at Jerusalem Conference

Jerusalem—American trade unionists played a leading role at a world conference on technological changes in industry and their effect on society at large. The week-long conference took place at the Hebrew University here under the sponsorship of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment and its Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Research.

Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, vice chairman of the institute's board, evoked wide comment from British and Israeli delegations as well as American participants with a major address on bargaining in the technological age.

"People need not worry about new advances in labor-saving technology," Siemiller suggested. "The rewards of increased productivity can be distributed not only by means of a higher standard of living but also in more leisure for living. Unions will negotiate for a still shorter workweek, for more three-day weekends, longer vacations and earlier voluntary retirements.

"Collective bargaining between dynamic unions and clear-visioned employer groups will help bridge the transitions in an ever-advancing technology."

All the delegations included employer representatives and university specialists as well as trade unionists.

Social tensions in the United States came in for discussion through papers delivered by Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and James Dumpson, dean of the New York University Social Service School.

Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO, took sharp issue with the paper presented by Dumpson on behalf of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, the Negro sociologist and educator.

Clark declared that he was turning "in desperation" to business and industry to take over the task of promoting the education of Negro youth because, he argued, philanthropy, the church, and other groups had failed.

"Dr. Clark must be desperate, indeed," Van Arsdale observed, "if he wants to deliver Negro growth to segments of society that have never shown much concern for education, Negro or white, and at the same time dismiss with disdain the labor movement that has done the most for public education and the welfare of all disadvantaged groups—white, Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican or what have you."

Bertram Powers, president of New York's Typographical Union Local 6, chaired one of the conference seminars. Chairman of another session was Elmer T. Klassen, Deputy Postmaster General and former president of the American Can Co., who is board chairman of the Institute of Collective Bargaining.

Among other American participants were David G. Moore, dean of the Cornell University School of Industrial & Labor Relations; Theodore W. Kheel, the noted mediator; Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore and Research Dir. Vernon Jirikowic of the Machinists; Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization; Jack Townsend of New York's Hotel Service Local 15; Gordon Cole, editor of the Machinist.

Histadrut, Israel's labor federation, joined the government in welcoming the delegates at a number of formal and informal receptions. Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek gave the final official farewells at a reception at the Israel Museum.

Van Arsdale Feted By Israeli Institute

Haifa, Israel—Technion, Israel's school of science and engineering, paid tribute to Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO for his role in enlisting the aid of the New York electrical industry in developing the institution.

Van Arsdale was honored at a dinner here while in Israel for the Intl. Conference on Technological Change. In his acknowledgement, he hailed the accomplishments of the school and of Israel itself, declaring:

"We have seen with our own eyes what a labor-minded society has achieved despite the hostility of neighbors on every border, despite the enormous costs involved in its defense."

City Prepares to Sue 2 Tucson Newspapers

Tucson, Ariz.—The city of Tucson is lining up with nine business firms in a suit to recover anti-trust damages from the city's two newspapers.

The City council voted to join in the federal court action after studying a report by City Atty. Dino DeConcini on the legal aspects of the city's display advertising in the two dailies. An estimated $25,000 to $30,000 in ads is involved.

Defendants are the Star Publishing Co., Citizen Publishing Co., Tucson Newspapers, Inc., and William A. Small, Jr., who runs the business departments of the newspapers. Small is publisher of the Citizen.

The plaintiffs charge them with conspiring to restrain and monopolize interstate trade and commerce by the way in which they sold the advertising.

The move to recover damages goes back to the sale of the Star to the Citizen in January 1965. Under that operation the newspapers joined to set advertising and subscription rates and to pool profits.

The Justice Dept. filed suit under the Clayton and Sherman Antitrust Acts. The combine was found guilty in U.S. District court of violating both laws. Under the Clayton Act, the court ordered that the Star, a morning publication, be reestablished as an independent operation. Under the Sherman Act, it found violations of curbs of monopolies and of restraint of trade.

Only the Sherman Act ruling was appealed. On Mar. 10, the U.S. Supreme Court in a landmark decision found the defendants guilty "beyond the preadventure of doubt" of illegal restraints on trade and of monopolies.

The city and the other plaintiffs in the new suit are seeking three times the damages they alleged they suffered.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress to exempt the Tucson agreement and similar consolidations from antitrust prosecution.

The Newspaper Guild, the Typographical Union and other newspaper unions, backed by the AFL-CIO, have opposed the measure on grounds that it would help destroy competing newspapers and ease the way to local monopolies.

The unions have called instead for a law to require that a truly failing paper be offered at a fair market price to a purchaser committed to continuing independent publication before it could be sold or merged with a competitor.

Meany Says Not Enough:

Nixon Tax Proposals Fall Short of Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

ury to take another six months to figure out how to plug up loopholes." And, he added, "we regret the President's proposal to open yet new tax credit loopholes. America has really had enough of tax gimmickry."

The President said repeal of the investment tax credit would permit the 10 percent tax surcharge to be dropped to 5 percent next January, and possibly allow its termination by June, 1970.

If the surtax is necessary, Meany said, the rate should be higher for profit-laden corporations than for individuals.

"On balance," Meany observed, "the President's message means he has come a long way. But he has just not come far enough."

Influential members of Congress, including House Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, also indicated their disappointment that the Administration did not tackle many of the major loopholes which have enabled wealthy individuals and corporations to escape taxation.

Mills bluntly asked Treasury Under Sec. Charles E. Walker "how we can explain to taxpayers" that nothing is being done about such loopholes as the capital gains tax exclusion, tax-exempt bonds and other preferential treatment.

When Walker replied that these matters were still under study, Mills retorted, "There is a momentum to change the tax laws. I want to act while that momentum exists. . . . Quite frankly, I want to do something head-on in all these areas."

And the committee's senior Republican member, Rep. John W. Byrnes (Wis.), added, "I share the concern of the chairman."

Nixon proposed these major changes in the tax laws:

- The 7 percent investment tax credit would be allowed only for orders placed before Apr. 21, the date of the President's message. It could not be claimed for any future purchases.
- Some income now excluded from taxation would be subject to income tax, but the Treasury Dept. formula does not apply to capital gains income or tax-free bond interest—the two biggest loopholes. It partially covers four smaller loopholes, in this manner:

If a person has income of more than $10,000 from the four tax-exempt sources and if this exceeds the amount of his income subject to taxation, then the excess becomes taxable. Thus a person with $60,000 from the specified tax-exempt sources and $50,000 subject to tax would have to pay income taxes on $55,000 instead of the present $50,000.

Even that wouldn't go fully in effect until 1971 and there would be a five-year carry-over provision which would enable excess tax-free income from one year to be applied to reduce taxes in future years.

- Deductions claimed by taxpayers with large amounts of tax-free income would be reduced sharply. If only 20 percent of a person's income were taxable, only 20 percent of his itemized deductions could be applied to reduce his taxable income. This is a major reform, urged by the AFL-CIO, which would bring in $500 million more a year to the Treasury.
- A special formula would remove from the tax rolls some 2 million families at or below the poverty level and reduce the tax on persons just a bit above poverty income. It would help single persons earning up to $3,300 and a family of eight earning less than $6,100.
- Corporations which currently split into hundreds of subsidiaries to benefit from tax provisions aimed at helping small business would gradually lose the tax benefits of this device.
- Tax deductions for moving expenses involved in changing jobs would be liberalized to include some indirect costs.

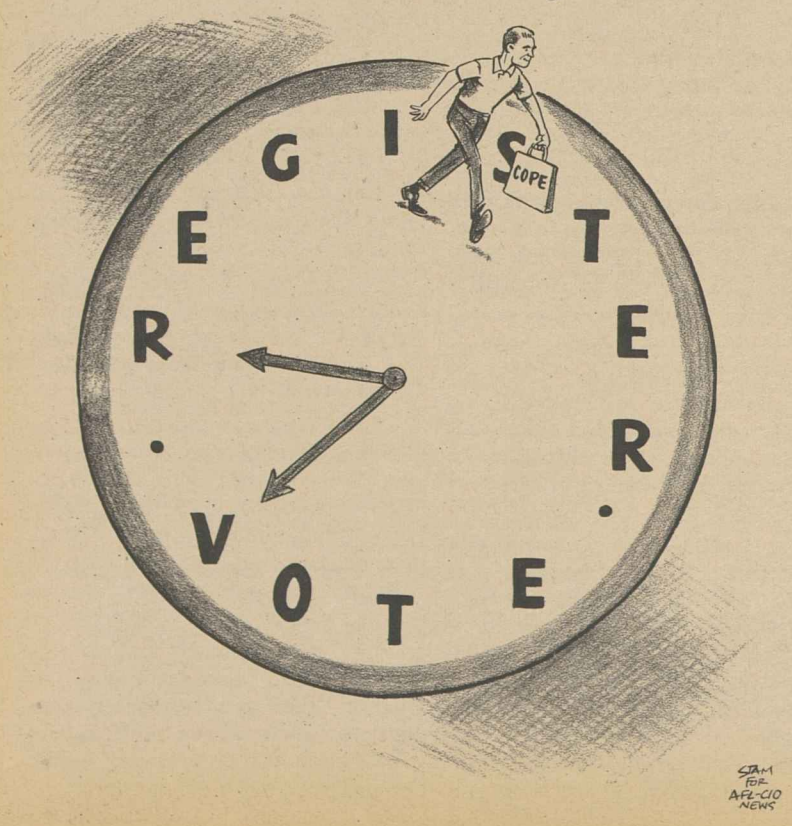
Overall, the Treasury Dept. said, the amount of revenue gained and lost will roughly balance out. The purpose, as Nixon put it in his message to Congress, is to "lighten the burden on those who pay too much and increase the taxes of those who pay too little."

The biggest loophole-closer in the President's proposal—ending the investment tax credit—appeared to have been a last-minute addition to the tax reform package.

Just eight days before Nixon proposed its repeal, his conservative chief economic adviser, Dr. Arthur F. Burns, indicated in a television interview that the Administration wasn't planning any change in the investment tax credit.

The lure of the additional revenue that would be generated—more than $3 billion when fully effective—apparently turned the tide. It enabled Nixon to promise reduction of the surtax starting next January and suggest, if not pledge, its elimination by mid-1970.

Round-the-Clock Job



ANNUAL AWARD of the League for Industrial Democracy is presented to former Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey by Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, LID vice president, second from right, during the league's annual conference in New York. At left is Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and at right is Tom Kahn, LID's executive secretary.

Tribute to Humphrey Cites Leadership Role

New York—More than 800 leaders in American life gathered here to honor former Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey for "20 years of leadership in the struggles for civil rights, social justice and economic democracy."

The occasion was the presentation to Humphrey of the annual award of the League for Industrial Democracy at a luncheon in connection with the league's 64th annual conference.

The league is a non-partisan, private organization of trade unionists, civil rights leaders and writers which defines its purpose as "education for increasing democracy in our economic, political and cultural life."

Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers, a league vice president, presented the award by reading its citation, which he said summed up Humphrey's life. The citation in part read:

"When it was unpopular to espouse the cause of racial equality, Hubert Humphrey was an eloquent champion of civil rights and integration. . . .

"When it was unfashionable to talk about poverty in this land of plenty, Hubert Humphrey spoke out. . . .

"When it was common for affluent Americans to turn away from the struggles of the labor movement, Hubert Humphrey was a friend of organized workers. . . ."

In a message, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the league for choosing well in saluting "this architect of social progress." He added, "Hubert Humphrey is that rare breed of man who has dreamed of the better tomorrow and fought to achieve it."

Humphrey, in accepting the award, called for strengthening the liberal coalition of labor, civil rights groups and religious leaders that was instrumental in securing civil rights legislation in the early 1960's.

The coalition's work now, he said, must be to press for ending "the insanity of a nuclear arms race" and the enactment of legislation in the areas of jobs, education, welfare and housing.

"The liberal coalition, all of its parts, must begin talking and acting as a movement," Humphrey said, adding: "It means stretching the political impossible and making it possible."

Aaron Henry, chairman of the Mississippi Democratic Party, delivered a testimonial to Humphrey in which he said black people are "still climbing" toward full equality because "he, more than any man I know of, has made the struggle possible."

The conference featured panel discussions, including one on "The Nixon Administration and the Democratic Left." Speakers were Michael Harrington, author and league chairman; Gus Tyler, assistant president, ILGWU, and Donald Peterson, chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic party.

Dudley Takes Post With Church Unit

Tilford E. Dudley has resigned as director of the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau to become national affairs director of the Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ, effective Apr. 28.

The United Church of Christ is a union of Congregational, Evangelical and Reformed churches. Dudley has long been active in the work of its council. His headquarters will be in Washington.

Dudley became head of the Speakers Bureau in 1958. Earlier he served as assistant director of COPE and, before the merger, as assistant director of the CIO Political Action Committee and associate general counsel for the Packinghouse Workers.

Nixon Names Rep. Rumsfeld OEO Director

Pres. Nixon has named Rep. Donald Rumsfeld (R-Ill.) director of the whittled-down Office of Economic Opportunity. He will also serve as a presidential assistant with Cabinet rank and as a member of the President's Urban Affairs Council.

Rumsfeld will be paid $42,500 a year, the same amount he receives as a congressman. The OEO director's post had carried a salary of $30,000.

Nixon said Rumsfeld showed "great courage" in agreeing to relinquish a safe congressional seat to take on the new administrative post. The President added that he expected "no troubles" in securing Senate confirmation for Rumsfeld.

But Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), Democratic national chairman, raised the possibility that Rumsfeld would be questioned "whether he has changed his views and now supports the program."

Democrats pointed out that Rumsfeld had voted against the original Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 that established the war on poverty programs. He also voted against funding the program in 1966.

Rumsfeld, 36, said he was not accepting the post with the "idea of disbanding OEO."

Nixon recently ordered two major OEO programs—the Job Corps and Head Start—transferred to other federal departments.

"I accept these assignments because I believe the Administration will meet the tests of understanding and leadership ahead," he added.

Rumsfeld will succeed Bertrand M. Harding, who has been acting OEO director.

4-26-69

Medical Students Spurn AMA Conservative Line

Chicago—Tradition was defied and precedents shattered when the Student American Medical Association resolved in convention here that present health care systems are "inadequate to meet the needs of society."

The medical students, long dominated by the American Medical Association, took a number of actions that ran counter to AMA policies.

The student doctors, by a vote of 48-7, endorsed prepaid group practice—a growing form of service that the hierarchy of the AMA and some state medical societies have fought.

The association, which met for four days of seminars, symposiums, luncheons and business sessions, had Sen. Edmund Muskie, Democratic candidate for Vice President last year, as keynote speaker.

Other speakers were former Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur J. Cohen, Sen. Fred Harris (D-Okla.); Adam Yarmolinsky of Harvard Law School, and columnist Max Lerner.

The resolution on prepaid group practice noted that, whereas several examples of successful group practice exist in the United States, the student doctors should "support the concept . . . as a model to increase the quality and quantity of health care delivery to all people."

A resolution on fee for service was amended to provide, by a 32-21 vote, that SAMA "go on record as recognizing" that the fee-for-service concept is "not the only utilizable foundation for a system that is to provide the highest quality and availability of medical care possible."

Another resolution was critical of the advertising practices of the drug industry, and acknowledged the right of students to refuse free gifts of doctors' bags and stethoscopes.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 3, 1969 | No. 18

Unions Call on Congress To Save Job Corps Camps

Presidential Direct Vote Plan Gains

A labor-backed constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and choose the President of the United States by direct, popular vote passed its first hurdle in Congress.

The amendment won an impressive 28-6 endorsement from the House Judiciary Committee. Sixteen Democrats and 12 Republicans on the committee supported it; only three Democrats and three Republicans opposed it.

It would:

- Assure the election of the candidates for President and Vice President with the most votes if the winning ticket received at least 40 percent of the votes cast throughout the nation.
- Provide for a runoff election between the two top slates if no candidate received at least 40 percent of the popular vote.

Such an amendment was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he testified before the committee earlier this year.

Meany said all other proposals for "patchwork" electoral reform were unacceptable to the AFL-CIO because they could result in election of a President who received fewer votes than his opponent.

Pres. Nixon had told Congress that his personal preference was for direct, popular election but he thought allocation of electoral votes in proportion to the votes cast in each state would have a better chance of ratification.

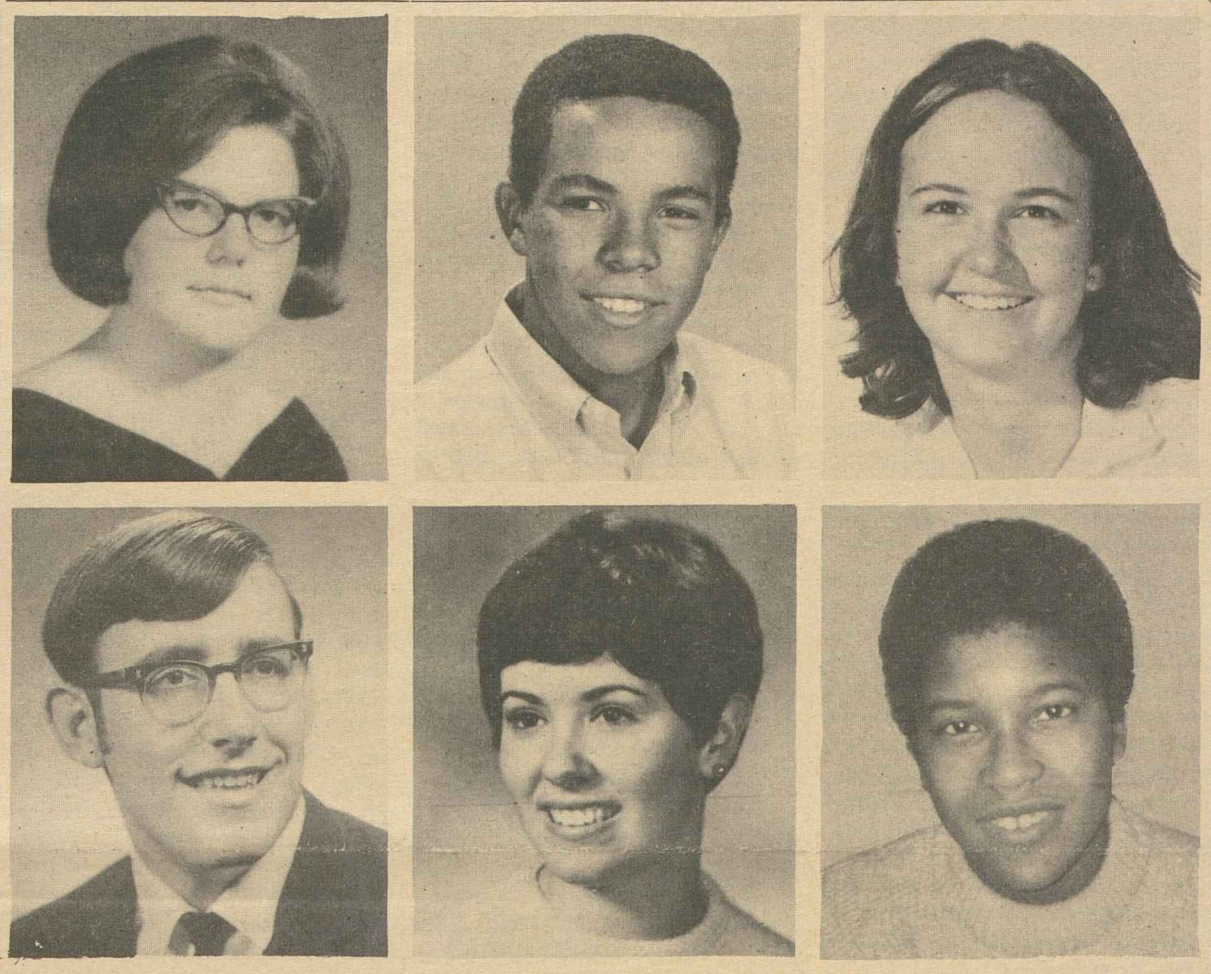
Nixon's Position

He later said, however, that a direct election amendment "will have my enthusiastic support" although he still has "some doubts" as to whether it can be ratified by the required three-fourths of the states.

Meany had told the House committee that "if the proposal for direct popular election cannot be adopted, there is little reason to believe that any other plan can."

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said he was "very confident" the amendment could receive the two-thirds majority needed in the House. The chief Senate sponsor of the amendment, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) said it would be a close decision in the Senate. Both the House and Senate must approve the amendment by a two-thirds vote before it is submitted to the states for ratification.

The House proposal would delay the effective date of the amendment for a year after ratification to give Congress time to set up federal voting machinery. This lessened the likelihood that it would be in effect in time for the 1972 presidential elections.



AFL-CIO SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS for 1969 are, from left, top: Gail L. Griffith, Pasadena, Md.; Harry C. White, Los Angeles; Elizabeth Krane, Washington, D.C.; Larry D. Wayt, Freetown, Ind.; Ronda Covington, Portland, Ore., and Charlotte Y. Mack, Chicago.

Extension of Anti-Poverty Drive Asked

By Duane Emme

An Administration plan to slash the Job Corps "will cost much more in the long run in crime, drug addiction and higher welfare costs" than any immediate saving of money, the AFL-CIO warned Congress.

If the cutback goes through, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said, thousands of youths "will lose a chance to learn a trade that will put them on the high road out of poverty."

He and Julius Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, testified before the House Education & Labor Committee against the Nixon Administration plan to "restructure" the Job Corps by closing more than half of its centers.

The committee also got a first-hand look at labor participation in the Job Corps from spokesmen for the Operating Engineers, Carpenters, Painters and the Marine Cooks & Stewards division of the Seafarers.

All of them are conducting training programs in various Job Corps centers and follow through by helping to place the graduates in good-paying jobs or in skilled apprentice training.

Hearings on measures to extend the life of the anti-poverty agency, the Office of Economic Opportunity, are going on in both the House and Senate. The legislation would continue Job Corps appropriations at its 1969 level, $280 million.

When the Administration announced the cutback, claiming it would save $100 million, the hearings became centers of angry opposition to the plan from congressmen, local government and community leaders and anti-poverty groups.

Although Labor Sec. George P. Shultz has appeared before both

(Continued on Page 8)

Haggerty Stresses Urgency:

Trades Press Case For Site Picketing

The need for passage of on-site picketing legislation is "far greater" this year than ever before in its long history before Congress, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. declared.

In testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, he opened labor's drive for a bill to give a union the right to picket a multi-employer construction site if it has a dispute with one of the contractors there. Louis Sherman, BCTD general counsel, presented Haggerty's statement.

The on-site picketing bill has been before Congress ever since 1954 and through the years has drawn an impressive array of bipartisan endorsements, including those of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson.

The AFL-CIO has said the measure is "vitally needed" to give building and construction workers "a right they are entitled to." Committees of Congress have agreed. But widely varying procedural devices have been used to block it from ever coming to a vote on either the Senate or House floor.

Intent of the legislation is to nullify a 1949 National Labor Relations Board ruling, known as the Denver Building Trades Case, which found picketing of a subcontractor at a common construction site to be in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act's ban on secondary boycotts.

This year a measure to accomplish that intent, supported by the building trades, has been introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson,

(Continued on Page 3)

Six Awarded Scholarships By AFL-CIO

Six high school seniors have been awarded AFL-CIO Merit Scholarship, providing up to $6,000 in financial aid during four years of college studies.

Since the program started 11 years ago, the AFL-CIO has awarded 66 scholarships to able, deserving youngsters in every part of the nation.

Federation Pres. George Meany notified the following students of their selection:

Larry D. Wayt, Freetown, Ind.; Charlotte Y. Mack, Chicago; Gail Lynn Griffith, Pasadena, Md.; Elizabeth Krane, Washington, D.C.:

(Continued on Page 7)

18 Trustees Appointed To New Labor Center

The AFL-CIO announced appointment of the 18-member board of trustees of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center established last February by the federation's Executive Council.

The first meeting of the board will be held in Washington on May 16. The center is scheduled to open on Labor Day, 1969. Six of the trustees are public members; 12 will represent labor.

The center, designed to develop trade union leadership through varied educational training programs, will draw its student body initially from full-time union officials and later expand its course offerings to local union officers and ultimately rank-and-file members.

The AFL-CIO created and financed center marks the first time in the history of the American trade union movement that a national labor education center has been established.

Board members from the AFL-CIO are: Pres. George Meany; Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler; Walter G. Davis, director of the Dept. of Education; Peter T. Schoemann, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education and president of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

Public members are: Former

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Panel Asks Nixon To Keep Job Centers Open

A resolution calling upon Pres. Nixon to delay his plan to reduce the Job Corps until Congress acts on a pending bill to extend the Office of Economic Opportunity was approved 10-6 by the Senate Labor Committee.

Introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) with 23 co-sponsors, the resolution goes to the Senate floor, where Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has promised prompt action on it.

A similar resolution in opposition to the Administration's plan to shut down 59 of 113 Job Corps centers has been introduced in the House by Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.) and 44 other congressmen.

The resolutions' sponsors charged the shutdowns would do "irreparable damage" to the lives of 17,000 enrollees.

HOSPITAL MARCHERS in Charleston, S.C., kneel in prayer beside Mrs. Coretta King, center, wife of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The march to the state Medical College Hospital was in support of union recognition for striking hospital workers.

'For Union and Human Rights':

Meany Pledges Labor Aid In Charleston Hospital Strike

The AFL-CIO will "do all in its power" to help Charleston, S. C., hospital workers win their strike for decent wages and fair working conditions, Pres. George Meany said in a statement pledging labor support.

"We are confident," Meany said, "that with the kind of unity . . . demonstrated in Charleston, the effort to achieve the basic economic and human rights of these people must succeed."

His message heartened 600 low-paid workers who have been demonstrating almost daily since Mar. 20 "for union and human rights" at state-owned Medical College Hospital and the locally-operated County Hospital.

Most of the hospital aides and other service workers earned $1.30 an hour—about $600 a year below the federal government's poverty level—and a few earned $1.40.

Their plight brought them assistance from the National Organizing Committee of Hospital & Nursing Home Employes set up by the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, whose Local 1199B represents the striking workers.

Mrs. Coretta Scott King, widow of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., is honorary chairman of the committee. After she addressed a rally of 7,000 persons in Emmanuel AME Church and Fourth Baptist Church in Charleston Apr. 22 the following things happened:

- Mrs. King donned a blue union hat and led 1,500 strikers and sympathizers through downtown streets to the state hospital, where the administrators have refused to meet with the union. The march was peaceful although 1,000 National Guardsmen and more than 100 state troppers and local police stood around and watched.
- Charleston Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard urged college hospital officials to sit down and talk with the union. So did the Charleston County Democratic Executive Committee, which said "the problem is grave" and "indecision can be disastrous."

Some 400 other demonstrators, including high school pupils, pledged to stay in jail until the strikers are given the right to join a union and bargain for a living wage.

Among them were the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, successor of Dr. King as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Pres. Leon Davis of RWDSU Local 1199, New York City, and Vice Pres. Jack Bradford of Local 1199B.

Meany assured the nation that the AFL-CIO "fully supports the struggle of the hospital workers" not only for material benefits but also "for their own dignity and worth as first class citizens in their own community."

The workers are "seeking to accomplish these modest aims by organizing into Local 1199B," said Meany, adding:

"Because they had no other recourse to win union recognition and to bargain collectively, they were compelled to strike. For more than a month now they have marched on the picket lines where they have been joined by their fellow unionists, by civil rights leaders from other parts of the country, and by a growing number of Charleston citizens, white as well as black."

In Washington, two dozen members of Congress urged Pres. Nixon to intervene on behalf of the workers. The situation at Charleston, they said in a joint letter drafted by Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.), is a vivid demonstration of the "hopelessness and helplessness . . . which lead to law violations."

Besides Mrs. King, speakers at the Charleston rally included the Rev. Martin L. King, Sr.; the Rev. Andrew Young of the SCLC; Vice Pres. Doris Turner of RWDSU Local 1199, New York City, and RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps.

"If my husband were alive today," Mrs. King said, "he would be right here with you." While other commitments would keep her out of jail, she said "I will come back."

The nation's top civil rights leaders, including AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, have joined other Negro leaders in enlisting support for the strikers.

Transport Unions Cite Peril of Conglomerates

The rise of the conglomerate corporation poses a "real danger" to U.S. transportation industries, a rail union leader warned the Conference of Transportation Trades at its semi-annual meeting.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks stressed that control of conglomerates is "usually vested in the financial community rather than the transportation industry." Thus, he said, the power to make ultimate decisions lies with men who "have no real background or interest" in transportation.

Therefore there is a real danger that the transportation section of a big catch-all corporation "could be put out of business, not for reasons growing out of the nation's transportation needs but purely for economic advantage," with a "disastrous effect on jobs," he said.

Dennis is chairman of the conference, a grouping of 28 AFL-CIO unions representing about 4.5 million workers in land, sea and air transport.

Other speakers including Rep. Harley O. Staggers (D-W.Va.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, stressed the need for unity in improving the capability of transport services such as maritime and rail.

Frank Heisler of the Machinists reported that air industry unions support a proposal that the Federal Aviation Administration develop one standard of air-worthiness for all commercial plane operations.

Pres. Andrew A. Pettis of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers reported "there is no great shipbuilding program in the offing . . . the Maritime Administration budget is so anemic that it properly belongs over in the poverty program."

Pres. Charles Luna of the United Transportation Union told the delegates that some railroadmen work as long as 32 hours continuously and a limitation on such work shifts is "essential to maintain safety" on the rails.

Reports were made also by Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes and Pres. John M. Elliott of the Transit Union.

Machinists Win Pacts At Two Big Airlines

The Machinists won major contract gains for 10,350 employes of Eastern Airlines and moved to get similar benefits in negotiations with other major airlines.

Eastern mechanics and ground service crewmen voted to accept the new 26-month pact following ratification of a similar two-year settlement covering 1,100 IAM members on Northeast Airlines. The two agreements were the first in 1969 contract bargaining with U.S. air carriers.

Union negotiators have been meeting separately with managements of eight major airlines in talks that began last year. The talks are being continued on Trans World and Braniff airlines. Negotiations are deadlocked on United, Northwest and Continental airlines, and mediation has been asked for.

More than 1,000 members have been locked out since Jan. 21 on National Airlines, and planes have been maintained mainly by supervisors and strikebreakers.

In Canada, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau stirred a storm by saying he opposes wage parity for Canadian workers—the issue in a strike of 6,350 mechanics and service employes that has grounded Air Canada, federally-owned airline, since Apr. 20.

The Eastern contract will raise mechanics' rates from $4.14 to $5.50 an hour in steps that reach their peak July 1, 1971. Rates for cleaners and laborers rise similarly from $2.87 to $3.77 an hour over the term.

First raises under the new pay schedule will be 41 cents an hour for mechanics, 25 cents for cleaners, all retroactive to Jan. 1.

For the first time on the airlines, the contract provides payment of 6 percent interest on base pay raises for January and February—an innovation proposed by IAM Pres. P. L. Siemiller to speed up the notoriously slow pace of airline negotiations.

Other major features include severance pay for employes who prefer not to move in mergers or plant relocations; an improved cost-of-living escalator clause that may add up to 21 cents an hour to wages; and a 30-minute paid meal period for all afternoon and night-shift workers starting next Jan. 1—in effect, a 37.5-hour week.

Rubber Union Wins 1st Pact At Test Track

Laredo, Tex.—The Rubber Workers won a first contract at the Uniroyal Inc. test track here after a long struggle to get management to the bargaining table.

The struggle ended after a National Labor Relations Board settlement in which the company agreed to pay $6,900 to two workers who were unjustly fired, and to reinstate several others, URW Local 758 said.

The local concluded negotiations on an 18-month contract with wage increases of 30 cents an hour, plus fringe benefits valued at an additional 51 cents.

The URW reported two contract settlements:

- At the Goodyear Aerospace Corp. in Jackson, O., Local 820 negotiated a three-year pact providing wage increases of 20 to 30 cents an hour this year, 15 cents next year and 13 cents more in the final year; improved vacations, and holidays rising to a total of nine; better hospitalization and insurance benefits.
- At Rubber Latex Products Div. of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., in Cuyahoga Falls, O., members of URW Local 263 agreed to wages and benefits totaling 73 cents an hour in a first contract. Besides wage hikes totaling 36 cents an hour over three years, the union won four-hour call-in and reporting pay; eight paid holidays; one to five weeks of paid vacation and other benefits.

Kirkland on Panel For Foundations

Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, has been named to a commission of leaders in various areas of national life who will take part in a study of private foundations.

The commission, composed of 14 members with more to be named later, will try to determine how increasing government involvement in social welfare programs will affect the foundations. It also will consider their tax-exempt status.

Peter G. Peterson, board chairman of Bell & Howell Co., set up the commission at the urging of John D. Rockefeller III and other philantrophists.

Union Victor In Landmark California Vote

Los Angeles—Superior Court clerks voted nearly 5 to 1 for an AFL-CIO affiliate here in California's first election under employe relations machinery in the public sector.

The ballot was the first resulting from some 70 petitions pitting AFL-CIO unions against unaffiliated associations for representation of 60,000 Los Angeles county workers.

Court clerks voted 130 to 27 for State, County & Municipal Employes Council 49 as bargaining agent. The opposition was the Los Angeles County Employes Association.

California law gives public employes the right to organize and establishes that public management must "meet and confer" with employe groups.

But last September Los Angeles county officials adopted a special ordinance formed on the National Labor Relations Act for representation elections and meaningful collective bargaining and grievance procedures.

The legislation followed two years of turmoil in the country, including strikes by social workers and hospital employes.

Next is an election among 2,000 Probation Dept. employes, also matching SCME against the association.

Other large units to be decided involve the Service Employes and building trades unions.

Litton Scored for Plan To Liquidate U.S. Jobs

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has charged that the development of Litton Industries as a conglomerate corporation is directly responsible for the pending liquidation of Royal Typewriter Co. as an American producer and the transfer of its operations to Japan.

In a letter to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee, IUD Pres. I. W. Abel said Litton, which acquired Royal in 1965, recently closed the Springfield, Mo. plant, wiping out 1,000 jobs, and predicted that the Royal unit, employing 2,500 in Hartford, Conn., was doomed.

"I am informed that Litton openly asserts that a new plant it has built in Japan, with an annual capacity of 600,000 typewriters, will soon be the source of Royal typewriters sold in the United States," Abel said.

Abel reminded Mills that the IUD's tax testimony earlier this month had warned that conglomerates offer "special dangers" to job security, community well-being and collective bargaining. What Litton is doing to Royal "dramatically verified" that warning, he said.

"This is the kind of maneuvering that typifies the conglomerates corporation," he charged. "Litton bought Royal Typewriter, not to make typewriters—that was and is incidental—but to use it as a pawn in Litton's only business, making money.

"This is social irresponsibility at its worst," Abel concluded, "and we hope you and your committee will do your utmost to curb it by every possible means."

130 New Jobs Added:

Labor Budget Hiked To Investigate Funds

The Dept. of Labor expects to save some money during the coming fiscal year by leaving jobs of wage-hour investigators unfilled. But it will be spending more—much more than ever before—investigating pension and welfare funds.

If Congress approves the Nixon Administration's revised budget request, the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports will add 130 new employes to the 450 it already has. That's a nearly 30 percent increase, at a time when the word is out to hold the line and cut the budget.

The office is the repository for the 159,000 reports received each year under the Welfare & Pension Plans Disclosure Act and the 51,656 union financial reports required under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

But it's not an increase in record-keeping duties that has prompted the big jump in employes and a nearly $2.5 million increase in the appropriations request.

The added staff will be used for crime-fighting—specifically to try to determine whether any of the crime syndicate's financial manipulations can be traced through employe welfare or pension funds administered jointly by unions and management or by either party.

Most of the added staff will be assigned to work under Justice Dept. supervision as part of interagency task forces being set up in various cities. Pres. Nixon, in his message to Congress on organized crime, referred to the special units as "federal racketeering field offices." They will include specialists from the Internal Revenue Service, the FBI, Bureau of Customs, Securities & Exchange Commission, Post Office and other agencies.

Nixon told Congress that "through large scale target investigations, we believe we can obtain the prosecutions that will imprison the leaders, paralyze the administrators, frighten the street workers and, eventually, paralyze the whole organized crime syndicate in any one particular city."

The President said the crime syndicate "has deeply penetrated broad segments of American life" and added: "It quietly continues to infiltrate and corrupt organized labor."

The role of probing for crime links to pension and welfare funds is somewhat complicated by a provision of the Pension & Welfare Plans Disclosure Act which is intended to rule out "fishing expeditions."

Unless the Labor Dept. has "reason to believe" that there are irregularities in a plan, it is prohibited from initiating investigations on its own. And in any event, the first step it may take is to request a CPA audit of the fund.

In an apparent effort to get around that obstacle, the department plans to step up what it terms "desk audits"—careful scrutiny of reports that are filed to determine whether the information is complete or whether additional facts are necessary.

Some of this has been done on a spot check basis in the past; in the future it apparently will be more frequent.

There was no Labor Dept. announcement of the new project and the President's crime message did not list the Labor Dept. among the federal agencies enlisted in the Justice Dept. effort. But in the Labor Dept. budget summary, the big increase in jobs for the reports office stood out as the largest by far in the department.

18 Trustees Appointed to Studies Center

(Continued from Page 1)

Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz; Theodore Kheel, New York attorney and labor arbitrator; Bayard Rustin, executive director of A. Philip Randolph Institute; former Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur Cohen; former U.S. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.); John R. Coleman, president of Haverford College.

Other labor members on the board are: Paul Hall, president, Seafarers; Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers; I. W. Abel, president, Steelworkers; Paul Jennings, president, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Frederick O'Neal, president, Actors' Equity; Hunter P. Wharton, president, Operating Engineers; Harry Van Arsdale, president, New York City Central Labor Council; Miles Stanley, president, West Virginia State AFL-CIO.

'Labor' Newspaper Published Bi-Weekly

Labor, the 50-year-old newspaper of the railway unions, has published its last edition as a weekly. Beginning with its May 10 edition, the publication will be published every other week.

The change was voted by the 14 union owners and the paper's board of directors as a means of meeting rising costs and averting an increase in the subscription rates.

Fact Sheet Spurs Drive For Just Tax Legislation

The AFL-CIO intensified its drive for tax justice by supplying 200,000 union activists with the facts on tax reform legislation currently under consideration in Congress.

The fact sheet, prepared by the federation's Dept. of Legislation, is entitled "The Urgent Need for Tax Justice." It summarizes detailed testimony presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the House Ways & Means Committee.

It attacks 13 specific tax loopholes, such as capital gains, oil depletion allowances, tax-free bonds, and hobby farm tax deductions. It also calls for repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit and proposes income tax relief for low- and middle-income taxpayers.

Individual unions and union members are urged to convey their views on tax reform to their congressmen and senators. The pamphlet concludes:

"As Americans, union members seek only a tax system that is based on fairness and justice. The time for beginning long-needed legislative reformations is now."

BRIEFING BY SEN. EDMUND S. MUSKIE, right, highlights a session of 20th annual COPE Legislative Institute for 85 delegates of the Textile Workers Union of America. With Muskie is TWUA Vice Pres. William M. DuChessi, the union's legislative director. The delegates from 17 states also met with congressmen and senators from their home states and were briefed by government and labor officials during the five-day meeting in Washington.

Congress Told On-Site Picketing Vital Need of Building Trades

(Continued from Page 1)

Jr. (D-N.J.), chairman of the subcommittee holding hearings.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz testified before the subcommittee in general support of situs picketing legislation but called for certain "safeguards" in it.

He said the legislation should not permit picketing for an illegal objective, should not conflict with certain state laws, must protect industrial and independent unions, permit contract-enforcing injunctions, and have a seven-day waiting period for situs picketing and a 15-day time limit on it.

Haggerty said there is a "far greater need" for legislation than ever before because "the effects of the Denver Building Trades rules have become even more inequitable" in recent years than they were in the 1950s.

This is so, he pointed out, because employers have seized upon new devices to transform hitherto legal primary picketing at a construction site into illegal picketing under the NLRB's interpretation of the Denver case.

One device singled out is a "reserved gate" which restricts building trades pickets to a gate designated by an employer at a construction site. A second device is limiting picketing only to designated "regular" work hours.

Shultz, the subcommittee's lead-off witness, did not furnish specific details on his version of needed "safeguards" but promised to do so at a later date.

In his testimony, Haggerty said labor welcomes "the addition of the Nixon Administration to the list of the prior administrations which have supported the situs picketing principle."

On the subject of safeguards, he pointed out that the Thompson bill "includes all the safeguards or limitations which the Eisenhower Administration had thought necessary," plus a few additional limitations developed in the years since.

In fact, it was noted that Thompson's bill is drawn from one introduced in 1959 on behalf of Pres. Eisenhower by Senators Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) among others.

The department believes that "the essential safeguards and limitations" to protect the public interest are already in the bill, Haggerty said, "and we trust that this committee . . . after its study of the matter will be the same opinion."

Haggerty said the building trades share the desire expressed by Shultz in his testimony "to put this inflammatory issue behind us."

Shultz was questioned by Thompson, Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and Rep. Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) all of whom asked for more specific details on the "safeguards" he wanted in the bill.

Thompson expressed opposition to revising the Taft-Hartley Act to permit enforcement of contracts by injunctions. He warned this could pave the way to the old system of "government by injunction" in labor disputes.

However, all of the lawmakers withheld full judgment on Shultz' ideas until they are presented in specific terms.

Another witness before the subcommittee was the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which "respectfully" stood by its preference for the status quo. It has opposed the legislation every time it has been up in Congress.

Maritime Trades Urge Revamped Subsidy Plan

Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. to extend subsidies under the nation's merchant marine program to all segments of the U.S. commercial fleet instead of restricting the aid to 14 "favored" companies.

MTD Administrator O. William Moody, Jr., presented the department's position in testimony before the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee.

Moody specifically asked that the section of the maritime bill dealing with ship construction subsidies be broadened to make them available "without discrimination" to the unsubsidized two-thirds of the industry "which has been beyond the reach of this program up to now."

He urged, at the same time, that the measure prohibit the subsidized operators from reaping a "double subsidy" taking both construction and operating subsidies, which had been given them to compete with foreign operators for commercial cargo, and using them instead to compete with unsubsidized U.S. carriers for government cargo.

"We think the order of priorities has been inverted," Moody declared. "We think we should be here today discussing the ways to correct the deficiencies of our 33-year-old maritime program—and that only then should we get down to discussing the dollars that need to be appropriated to get the job done."

Describing the authorization measure as little more than a "status quo" bill, Moody observed:

"Nowhere does it reflect the need for an accelerated program of shipbuilding. Nowhere does it reflect the need for a balanced fleet. Nowhere does it reflect the need for going beyond the favored 14 berth-line operators to make operating and construction differential assistance available to all operators. Nowhere does it reflect any concern for the two-thirds of the industry which is on the brink of obsolescence."

The committee also heard testimony from the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Committee, whose executive director, Hoyt S. Haddock, urged appropriations of $678,275,000 in ship construction funds this year. Haddock based the figure on a survey of U.S.-flag operators' ship construction intentions if sufficient subsidy funds were made available. He said congressional approval of the figure would result in the building of 82 new U.S. ships at an estimated total cost of nearly $1.2 billion.

Paper Handlers Get $41 Raise In Strike Pact

St. Louis—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and St. Louis Globe-Democrat have resumed publication after union paper handlers ended a six-day strike against the Pulitzer Publishing Co.

The Pulitzer company publishes the Post-Dispatch and prints the Globe-Democrat under contract.

In the six-day strike Paper Handlers Local 16 of the Printing Pressmen won increases in salaries and fringe benefits totaling $41 over a 39-month period.

Paper handlers voted 75 to 3 to accept the contract recommended by their negotiator.

The agreement provides for an increase of $15 a week retroactive to Jan. 1; $12.50 a week on Jan. 1, 1970; and $12.50 on Jan. 1, 1971. A seventh holiday, the employe's birthday, was added to the contract.

Coalition Against Progress

IN THE FIRST MAJOR rollcall of the 91st Congress, the conservative coalition in the House has again demonstrated its ability to water down and trim back basic social and economic programs.

The House Education & Labor Committee had voted out a five-year extension of the basic school aid bill for elementary and secondary education. The authorization measure was designed to build long-term stability into the successful program and to allow school administrators to plan future policies keyed to continuing aid funds.

As the bill moved to the floor the Republicans and their Southern Democratic allies reformed their working alliance and rallied the votes to amend the committee measure to a two-year extension with changes in some of the basic program in terms of limited block-grant provisions.

On the key rollcall the coalition came up with 235 votes to 184 for the liberal approach. The battle now shifts to the Senate.

The conservative coalition in the 91st Congress has picked up important new strength in the White House. The Administration strongly backed the reduction to a two-year education bill but offered no major proposals of its own.

The outlook for the 91st Congress, then, is that liberal proposals and programs may emerge from House or Senate committees and face the gauntlet of coalition amendments designed to trim, weaken, water down or perhaps destroy the intent and design of the legislation.

Except for the 89th Congress the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition has been a dominant force for decades. The first test of strength in the 91st Congress indicates it is still with us, hampering the drive for economic and social progress.

The Paycheck Buys Less

THE TIGHT MONEY, high interest rate policies that are being used to "cool" the economy are heating up the cost of living.

The latest Consumer Price Index disclosed that the most important factors in the eight-tenths of 1 percent increase were higher mortgage interest rates and higher prices for used cars.

The theory of higher interest rates was that they would cool the economy by dampening demand for money, including mortgage funds to build and sell new homes.

But the cost of mortgages has led the price rise, jumping 3.5 percent for conventional and VA loans alone and not including FHA-insured loans.

The net effect was to bring workers' purchasing power below the year-ago level despite gains in take-home pay.

Higher interest rates are great for banking and financial institutions; for workers they mean less purchasing power.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, May 3, 1969 No. 18

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations does not accept paid advertising in any of its official publications. No one is authorized to solicit advertising for any publication in the name of the AFL-CIO.

'Nice Going'

A Word Edgewise:

Israel Standing Firm Against Arab Attacks, Soviet Pressure

By John P. Roche

EVERYONE THESE DAYS seems to be mad at the Israelis. For some reason or other, Israel acts as though it had won a war with a group of states intending to eliminate it from the map and refuses, despite all sorts of "great power" pressure, to say "boys will be boys" and return to the status quo before May 1967. Even though it has made them quite unpopular with the United Nations Security Council, the Israelis learned one thing from the Nazi holocaust: they will not sign their own death warrants.

It is obvious in retrospect that Israel made a serious strategic error in June 1967. Instead of stopping when their forces had occupied limited objectives, they should have gone on to Damascus, Cairo, and Amman. This would have given them some negotiating slack, some trading counters. As it stands now, they are asked to give up the improved frontier they won in 1967 in return for rights that they were already entitled to when the war broke out—free passage through the Suez Canal.

What is really quite amusing (though infuriating in Jerusalem) is that Arab leaders such as King Hussein, when they set forth their "moderate" demands, sound as though they were doing Israel a favor. Hussein spoke recently in Boston and sounded like an active candidate for B'nai B'rith's "Man of the Year" award.

In general, Hussein has suggested everywhere he spoke that he and his fellow Arab leaders would allow Israel to return to its pre-war frontiers and in return would do their best to help the Jewish state to overcome its reputation for imperialism.

The United Nations Security Council has behaved throughout the whole Middle Eastern crisis as though Israel's existence were proof of its aggressive intentions and its threat to the peace. The existence of Israel is a threat to the peace, but only because its neighbors have for a generation been determined to destroy it.

It is rather like accusing a man who was mugged of responsibility for the act, of provocation, because he had money in his wallet. The UN has consistently applied a double standard, denouncing Israel for bombing guerrilla bases in Jordan while ignoring the sabotage and terrorism spread by the infiltrators inside Israel.

Let us take a case: the recent rocketing of Elath from the Jordanian town of Aqaba. As anyone who has heard one of these Soviet rockets whoosh into Saigon can testify, they are not children's toys. Rocketing is not comparable, that is, to the angry shots of a solitary sniper.

What precisely does the Security Council want Israel to do when one of its cities is hit from a location in Jordan or Syria or the United Arab Republic? A protest to the Jordanian government will get the standard reply, that unfortunately these guerrillas cannot be controlled by Hussein's forces. Whether Hussein's forces want to control them (as long as they leave him alone) is an open question, but Pres. Nasser has made it clear that he is delighted with the guerrilla "war of liberation."

IN ESSENCE, the Arab states have mounted a split-level assault on Israel. The guerrillas are funded and equipped and sent off to make as much trouble as possible. Israel takes the necessary action to cripple guerrilla operations, which involves bombing the Arab sanctuaries. The Arab states protest to the UN against acts of war. And the Security Council—last time unanimously, with the United States and Britain abstaining—condemns Israel.

All this is done against a background of demands for a "big power" settlement which has recently led to meetings in New York between the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and the United States. If some people did not take it seriously, the presence of the Soviet Union would be humorous; it is like inviting a murderer to help settle the estate of his deceased victim.

Luckily Israel is not dead, but not because the Soviets haven't tried. As I noted above, the rockets that hit Elath were not made in Jordan by desert gnomes. And the missile that hit the Israeli destroyer of the same name was not made in the shadow of the Pyramids.

Realistically there is only one great power action that is worth discussion: a U.S. guarantee of Israel. If this is out of the question because of our present isolationist tendencies, we should at least have the decency to stand aside, keep out of collective efforts to impose a settlement on Israel and encourage this tiny free nation to stand firm in defense of its liberty and survival.

Faculties Duck Responsibility:

Campus Chaos Poses Specter Of New Class of Incompetents

The following is excerpted from "The Case for Professionalism," by Robert Brustein, drama critic for The New Republic and dean of the drama school at Yale University. The article appeared in the April 26, 1969, issue of the magazine.

MAKING AN ANALOGY between democratic political systems and the university structure, students begin by demanding a representative voice in the "decisions that affect our lives," including questions of faculty tenure, curriculum changes, grading, and academic discipline.

As universities begin to grant some of these demands, thus tacitly accepting the analogy, the demands escalate to the point where students are now insisting on a voice in electing the university president, a role in choosing the faculty, and even a place on the board of trustees.

I do not wish to comment here on the validity of individual student demands—certainly a student role in university affairs is both practical and desirable, as long as that role remains advisory.

Nor will I take the time to repeat the familiar litany of admiration for the current student generation—it has, to my mind, already been sufficiently praised, even overpraised, since for all its intrinsic passion, intelligence, and commitment, the proportion of serious, gifted hardworking students remains about what it always was.

I do want, however, to examine the analogy which is now helping to politicize the university, and scholarship itself, because it seems to me full of falsehood.

Clearly it is absurd to identify electoral with educational institutions. To compare the state with the academy is to assume that the primary function of the university is to govern and to rule.

While the relationship between the administration and the faculty does have certain political overtones, the faculty and administration can no more be considered the elected representatives of the student body than the students—who were admitted after voluntary application on a selective and competitive basis—can be considered freeborn citizens of a democratic state: the relationship between teacher and student is strictly tutorial. Thus the faculty member functions not to represent the student's interests in relation to the administration, but rather to communicate knowledge from one who knows to one who doesn't.

That the reasoning behind this analogy has not been more frequently questioned indicates the extent to which some teachers are refusing to exercise their roles as professionals. During a time when all authority is being radically questioned, faculty members are becoming more reluctant to accept the responsibility of their wisdom and experience and are, therefore, often willing to abandon their authoritative position in order to placate the young.

On the one hand, the demand for "relevance" is an effort to make the university undertake the reparations that society should be paying. On the other, it is a form of solipsism, among both black students and white. And such solipsism is a serious threat to that "disinterestedness" that Matthew Arnold claimed to be the legitimate function of the scholar and the critic.

The proper study of mankind becomes contemporary or future man; and the student focuses not on the outside world, past or present, so much as on a parochial corner of his own immediate needs. But this is childish, in addition to being romantic, reflecting as it does the student's unwillingness to examine or conceive a world beyond the self. And here the university seems to be paying a debt not of its own making—a debt incurred in the permissive home and the progressive school, where knowledge was usually of considerably less importance than self-expression.

THE SCHOLASTIC HABITS of childhood and adolescence are now being extended into adulthood. The graduates of the Core course, and courses like it, are concentrating on the development of their "life styles," chafing against restrictions of all kinds (words like "coercion" and "co-option" are the current jargon), and demanding that all courses be geared to their personal requirements and individual interests. The university student is, or should already be, a developed personality, that comes to the academy not to investigate his "life style" but to absorb what knowledge he can, and that he is, therefore, preparing himself, through study, research, and contemplation, to enter the community of professional scholars.

In resisting this notion, some students reveal their desire to maintain the conditions of childhood, to preserve the liberty they enjoyed in their homes and secondary schools, to extend the privileges of a child- and youth-oriented culture into their mature years. They wish to remain amateurs.

That the university needs improvement goes without saying. And students have been very helpful in breaking down its excesses of impersonality and attempting to sever its ties with the military-industrial complex.

But students need improvement too, which they are hardly receiving through all this self-righteous bustle over power. That students should pay so much attention to this activity creates an even more serious problem: the specter of an ignorant, uninformed group of graduates or dropouts who (when they finally leave the academic sanctuary) are incompetent to deal with society's real evils or to function properly in professions they have chosen to enter.

Long Way From Justice:

Goldfinger Cites Inadequacies In Nixon's Tax Reform Plans

THE INCOME TAX REFORM package Pres. Nixon sent to Congress is "a long, long way from tax justice," organized labor's chief economist said.

Nathaniel Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, said the federation's basic three-point "tax justice" program would:

- Eliminate the loopholes of special privilege for wealthy families and corporations.
- Remove the poor from the income tax rolls.
- Reduce the relative tax burden on low- and moderate-income taxpayers, who are now "getting it in the neck."

"I think that the average person in this country would be in favor of that kind of program," Goldfinger asserted, as he was questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, a public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., DST, on the Mutual radio network.

Goldfinger hit the Administration's delay in pressing for immediate curbs on such "key areas of special tax privilege" as capital gains and tax-free interest on state, county and municipal bonds.

He said that with "plenty of good tax economists and tax lawyers in the U.S. Treasury Dept.," and the big store of "detailed knowledge on the subject" that is available, "they should have been able to come up with a full program of tax justice by now."

THE LABOR ECONOMIST emphasized the AFL-CIO's solid opposition to a so-called "value-added" tax. He called it just a "special and very fancy name" for what amounts to a "federal retail sales tax," which is a "most unfair form of taxation."

Goldfinger praised Pres. Nixon's move to repeal the 7 percent investment tax credit, calling it the "worst inflationary device in the economy today." He recalled that organized labor opposed adoption of the loophole in 1962. He pointed out that when investment tax credit repeal becomes fully effective, $3 billion a year will be added to the federal treasury.

Reporters questioning Goldfinger were Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Frank Swoboda of United Press Intl.

By Press Associates, Inc.

AT A TIME when all sorts of "tax reform" proposals are coming before Congress, it might be a good idea for taxpayers to keep clearly in mind the tax loopholes that really matter.

One of the best ways to keep abreast of the real loopholes is to turn to the ecstatic brochures of those who use tax loopholes as come-ons for their tax letters and reports that will make you rich and keep you rich.

The latest is called "The Executive's Wealth Report," to be issued by the Institute for Business Planning, Inc., of New York City.

It's addressed to all those who "are seriously dedicated to the accumulation of large-scale wealth"—the kind of man who wants "something more than a few hundred thousand dollars," won't be satisfied with anything less than millions and the service is guaranteed "to lift you right out of your chair."

The four-page brochure ought to be "must" reading for Chairman Wilbur Mills of the House Ways & Means Committee which is looking into tax reforms. It would lift the committee right out of its collective chair and provide it with a sure guide on what to do about taxes in "our new age of affluence," straight from the horse's mouth.

The brochure, which promises subscribers the kind of "wealth-building information" that only the "very rich have constantly available to them," lists five kinds of help "for amassing large-scale wealth under today's new set of conditions." To begin with:

(1.) Where the big new investment profits lie—They lie, says the brochure, by getting there first, by knowing "every vehicle for getting rich in our new age—whether it's the rich offbeat investments in art, or scotch whiskey, or stud horses—whether it's a new kind of convertible bond that's loaded or stock warrants" with the enormous potential of an industry about to take off.

But just getting there first isn't enough. There's:

(2.) How to use taxes to pyramid wealth. Here it isn't enough simply to save on taxes, you've got to know about "taxwealth multipliers" which are described as a "way of life" for the very rich.

These are such things as investing in a government oil lease, or putting a few thousand dollars into business real estate which can help "create substantial income virtually out of nothing," or buying up cheap land and use tax advantages until the boom comes, or turning regular dividend income from company stock into low-taxed capital gains, "one of the greatest tax benefits ever."

But you've also got to know:

(3.) How to protect your wealth. Tax experts will tell you how to use the Short Term Trust and the Living Trust and how the tax on a large estate can be reduced from 40 percent to 9 percent.

There is more, too.

(4.) How to increase your "executive payroll fortune." This will explain how company executives get their big expenses paid—tax free—how you can get big company loans at 2 percent to build your home and the right kind of option on your own company stock.

And, finally,

(5.) Increasing company wealth. Tips on management strategies bound to increase profits and pour the money in.

The report, says the Institute for Business Planning, obviously is not for the general public nor even for the general run of executives. It's getting ready for 5,000 dedicated charter subscribers at $8 a month.

And just to prove that the tax experts are insatiable and haven't overlooked a bet, the brochure points out that the $8 itself is "a tax deductible expense, of course."

Tax reform is now in the air, yet there is grave danger that a bit of bandaid will be applied to the worst abuses and the really important loopholes forgotten. "The Executive Wealth Report" ought to be a sure guide as to where the real money is and where the real loopholes are.

And, as usual, the average taxpayer foots the bill.

TAX JUSTICE will take a lot more than the reforms Pres. Nixon sent to Congress, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, center, declared on Labor News Conference, as he was questioned by Frank Swoboda, left, of United Press Intl. and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

Key Rollcall Vote on Education Bill

The House on Apr. 28 adopted a labor-opposed amendment to the aid to education bill, cutting the program back from five to two years and giving the states direct control over part of the federal funds.

The amendment was passed, 235-184. Right votes (R) against the amendment were cast by 175 Democrats and 9 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) for the amendment were cast by a coalition of 175 Republicans and 60 Democrats.

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—Absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) W
5. Flowers (D) W
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) W
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) PW
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) W
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Vacancy
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) W
4. Weicker (R) W
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) W

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) W
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) W
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) R
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) W
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) W
8. Stuckey (D) W
9. Landrum (D) W
10. Stephens (D) W

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) PR
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) R
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) R
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Rumsfeld (R) W

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) W
5. Roudebush (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) W
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) A
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Cowger (R) W
4. Snyder (R) W
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) PR
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) W
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Beall (R) W
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Bates (R) A
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) W
7. Riegle (R) W
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) W
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) W
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Vacancy

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) A
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) W

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) W
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) R
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Foreman (R) W

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) W
5. Lowenstein (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. McKneally (R) W
28. Fish (R) W
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) W
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) R
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) PR
17. Koch (D) R
18. Powell (D) R
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) W
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) W
4. Galifianakis (D) W
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) W

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) W
2. Kleppe (R) W

OHIO
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) R
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) W
3. Green (D) W
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) A
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) A
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) W
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) R
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) A
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) PW
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) A
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) W

WYOMING
AL Wold (R) W

Waiting for Back Pay:

Darlington Textile Workers Keep Hopes Alive 13 Years

By Eugene A. Kelly

Darlington, S.C.—What is it worth to a man to wait 13 years for justice?

That was the question that cried for an answer as 400 fired workers at Roger Milliken's big old textile mill here brought their meager records to the Grand Jury room in the new County Court House.

Lawyers for the National Labor Relations Board asked them questions about where they had looked for work, and how much money they had made by picking cotton and babysitting for neighbors or commuting to other mills in the Pee Dee River valley, and beyond.

Not too many of the older workers got other jobs after directors of the Darlington mill, part of the Deering Milliken textile empire voted to dismantle the mill and sell all its equipment to the highest bidder—because its workers voted for the Textile Workers Union of America in an NLRB election in 1956.

But whatever they earned, it will be deducted from whatever amount the corporation is obligated to pay them under a Labor Board order enforced by the courts.

The total could come to $7 million, by TWUA reckoning. Or it could be considerably less as the years drag on and the older workers drop off one by one. But the workers all have a common wish to know "when will we get some money?"

Rayford Carnes, who headed the mill union when it first was organized, is 72 now. He asks bluntly: "To let something like this run for 13 years, would you call that justice?"

Carnes went to work at the Darlington mill in 1936 as a loom fixer. His wife Clara was a mill spinner, and got another job when the mill closed while her husband stayed home to look after their two children.

He never did get another job, though he went everywhere to look. There was a blacklist, and he was on it, like many others who were turned away the minute they mentioned the Darlington mill.

The mill—one of about 45 in the Deering Milliken empire—was the main source of work in Darlington when the employes rebelled against the speedup and the stretch-out of work, and got in touch with the TWUA.

Mill managers passed the word around that Milliken would shut down the plant if the union got in. TWUA won the election regardless, 256-248, and Milliken called his directors to town within a week to decide on suitable punishment.

The vote was unanimously for economic death for all the workers, "innocent" and "guilty" alike. The mill shut down Oct. 13, when everyone but a few top managers was cut off the payroll.

New equipment had been ordered, and crates of unopened looms were on the mill floor when the workers voted. On Dec. 13, 1956, every bit of remaining equipment was auctioned off.

Ever since, the case has been before the NLRB or the courts. The Supreme Court ended the first round of legal battling in January when it refused to review a Court of Appeals ruling upholding an NLRB order.

A copy of the NLRB order was received by former employes in letters from Atlanta, Ga., marked "registered mail, return receipt requested." Each letter had the legend: 10 cents postage due. The order, signed by a Deering Milliken vice president, said:

"We will not discourage membership" in TWUA by "plant closings and discharging our employes. . . ."

"We will not threaten to close down a plant or operation, or blacklist our employes if they select a union. . . .

"We will make whole all the employes who were on our payroll on Oct. 13, 1956, for any loss of pay suffered as a result of our discrimination against them.

"We will, in the event we resume operations at Darlington, S.C., offer reinstatement to all employes who were on our payroll" on the date the plant was closed.

The final payoff may be stalled for months, perhaps years in some cases, while the lawyers haggle over the amount due.

The textile chain followed up its capitulation to the courts by offering jobs in its other plants to some of the aggrieved workers. Two husband-and-wife teams got offers of jobs in widely separated plants, but management told area newspapers this was a "mistake." The couples, it said, would be offered work in the same plant, on the same shift.

One worker voiced skepticism about the final payoff. "I won't believe a bit of it until I see the money in my hand," said H. O'Neal Capps, who had been a tying machine operator 23 years when the mill closed.

Many of those put out of work "are already in the grave," said Capps. "A lot of them had worked there 40 or 45 years when they closed it down, and didn't know how to do anything else."

Union Rep. James Blackwell helped the NLRB round up the names of workers fired 13 years ago, and saw that many of them got to the Court House on time.

The mill, he remembers, "was the town, pretty much. When it closed, most of the workers were over 40 and couldn't get jobs."

Wages were low—from 90 cents to $1.50 an hour—and savings sparse. The union set up a relief kitchen, helped raise money for the destitute, and financed the legal fight against Deering Milliken—first to reverse a state finding that the laid-off workers were not entitled to unemployment compensation, then to make Milliken pay for destroying the jobs of its employes.

Some of the workers are bitter against Milliken. One said, in a soft Carolina accent: "My mother went to work at the mill when she was 9 years old. She had to stand on a box to reach the machine." Then she added:

"We love Darlington, but we don't love Mr. Milliken. He done us a damn shameful deed."

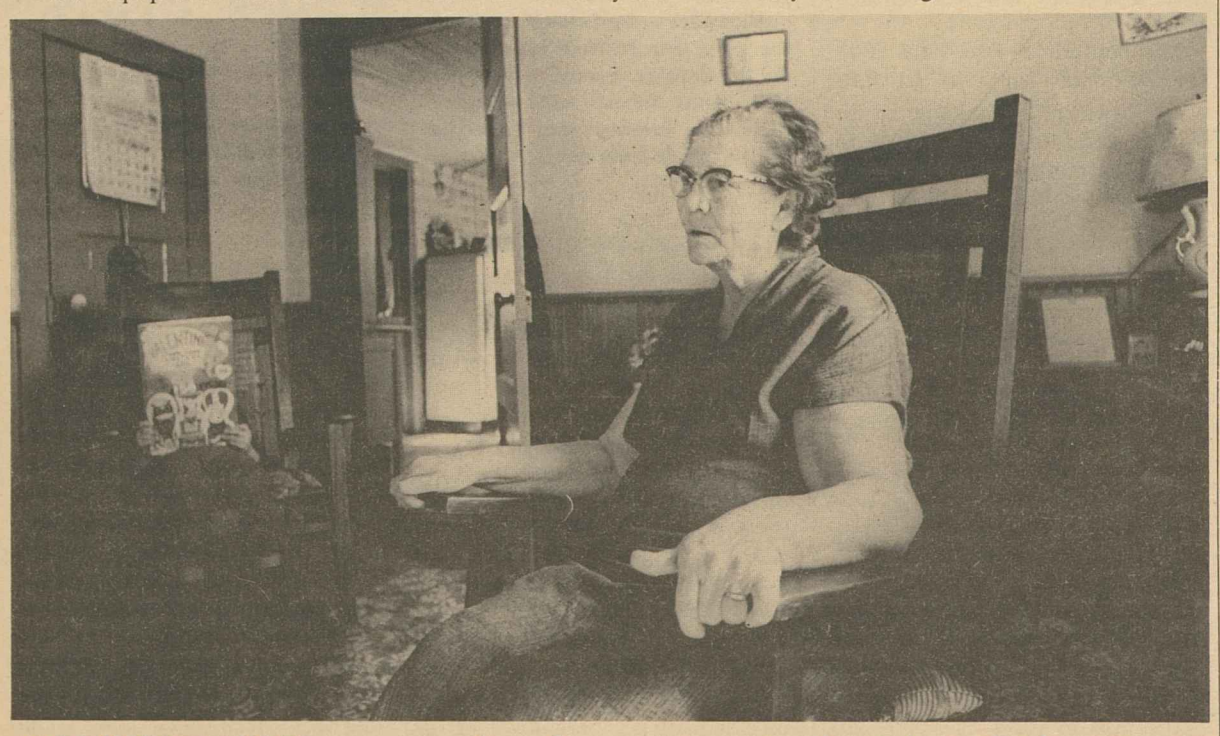
Mrs. Thelma Swann was 15 when she started in the mill. She was 56 when the layoff came, and traveled for miles to find work, with no success. But she has no bitterness in her heart, she said.

When her back pay comes, if it does, she will give 10 percent of it to her church, as she always has, because "God has been good to us."

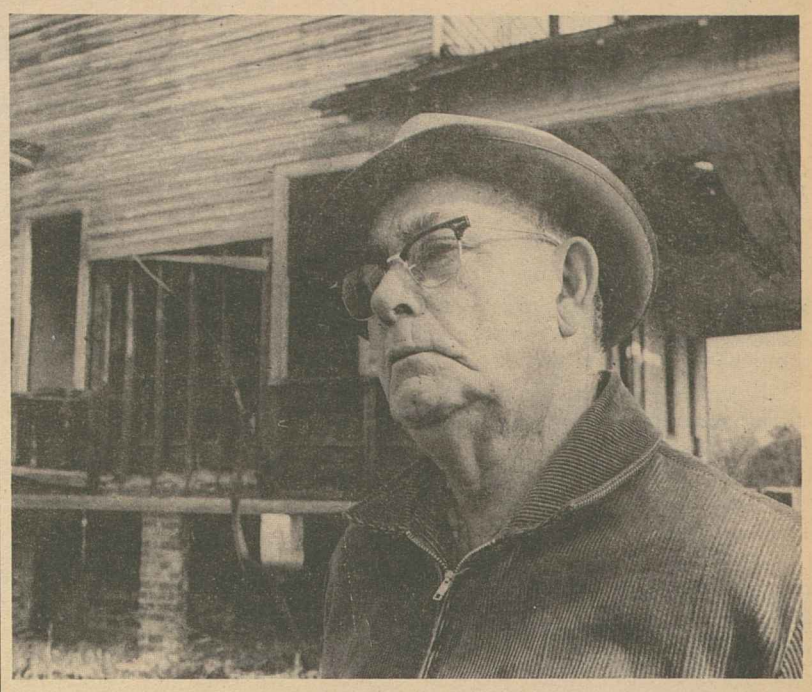
Her son Ray sold his chicken and quail brooders, then his hunting guns, finally his fishing equipment. He despaired of finding another job but eventually, when hope was lowest, got work as an insurance salesman. So did William Johnson, a weaver who was secretary of the stillborn union.

Catherine Jackson Stocker, a widow, babysits for neighbors to help pay for necessities and to feel needed.

Carnes, the former union president, sums up for his fellows: "We do appreciate the great work the union and the NLRB are doing for Darlington. As far as organized labor, this country needs it. I would like to see every plant in the United States organized."



DEERING MILLIKEN management decreed economic execution for Catherine Stocker, 69-year-old widow, and hundreds of other workers at its Darlington, S.C., mill in 1956, when a majority voted for union representation. Unable to get other work, Mrs. Stocker babysits to meet expenses.



DOZIER TUNSTALL, 73, has no regrets over the part he played in bringing a union to the Darlington, S.C., mill of Deering Milliken. Management shut the mill down 13 years ago, now must give backpay by court order to all surviving workers, other jobs to those who can still work.

AFL-CIO Scholarships Awarded to 6 Students

(Continued from Page 1)

Ronda Covington, Portland, Ore., and Harry C. White, Los Angeles.

In his letters to the winners, Meany expressed confidence that their studies will not only further develop their own abilities, but will benefit society as well.

"Since the earliest beginnings," he wrote, "organized labor has supported the establishment and the improvement of our system of universal free public education. The challenges of the world in which we are living are so great that today we feel that free public education should be extended beyond high school to include higher education."

The AFL-CIO looks to the day, he added, "when all people will have the opportunity to develop the fullest measure of their capacity, regardless of their financial status. In the meantime, while striving to achieve this goal, the AFL-CIO is happy to demonstrate its interest in widening educational opportunities through these scholarship awards."

The winning scholars are chosen on the basis of competitive examinations given by the National Merit Scholarship program, in addition to their high school achievements and evaluation of their ability by their high school teachers.

Two winners are chosen from each of three zones into which the country is divided. At least one student from each zone must have a parent who is a member of an AFL-CIO union.

The winners can specialize in any field they wish at the college of their choosing. The amount of the grants is based on the actual costs during the scholarship recipient's college years and his financial needs.

Sketches of the scholars follow:

Larry D. Wayt will graduate in June from Brownstown, Ind., Central High School where he has been a member of the National Honor Society and the Latin and science clubs. He also is a member of the Grace United Methodist Church choir and has performed in several church plays. During the summers, Wayt has worked on local farms. "This work . . . has helped me to realize the value of hard labor," he notes. Wayt plans to major in mechanical engineering at Rose Polytechnic Institute in Terre Haute, Ind. His father, Glen Wayt, is a self-employed equipment operator and his mother, Wilma Wayt, is a member of the Clothing Workers.

Charlotte Mack plans to attend Barnard College in New York City and is considering a career in psychiatry. She will graduate from Chicago's Harlan High School in June. Her current interests are in the "new thinking in politics, 19th century philosphy and West African cultures." She plays the guitar and also played flute in her high school band and in Chicago solo and ensemble competitions. She also sang in a world premier of a jazz Mass by Charles Walker. Charlotte's father, the Rev. James W. Mack, is a minister in the United Church of Christ and her mother is a teacher.

Gail Lynn Griffith attends Pasadena, Md., Northeast High School. She works on her school newspaper and is a reporter for her school on a Baltimore television station. She also plays the flute and has participated in a woodwind quartet, orchestras and her school band. She won the "best actress" award in a one-act play competition and has participated in other theatrical productions. She plans to study at Otterbein College at Westerville, Ohio, to major in French and prepare for a career as an interpreter. Her father, Gordon Griffith, is a member of Carpenters Local 101.

Elizabeth Krane will major in liberal arts at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., with aspirations of a career in the government. Elizabeth will graduate from Washington's Woodrow Wilson High School. Until 1961, she attended school in Brussels, where her father, J. Berman Krane, was with the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions before his death. She has been active in high school dramatics, the yearbook, French clubs, and international club. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret Krane, teaches at Maret School in Washington.

Ronda Covington attends Roosevelt High School in Portland, Ore. She has maintained a high grade average and has participated in numerous school activities while working after school as a waitress in a restaurant. She is a member of the National Honor Society and has held several class offices. Ronda plans to enter Mills College at Oakland, Calif., majoring either in French or English for a career in education. Her father, Eugene Covington, is a member of the Seafarers.

Harry White will graduate in June from John Marshall High School in Los Angeles. He has worked as a camp counselor and in a concession at the Los Angeles Zoo. He has been governor of the California Boys' State and has also represented California at the Boys' Nation in Washington. He plans to major in English at Stanford University that would lead to a career in teaching or law. His father, Harry C. White, is a retired Post Office Dept. employe.

At House Hearings:

Unions Speak Out To Save Job Corps

(Continued from Page 1)

House and Senate committees to explain the plan, he has not stemmed a mounting storm of protests.

Biemiller said that the "ostensible reason" being advanced for closing down 59 centers is to save money, when the basis for establishing the Job Corps was "to save lives."

"If hundreds, or thousands of untrained, poorly-educated youth drift into the stagnant pool of unemployables," he pointed out, "they will cost the nation much more in the long run in crime, drug addiction and higher welfare costs."

A recent study of the Job Corps conducted by pollster Louis Harris showing that its graduates are placed in jobs and receive pay increases "suggests the need for continuing this program at least at its current level," Biemiller said.

The AFL-CIO, Biemiller said, cannot accept as a "substitute" for the closed centers a plan by which the Labor Dept. will establish 30 new, smaller inner-city or near-city training centers for youths.

These small residential centers "with limited or no training facilities," he added, "would simply provide a place away from home on a five-day-a-week basis."

After all, Biemiller noted, one of the important assets of the Job Corps has been that it takes hard-core unemployed youths to centers away from the ghetto atmosphere "to reorient and redirect their lives."

Biemiller emphasized that the AFL-CIO strongly supports extension of OEO as "the central planning, advocacy, coordinating, evaluation and monitoring arm of the President in directing the national war on poverty."

He recalled labor's strong support for the Economic Opportunity Act when it was passed in 1964 and he traced its continuing support for OEO programs such as Head Start, Legal Service, Comprehensive Health Services, Neighborhoods Youth Corps, some 1,000 Community Action agencies and the Job Corps.

"Many poor people have benefited from these programs," he said. "Many others would have received benefits . . . had the OEO been more adequately funded."

Rothman gave the committee a breakdown of the AFL-CIO's participation and assistance in Job Corps; regional anti-poverty programs in Appalachia, New England, the Southwest and other poverty regions, and examples of individual labor leaders' participation in such programs.

The accounting, he said, "is merely intended to reflect the many ways" in which hundreds of union leaders and thousands of members try to help free the poor from poverty.

These were highspots in the testimony from representatives of the four unions:

- Reese Hammond, director of research and education for the Operating Engineers, described the union's program of training heavy equipment operators at Job Corps camps in Montana and Tennessee. He showed a film of training at the Tennessee camp.

"We don't like the cutback and we appeal to you to provide the wisdom, insight and legislative direction to continue the Job Corps conservation centers at current levels," he said.

- Leo Gable, director of apprenticeship and training for the Carpenters, urged Congress and the Administration to delay "indiscriminate" closing of centers pending a thorough study. Four of seven Job Corps centers in which the union is training slum youths in carpentry skills are among those slated for closing.

- A statement submitted by Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters warned that the cutback would "sharply curtail" a program whereby union foreman-instructors train groups of boys in 38 centers. All but 17 of them are marked for closing.

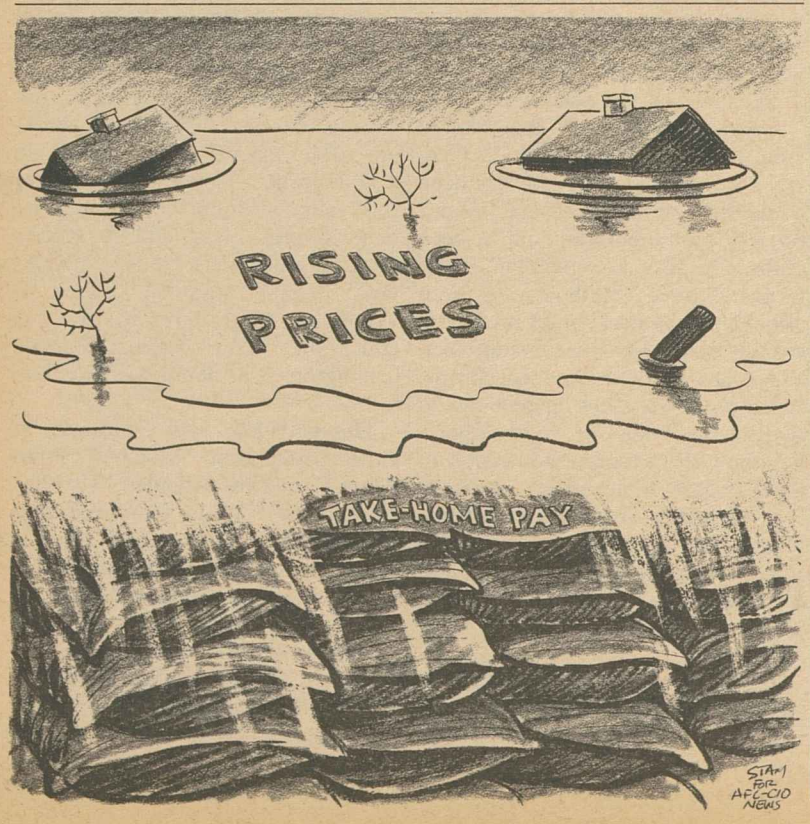
William Duvall, the union's director of apprenticeship, read the statement which emphasized the shutdown would turn a dream into a nightmare "for already disillusioned and forgotten young men."

- Edward Turner, Marine Cooks & Stewards secretary-treasurer, reported on a training program being carried on by the union at Koko Head Job Corps Center in Hawaii, slated for closing.

Nixon's plan, he warned, "would amount to our government breaking a contract with 17,000 young Americans," the number now in the centers which are to be shut down. Any savings, he added, "will never pay for the loss of confidence in our nation by these young people."

When Biemiller and the union representatives completed their testimony, Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins and committee members complimented them on their testimony. "My only regret is that this presentation was not delivered to the entire Congress," Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii), declared.

STRONG OPPOSITION to Pres. Nixon's plan to close more than half of the nation's Job Corps centers was voiced by labor before the House Education & Labor Committee. From left, Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and spokesmen for four unions conducting Job Corps training programs—Leo Gable, Carpenters; Edward Turner, Marine Cooks & Stewards; William Duvall, Painters, and Reese Hammond, Operating Engineers.



Another Goldwater Elected to Congress

Los Angeles—Barry M. Goldwater, Jr., defeated Democrat John K. Van DeKamp in a special election for California's 27th Congressional District seat.

The 30-year-old son of Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R-Ariz.) tallied 64,675 votes to Van DeKamp's 48,933 in unofficial returns. The younger Goldwater succeeds Ed Reinecke, also a Republican, who resigned to accept appointment as lieutenant governor of California.

Sen. Goldwater said his son's election to Congress "gives our family another chance to pay a debt to the country that has done so much for us."

IUE Hits Plan On Promoting Border Plants

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE) has asked Pres. Nixon to immediately investigate the Commerce Dept.'s role in promoting the "twin plant" concept, which the union says tends to cheapen wages and cause unemployment.

Pres. Paul Jennings of the IUE said in his wire to the President that the Commerce Dept. is using taxpayers' money to promote the program of the "Executive Conference on World Trade" to attract U.S. manufacturers to cheap labor sources across the Rio Grande River.

The conference was held at the University of Texas at El Paso.

The "twin plant" scheme is used by U.S. firms to make parts in the United States and have components assembled in Mexico. The products are re-imported into the United States duty-free.

The concept was sharply denounced by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its mid-winter meeting earlier this year, noting that "greedy businessmen" were exploiting Mexican workers for wages as low as 29 cents an hour.

"The U.S. Dept. of Commerce has no business serving as a front for international cheap labor manipulators," Jennings added.

The IUE noted that a number of electrical and electronics plants have already been lured to Mexico by wages and tax concessions by the Mexican government. This has contributed to a loss of 48,000 jobs in the manufacture of radio and television sets and components alone from 1966 to 1968.

Biemiller Asks Tighter Foreign Investment Bar

Congress should tighten, not loosen, restrictions on foreign investment by U.S. corporations, the AFL-CIO declared.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee to reject a resolution calling for an end to existing financial controls.

U.S. private investment abroad is a "serious problem" that is steadily worsening, Biemiller said. It is having a damaging effect "on the balance of payments, international trade and American jobs."

The resolution before the subcommittee is aimed specifically at a year-old program by which the government controls the extent to which U.S. companies may finance operations of their foreign affiliates and the degree to which profits from the affiliates may be used for such purposes.

It calls upon Pres. Nixon "to end such controls at the earliest possible date."

Advocates of the resolution, Biemiller noted, base their case on two principal arguments—that any interference with business is bad, and that the existing control program is not working well.

Replying to the first argument, Biemiller said "the AFL-CIO does not believe that all of the decisions of private business management are necessarily in the best interest of the nation and the American people."

In answer to the second point, he said that, while the program may have deficiencies, "the solution to that problem is not to remove the controls but to improve their operations."

Biemiller's testimony stressed the need for further regulations on the foreign operations of big U.S. firms whose actions serve their own interests but hurt the nation's best interests.

He cited the example of Ford-Philco Co. which is phasing out its manufacture of TV sets in the U.S. to run away to Taiwan for "only one corporate advantage—very low-wage labor." The sets are shipped back to the U.S.; consumers get no cut in prices; U.S. workers are hurt; and the firm reaps big profits.

He described the increasing runaway of U.S. firms to the Mexican side of the border to take advantage of cheap wages and U.S. tariff loopholes to finish products and ship them back into the U.S.—another scheme which takes jobs from Americans and increases profits without benefiting consumers.

Instead of considering a resolution advocating the removal of all restrictions on foreign investments, Biemiller continued, Congress should give attention to a resolution adopted by the 1967 AFL-CIO convention.

It called for restrictions on private foreign investments and an investigation of the export of U.S. capital. It also urged tax policies "to prevent avoidance and evasion of U.S. taxation on profits from foreign investment."

5-3-69

Shultz Rejects Controls for Wages, Prices

Neither wage-price controls nor wage-price guidelines are being considered as steps to combat inflation—and history shows they "haven't worked well" in the past, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz declared.

Appearing on television's "Meet the Press," Shultz said wage-price controls weren't successful during the Korean War.

As for guidelines, he pointed out, they have been tried not only in this country but also in other countries and "they didn't work either" in controlling inflation.

"I don't think there is any point on embarking on things that have a very poor track record," Shultz said, adding:

"I think we should be realistic about our approach to problems like inflation . . . and when something has been tried and found wanting, not to continue to act as though it is a solution to the problem."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 10, 1969 | No. 19

Unemployment Edges Up As Job Growth Levels Off

Drive Opens For $2-Hour Wage Floor

The AFL-CIO opened an "intensive" campaign to raise the minimum wage to $2 an hour, expand coverage and close loopholes in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Sponsoring the legislation are the chairmen of the House and Senate subcommittees that will deal with wage-hour legislation—Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Their bill would bring 13 million additional workers under the law's protection and eliminate the special exemptions and incomplete coverage which have excluded many of the lowest-paid workers.

It will "fully meet the test of our time," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared. He described it as "all-inclusive" and "achievable."

Williams and Dent unveiled their legislative proposals at a meeting in the Capitol attended by presidents and top legislative representatives of a group of AFL-CIO unions with special interest in the wage-hour law.

The same arguments that have been raised against every wage-hour bill since 1938 will be paraded against this bill, Williams said, "but we know we're on solid ground."

Dent stressed that the only way to bring the "working poor" out of poverty and make employment a feasible alternative to welfare is through an increase in the minimum wage.

Both expressed the hope that the Nixon Administration will get behind the effort to update the Fair Labor Standards Act and not throw up roadblocks to congressional action.

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO intends to fight "with all the weapons at our command" for passage of the legislation. "A decent job at a decent wage level is the answer to poverty," he stressed, "and that we intend to achieve in America."

The proposed legislation would:

- Immediately raise the minimum wage for those now covered at the $1.60 level to $2-an-hour.
- Continue the present step-ups for persons brought under the wage-hour law for the first time in 1966 so that they will reach the $2 level on Feb. 1, 1972.
- Eliminate the present $1.30 cutoff for farm workers so that they also will progress to the $2 level.
- Extend coverage to employes of small retail and service establishments, domestic workers and all public employes. These newly-covered workers would start with a wage guarantee of $1.45 an hour as of Feb. 1, 1970, move up to $1.60 one year later, and reach $2 on Feb. 1, 1972.

(Continued on Page 7)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of AFL-CIO meets with Pres. Nixon and members of his Cabinet at the White House for a wide-ranging, 90-minute discussion of national issues. Later in the day AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany met again with the President for further talks.

At 80th Birthday Tribute:

Labor, Civil Rights Coalition Reaffirms Randolph's Goals

By Saul Miller

New York—The labor-civil rights coalition gave A. Philip Randolph an 80th birthday present—a rededication to his goal of "total liberation" of the American Negro.

The leaders of the coalition turned out 1,500 strong in a vivid demonstration of unity and voiced their determination to carry on the work that Randolph had dedicated his life to.

The entire scope of the labor movement was represented, along with the religious faiths, Negro organizations, government leaders and many others. They crowded the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to pay tribute to Randolph and add to the coffers of the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund to finance voter education and registration projects in black communities to strengthen the labor, liberal, Negro alliance.

And at the conclusion they heard Randolph eloquently lay down the principles by which the coalition must continue to be guided:

"We must reject confrontationism, and together reaffirm the necessity for democratic means of political protest.

"We must reject violence and together reaffirm the power and the wisdom of non-violence.

"And we must reject racial separatism and together, with the conviction that one day our nation can cease to be divided within itself, reaffirm our abiding faith in integration."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, reviewing Randolph's accomplishments and the gains in the trade union movement in the battle against discrimination, declared there is "no room for complacency."

Randolph, he pointed out, in founding the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in the face of all-out opposition of the Pullman Co., laid down the basic principle that black workers must be organized and become part of organized labor. Randolph's advice to Negro workers to get into the labor movement and win support for the fight against discrimination was critical to strengthening both the Negro and white worker, Meany said.

The American labor movement has responded to Randolph's leadership, sometimes too slowly, Meany added, but it has come a long way and is determined to wipe out the last vestiges of discrimination with renewed emphasis on job upgrading and training.

Randolph is no longer alone in the struggle as he was in the early

(Continued on Page 3)

Negroes Hit Hardest By Slackening

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment rate in April edged up by one-tenth of 1 per cent for the second straight month to reach 3.5 percent, the Labor Dept. reported. The increased joblessness occurred largely among Negroes, especially women, and the rate for white workers remained unchanged.

Non-farm employment barely rose over the month, posting the smallest increase in 15 months. The civilian labor force, seasonally adjusted, declined slightly.

These and other figures in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly job report indicate a slowing down in the nation's economic growth, Harold Goldstein, BLS deputy commissioner, noted.

He cautioned against interpreting the statistics as pointing to any economic "turnaround" but added, "If the economy remains about level we will begin to accumulate increasing unemployment."

The increase in the jobless rate between March and April is not significant, "but the increase over two months is," Goldstein said.

The number of unemployed persons was 2.5 million in April, down 200,000 from March. But the decline was 115,000 less than usual for the month. Seasonally adjusted, unemployment increased by 225,000 between February and April.

The April unemployment rate for non-white workers reflected a sharp jump over the month from 6 to 6.9 percent. The rate for white

(Continued on Page 6)

Schnitzler To Retire From AFL-CIO Post

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler has announced his intention to retire from that post on June 30.

In a letter to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Schnitzler noted that he had marked his 65th birthday on Jan. 21. Meany has informed the AFL-CIO Executive Council of Schnitzler's decision. The council has the responsibility of filling the vacancy until the next AFL-CIO convention.

A native of New Jersey, Schnitzler is one of the six union leaders who resolved 20 years of labor division and achieved the merger of the AFL and the CIO on Dec. 5, 1955.

He went to work at the age of 10 on a peddler's wagon to help

(Continued on Page 3)

Shultz Asks New Agency, Policies To Govern Farm Labor Relations

The Nixon Administration told Congress that farm workers should have collective bargaining rights—but not by bringing them under the National Labor Relations Act.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz told the Senate Labor subcommittee that a special Farm Labor Relations Board should be established because of the "unique characteristics" of agriculture. It would be made up of "members acquainted with the farm industry" and not be bound by NLRB precedents.

He said farmers need protection against strikes during the harvest season. At the same time, Shultz acknowledged, "the right to strike is basic to collective bargaining" and "an outright ban on strikes in agriculture . . . should not be imposed."

To resolve this apparent contradiction, Shultz advanced a novel Administration proposal which would permit farm employers to avoid a harvest season strike if they agree in advance to accept the recommendations of a fact-finder chosen from a panel appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Besides naming the fact-finders, the Agriculture Dept. would presumably suggest to the President the members of the Farm Labor Relations Board, Shultz indicated.

Pres. Nixon early this year asked Shultz and Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin to come up with a joint recommendation "on the advisability of placing farm workers under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act."

The proposal Shultz presented to the Senate subcommittee, headed by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), emerged from the inter-

(Continued on Page 7)

Braniff Airline Pact Extends IAM Pattern

Dallas, Tex.—Two thousand members of the Machinists have approved a new contract with Braniff Airways providing a top rate of $5.50 an hour in a three-year agreement. The contract is similar to those won recently by the IAM on Eastern and Northeast airlines.

Under the new pact, a mechanic formerly paid at a base rate of $4.14 an hour will have his rate increased to $5.50 by Apr. 1, 1971. Over the same period, cleaners will move from a rate of $2.81 an hour to $3.86.

Braniff agreed to raise wages 10 percent at once, retroactive to Jan. 1 on gross earnings, another 5 percent next Sept. 1, an additional 7.9 percent in 1970, and 6.28 percent more in 1971.

As of May 1, inspectors and lead mechanics, lead cleaners and cleaners got increases adjusting their rates to the industry average. In Hawaii, a rate 10 percent above the regular schedule went into effect.

The contract contains an improved cost-of-living clause that can boost wages by as much as 21 cents an hour. Pension benefits were raised from $3.75 a month per year of service to $6.25, rising to $7 per month, fully company-paid, by next Jan. 1.

Still unsettled are IAM contracts with United, Northwest, Trans World and Continental airlines. Union members are on strike at Air Canada and locked out on National Airlines.

Two court actions are pending in the latter dispute. The union asked the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, to quash an anti-picketing injunction. It asked the U.S. Court for the District of Columbia to order the National Mediation Board to proffer arbitration.

Fire Fighters In Iowa Win Mediation Plan

Des Moines, Iowa—Some 330 striking Des Moines fire fighters returned to their jobs May 3 after winning agreement of the City Council to a mediation proposal.

The men, members of Fire Fighters Local 4, walked off their jobs Apr. 28, when the council refused to discuss proposals on increases in pay and better working conditions.

The fire fighters had earlier unanimously refused demands by the city administration that they return to work despite a National Guard call-up by Iowa Gov. Robert Ray and court penalties of $100 per day against the strikers and $500 a day against the local.

A local court assessed the penalties after granting a Des Moines city request for an injunction against the strike.

Ray first sent 49 Guardsmen into the city to man fire trucks, then called to active duty 10 strikers who were members of the Guard.

The fire fighters voted to strike after months of negotiation and an arbitration effort failed to bring satisfactory resolution of the dispute, and after the City Council refused to discuss the matter further.

Members of the IAFF's international staff helped bring about the mediation agreement.

The union proposed to the council that Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Ia.) be asked to mediate the dispute under a memorandum of agreement setting out the items to be discussed. Among points to be mediated are establishment of a grievance procedure and drafting of an "effective" collective bargaining program, as well as wages.

'It's a Funny Way of Helping!'

Labor Institute Termed Spur to Latin Progress

The American Institute for Free Labor Development has been a major force in support of the Latin American social reform programs envisioned in the Alliance for Progress, AIFLD Exec. Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr., testified.

Doherty told a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee that AIFLD, as "a unique tripartite venture" of U.S. labor and business with financial backing of the Agency for Intl. Development, has helped bring about participation by Latin American workers in the development of their nations through democratic trade unions.

It has provided leadership training, seed money for community development programs, financing for workers' housing and practical assistance in establishing credit unions, co-ops and health clinics, Doherty noted.

The AIFLD is committed to strengthening the free trade union movement, its director told the subcommittee.

The goals of the Alliance for Progress, he quoted, include "fair wages and satisfactory working conditions for all" and "effective systems of labor management relations."

These goals can be accomplished and unions can function effectively, Doherty stressed, only in a society "free of autocratic control either by despotic political parties who pervert the trade union movement . . . by military juntas . . . or by small, self-appointed cliques."

Doherty told the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.) that the AFL-CIO Impact Projects Fund of more than $450,000 has developed several hundred community projects, clinics and co-ops. In Peru, he said, "the first savings and loan association in Latin America run by workers for the benefit of workers" has made more than $4.5 million in loans and now has 11,500 depositors.

Training programs and social projects to improve the condition of Latin America's farm workers—the campesinos—have been held in nearly every country.

AIFLD union leadership training has reached more than 105,000 workers in 21 countries over a seven-year period, Doherty said. In addition, 725 Latin American worker leaders have received 8-to-12 weeks of specialized training at the AIFLD center in the United States and a nine-month university-level program has helped meet the need for trained labor economists.

The work must continue, Doherty urged, because "the best hope for the future of democracy and progress in Latin America lies with the people and their ability to develop their own trade unions, political parties, cooperatives, credit institutions, business enterprises and other human institutions which will form the building blocks of a lasting democratic system."

$339 Million Held Illegally from Pay

Employers during 1968 illegally withheld $339,428,000 from the paychecks of their workers that they did not return to the U.S. Treasury.

This was reported by Sen. John Williams (R-Del.) in making what he called his "15th annual report on the inventory of delinquent taxpayer accounts."

Williams said that the illegally kept withholding taxes in 1968 represent an increase of 32 percent over 1967.

"These monies should be treated as trust funds and the government should not condone these continuous delinquencies, ofttimes the same companies," Williams said.

'Substantial Improvements':

Rail Clerks Draft Contract Program

Chicago—The Railway & Airline Clerks will seek "very substantial improvements" in wages and benefits for the union's 250,000 members on the nation's railroads over the next three years.

BRAC Pres. C. L. Dennis described the negotiating goals after they were approved by 200 delegates to an organizing and collective bargaining conference here.

Topping the list of the union's objectives is a call for three across-the-board pay increases of 12 percent to go into effect on the first days of 1970, 1971 and 1972.

Next in line are proposals for a cost-of-living clause, a longevity pay increase of one cent per hour for each year of continuous employment, and a guaranteed annual wage and job stabilization program.

The union also will ask the carriers to pay 10 cents an hour per employe in each of the three years into a special fund to "modernize the rate structure of the separate crafts or classes covered" by the agreement.

Other conference-approved proposals call for 10 instead of the present seven holidays, vacation improvements to include five weeks after 19 years service instead of the present maximum four weeks after 20 years, and revised health and welfare benefits.

Total Raise of $1.50

Dennis said that the proposals were designed to increase wages at the end of the agreement by over $1.50 an hour per employe. The present average rate for railway clerks is about $3.55 an hour for a 40-hour week.

"The proposals which BRAC is advancing," Dennis declared, "are designed to put American workers back on the road to improvements in the real value of their take-home pay."

Economic damage to living standards caused by a steady increase in the cost of living during recent years "is more than a tragedy, it is a preventable disgrace," he added.

Dennis also suggested that "the railroads can afford most easily to share their fantastic prosperity with the working people who make that corporate prosperity possible."

With rail profits climbing to new record highs, he said, "railway employes will not be satisfied with crumbs from the corporate table."

Summing up, Dennis said, "We are not making exorbitant demands; we are asking for adjustments that, while substantial, are fair and right, and well within the capacity of the carriers to pay."

BRAC's present agreements with the railways were signed on Dec. 28, 1967, with an expiration date of Dec. 31, 1969. Negotiations may start on vacations after May 1, and on other items after Sept. 1.

This is the first time in recent years that all of BRAC's national agreements covering various subjects with the railroads come up for renegotiation at the same time.

The union announced that it will serve notices of its proposals along with a request for negotiations on the managements of the individual railroads "in the near future."

In the pattern of past BRAC negotiations, the individual managements, after preliminary conferences, refer the notices to regional employer negotiating committees and the issues are later bargained on a national basis.

The forthcoming negotiations will mark the first time that BRAC will be bargaining for 35,000 members formerly represented by the Transportation-Communication Employes which merged with BRAC earlier this year.

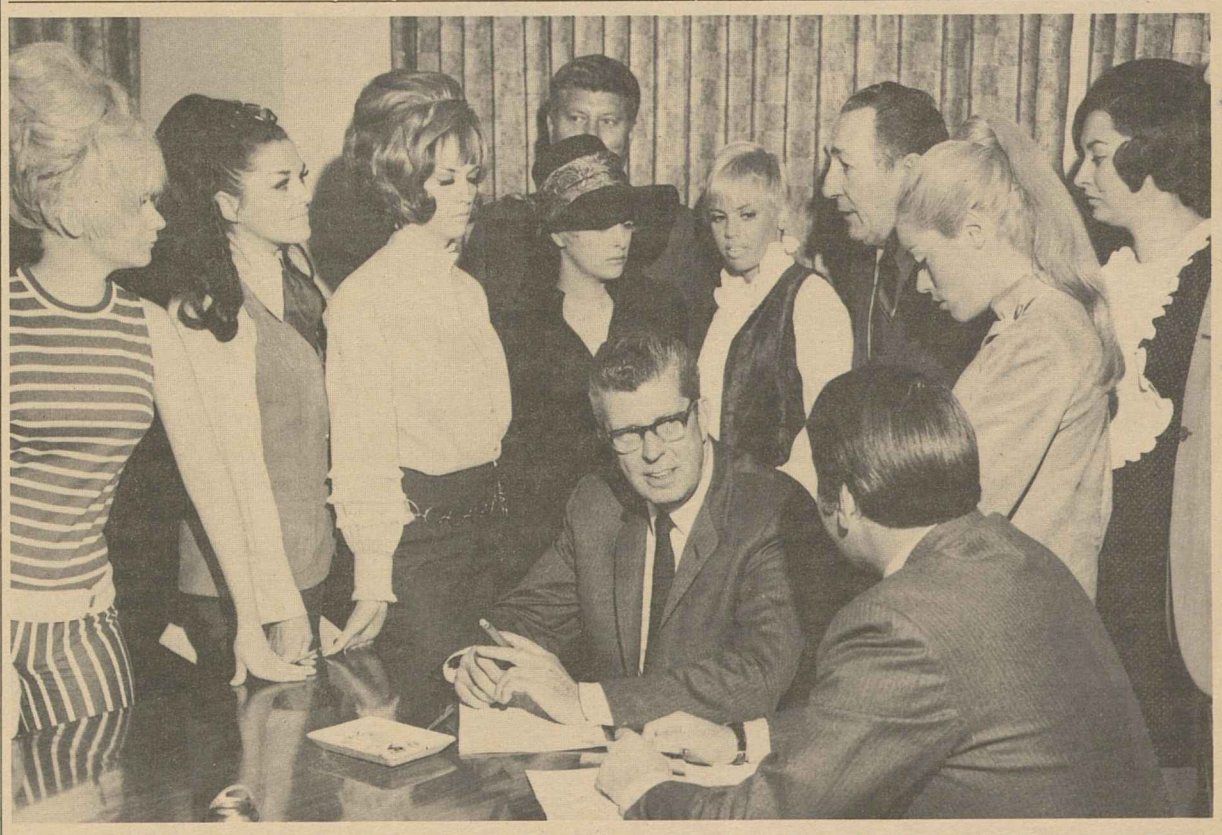
Robert Lowery, head of BRAC's Transportation-Communication Division, participated with Dennis in the formulation and announcement of the contract goals.

Rail Union Issues History Booklet

A 40-page booklet, "Milestones of Progress—A Brief History of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes," is being mailed to the AFL-CIO union's 140,000 members in the United States and Canada.

In introducing the new publication, MWE Pres. Harold C. Crotty said, "In light of the progressively better benefits the union has won for its members over the years, the poor working conditions and low pay of earlier days seem all but incredible."

It is "these dramatic comparisons that stand out most clearly" in tracing the union's 82-year history, he added.



PLAYBOY CLUB BUNNIES confer in Cincinnati with officials of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes to formulate bargaining proposals for a new contract with Playboy Clubs Intl., Inc. Leading the planning session is union Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbach, seated, center. The Bunnies' current agreement with Playboy Clubs expires June 15.

Marks 80th Birthday:

Tribute to Randolph Reaffirms His Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

years, Meany said, and the AFL-CIO and all its affiliates are working to reach all workers at the local level to carry the message of equal rights.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP, following the AFL-CIO president, noted that Meany has worked closely with Randolph and has worked effectively in the civil rights movement and that the AFL-CIO has been the bulwark of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., told the dinner that she had come from Charleston, S.C., where she has been aiding the striking hospital workers and that Charleston has now become a national test of conscience, that the labor civil rights coaltion is a reality here and the battle must be won.

Randolph, she said, had always been a great inspiration to her late husband and a source of encouragement. Randolph gave him advice and counsel, she said, adding, "thank you for myself and Martin Luther King."

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, served as toastmaster and introduced New York Gov. Nelson H. Rockefeller, New York City Mayor John Lindsay, and C. L. Dellums, president of the Sleeping Car Porters succeeding Randolph who retired from the post last year.

Paying tribute also to Randolph were Msgr. Gregory Mooney, for Terence Cardinal Cooke; Dr. John C. Bennett, present, Union Theological Seminary, and Isaiah Minkoff, executive vice chairman, National Community Relations Advisory Council.

The tributes were touching and emotional in spots as speakers recalled earlier days and difficult battles, stressing Randolph's "prophetic vision," his quiet determination, his courage, his inspiration and his lack of personal animosity.

It was all underscored when George Shirley of the Metropolitan Opera sang some of the lyrics of Negro poet Langston Hughes and when "Oh, Freedom" rolled out over the great hall.

In his response, Randolph expressed his gratification at the "fine representation" at the dinner from all areas of American life, cited Rustin's genius for organizing protest marches and spoke of his admiration and affection for Meany as a man who "when he commits himself to a program will work at it and carry it through. He doesn't pretend to be for something when he isn't."

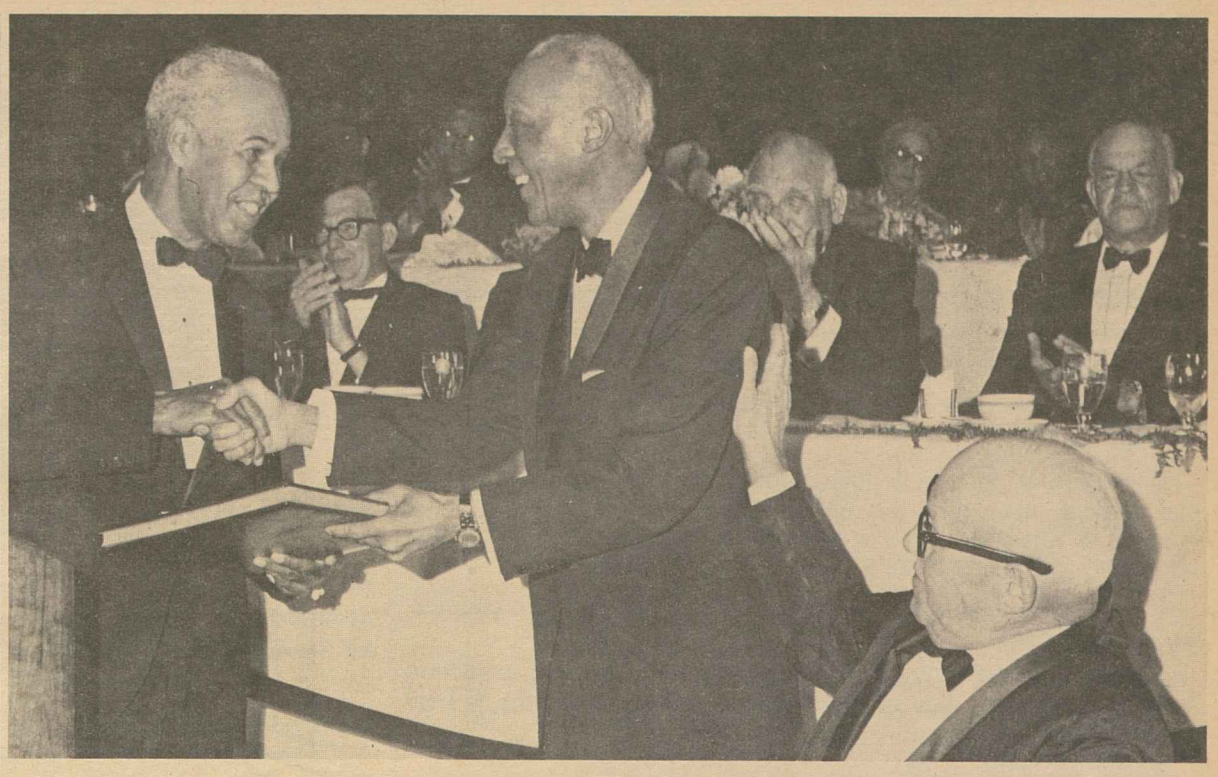
In dedicating himself to the liberation of the Negro, Randolph said, his major endeavor was to establish an alliance between the Negro and the American trade union movement because the Negroes are a working people and the labor movement is the home of the working man and the only haven for the dispossessed.

The struggle of the Negro masses for social and economic equality has "become irrepressible," he observed. But in the continuing struggle "we must have faith that the society, divided by race and class, and subject to profound social pressures, can one day become a nation of equals."

Harlem Youngster Salutes Randolph

New York—The "generation gap" closed on a prolonged wave of applause here when 13-year-old Tom Powell hopped onto a chair to reach the microphones to pay tribute to A. Philip Randolph.

Tom, a member of the A. Philip Randolph Leaders of Tomorrow, a Harlem-based group of youngsters dedicated to carrying on the civil rights struggle, said simply that Randolph was a great man and his group would make sure that his work was carried on.



CLIMAX OF 80TH BIRTHDAY dinner for A. Philip Randolph came when NAACP Exec. Dir. Roy Wilkins paid tribute to Randolph and presented him with a book of letters from American and world leaders. Randolph, noting the numerous tributes and citing his long and close relationship with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, responded with an eloquent plea that the labor-civil rights coalition carry on to win "total liberation" for the American Negro.

West Virginia Unionists Assail Governor for Attack on Stanley

Charleston, W.Va.—State and national labor figures rallied behind West Virginia state AFL-CIO Pres. Miles Stanley and the 3,500 state highway workers whose strike for union recognition has his strong support.

Stanley charged in a White Sulphur Springs speech that the state employes were fired by Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore to perpetuate a political spoils system.

Moore followed with a personal attack on Stanley and suggested that "perhaps the labor movement would do well to consider a change in leadership."

Stanley was for a period an assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and serves as chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council, formed to secure relief for the problems of the poor in mountain areas of the East.

A Committee of Concerned Trade Unionists declared here that the governor's "attempt to inject himself into the internal affairs" of the state AFL-CIO was "another example of the type of high-handed dictatorial tactics he has used in dealing with working people ever since he became governor."

The committee, in a statement, asserted that any question of Stanley's ability to lead the state labor movement is "absurd." It charged that the governor's actions are "those of a man who wants to impose one-man rule" on the state and who hopes to "divert public attention from the main issue—clean up the State Roads Commission, establish job security and union recognition, and end the political jungle that now exists."

Committee members include Pres. James Wilkes and Sec.-Treas. Harry Janney of the state Building & Construction Trades Council, Business Agent Everett Sullivan of the Millwrights, Richard E. Steele and Curtis R. Oliver of the Iron Workers, and Art Gilbert of Machinists Local 656.

Labor, they said, is pledged to "use every honorable means to see that the SRC workers get fair treatment in this struggle to gain recognition and crush the spoils system" in West Virginia.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. called the strike of state road employes "crucially important to the efforts of all public employes to attain justice on the job."

Abel urged members of IUD unions in the state to support the workers in every way, and pledged the full "moral and material support" of IUD and its 5 million members.

In firing state workers who struck in March after being denied union recognition, Abel said Moore acted "in the tradition of the coal and steel barons who ruled the state" half a century ago. Abel called the governor's attack on Stanley a "transparent attempt to divide the labor movement in West Virginia—another discredited tactic which in view of Mr. Stanley's distinguished record is a reflection on the character of the attacker."

The striking road workers are members of the Laborers' District Council. The union filed suit against Moore on a charge of violating the constitutional right of workers to form a union, held a rally on the State House steps, and sent a delegation to picket Moore at the Republican governors' conference in Lexington, Ky.

Mayor's Committee Holds Talks With Charleston Hospital Strikers

Charleston, S.C.—Community leaders sat down at the same table with striking hospital workers here for the first time since Mar. 20, when 600 employes of the state Medical College Hospital and Charleston County Hospital struck for union recognition.

Mayor J. Palmer Gaillard urged hospital officials to sit down and talk with the strikers, and when they declined, named a committee of 10 to meet with the elected leaders of Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Gov. Robert E. McNair (D) declared that the committee has no authority to negotiate, but he sent an observer to the meeting.

The committee includes bankers, merchants, church leaders and a local civil rights advocate. The results of its deliberations will be reported to the mayor, but the power to act remains with the governor.

Daily demonstrations and rallies have focused statewide attention on the low-paid workers and their cause. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a statement pledging labor support that the federation will "do all in its power" to help the workers win their strike for recognition. Other labor and civil rights leaders have rallied to the cause.

The issues, Local 1199B Pres. Mary Moultrie said, are reinstatement of 12 union supporters fired when the walkouts started, union recognition, and decent wages and working conditions for all hospital workers regardless of color.

The union has rented County Hall for a Mother's Day meeting May 11, and expects an overflow crowd to join its march on the hospital. Many supporters are expected from cities in the East and Midwest.

Several hundred high school students have announced formation of Student Union Local 1199B Jr., and will march with other supporters of the strike, including leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The city jails, which held some 550 strikers and sympathizers including the Rev. Ralph Abernathy of SCLC, have been emptied. All have been released on bail while awaiting trial on charges of parading without a permit or unlawful picketing.

National Guardsmen with fixed bayonets patrol the hospital areas. Police are working 12-hour shifts and businessmen send out distress signals at the failure of expected visitors to arrive for the city's annual Garden Tour.

Twelve conventions have canceled scheduled dates here; one major restaurant closed its doors, and room rentals are off 70 percent, a union spokesman said.

Meanwhile pledges of support arrive to encourage the strikers. Two unions donated $1,500 to the relief fund but expenses are still slightly above income. the local reported. Local 1199B has headquarters at 655 E. Bay St., Charleston, S.C. 29403.

Frank O'Connor Dies, Former TWU Official

New York—Frank C. O'Connor, who fought with the Irish Republican Army in the Easter "rising" and later became a Transport Workers' vice president, died here at 68. He was buried after services in St. Ignatius Loyola church.

O'Connor retired as a TWU organizer in 1967 but remained a member of the union's executive council. He was a founder of the TWU local at Fifth Avenue Coach lines and helped settle an eight-day bus strike in 1949.

John Rollings Wins Conservation Award

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pres. John I. Rollings of the Missouri State AFL-CIO has been named the 1968 Missouri Conservationist of the year.

Rollings was cited by the Conservation Federation of Missouri for his work on conservation legislation and as a member of the water pollution abatement committee.

Bank's Link To Union Held Boon to Poor

The president of a union-owned bank told a congressional committee that the bank's ties to labor have enabled it to pioneer in consumer services, including small loans to workers and financing for low-cost housing.

Maxwell Brandwen, president of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, said the bank was organized by the Clothing Workers in 1923 to meet worker needs which were not being met by existing commercial banks. Since then, he said, it has combined social purpose with sound banking practices.

Brandwen said he "heartily supports" legislation to prevent excessive concentration of economic power by bank links with unrelated business corporations.

But there is no cause, he told the House Banking Committee, to eliminate the exemption for labor organizations from the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act. One of the holding company bills currently before the committee would do this.

The union which owns the bank, Brandwen noted, "is concerned with the standards of living, security and dignity of its members and their families. It is not engaged in any business."

Currently, he noted, the Amalgamated Bank is conducting "an extensive and costly campaign to reduce the subservience of borrowers to loan sharks" and its charges for personal loans "are the lowest in all New York City." Although it is only "modest sized," its single office makes more personal loans than "any other single New York banking office, irrespective of size."

For Tax Justice

THE GRADUATED income tax is the fairest system of taxation ever devised anywhere in the world.

It is based on ability to pay, with the tax rate rising progressively as income goes up.

That's the system the United States started out with more than half a century ago.

But the tax structure has been badly rigged as, over the years, influential business groups managed to get special privileges written into the law. Today about nine-tenths of the voluminous, complicated tax code is devoted to exemptions for special interest groups.

These special interest lobbyists today are doing everything they can to block meaningful tax reform. The transcript of congressional hearings is filled with their testimony urging that the loopholes the AFL-CIO is trying to close be continued, even expanded.

It will take a mighty outpouring of public indignation to counteract their influence.

America's workers pay their taxes through the payroll deduction system. Every time our unions negotiate a pay raise, the federal government gets its share.

That's OK with us. We know taxes are necessary.

What's not OK is that we're paying more than our fair share because some taxpayers pay less than their share.

The AFL-CIO has urged Congress to make tax changes that will bring real tax justice.

You can help by letting Congress know that millions of trade union families feel strongly that all income should be taxed fairly and equitably.

Land Fraud Crackdown

FIVE YEARS AGO the AFL-CIO proposed to a congressional committee legislation designed to halt fraudulent interstate land sales. Last year the proposal was enacted as part of the Housing & Urban Development Act of 1968.

Last month the regulations required by the law went into effect under the supervision of HUD and another major piece of consumer protection legislation became operative.

The record is replete with widespread victimization of land purchasers, especially elderly persons looking for a retirement home. Local and national advertising containing misleading and often fraudulent descriptions of the properties offered for sale, hooked innocent victims.

Few groups were willing to take on the problem until the trade union movement decided that in the national interest legislation to keep land speculators from bilking unwary consumers was required.

With the law now on the books the job is to make sure that the fairly thorough HUD regulations are enforced and that the consumer is protected finally from the sharp practices of buy-by-mail land speculators.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, May 10, 1969 No. 19

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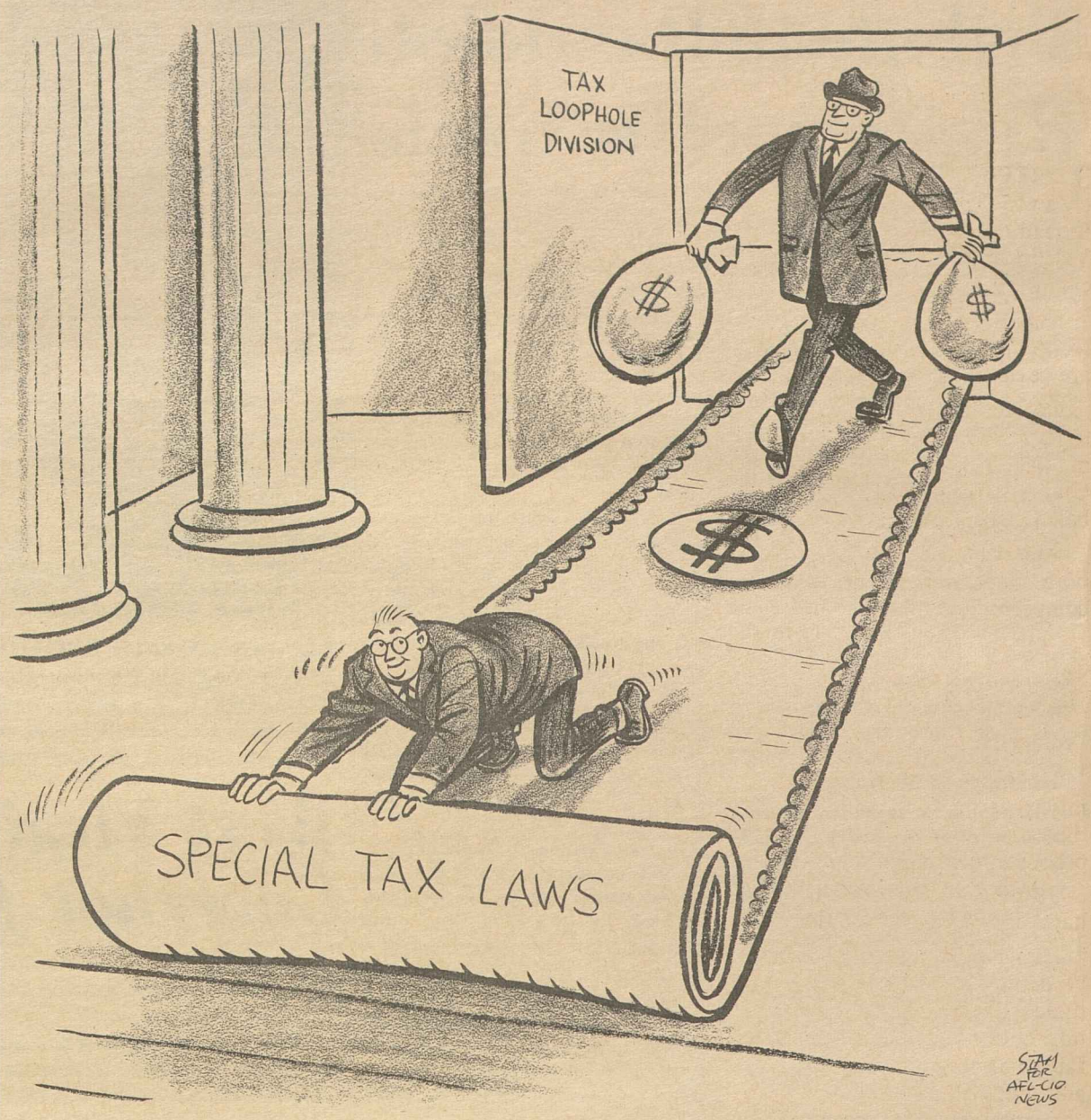
The Green Carpet Treatment



A Word Edgewise:

School Decentralization Poses Trap for Unthinking Liberals

By John P. Roche

THERE IS PROBABLY no greater political trap awaiting the unwary liberal than the concept of "decentralization." In New York City, for example, there is a great brouhaha about decentralizing the schools.

The argument for it is that minority groups, Negroes and Puerto Ricans, have been educationally victimized by a vast, impersonal, white bureaucracy which has been busy committing "cultural genocide" by imposing "colonial" habits on the helpless children of the ghetto. This unfortunately has had overtones of anti-Semitism since, in Milton Himmelfarb's sharp phrase, "the merit system has been denounced as a Jewish conspiracy."

Several arguments are mixed up in this controversy. There are those who seem to think that New York City is Kenya, when in fact the Bureau of the Census estimated in 1965 that less than 20 percent of the city's population is Negro and less than 30 percent Negro, Puerto Rican, and miscellaneous "Spanish-Americans."

However, let us put this particular dispute aside and stick to the implications and probable consequences of school decentralization. Here we must begin with the proposition that centralization of schools, whether in rural or urban areas, has been the classic governmental technique for improving the level of education and, more important, for equalizing educational outlays.

In other words, centralization has been the instrument of reform, of taking taxes collected in wealthy sections and spreading their benefits in areas of poverty. And decentralization has been the battle cry of rich conservatives who want to keep their money close to home.

For example, this statement: "The citizens of Glen Park feel they don't benefit from being part of the city of Gary. We have no say in what the city does with our tax money and we feel it's time we had control of our own destiny." This is the traditional rationale for decentralization. In this case it is being used in Gary, Ind., to justify a breakaway by an overwhelmingly white, middle-class subdivision of the city.

The proponents of decentralization in New York go blithely on their way assuming, contrary to all the rules of American politics, that they can get both "community-controlled" schools in the slums and the existing financial blessings of centralization.

Norman Mailer, for example, has announced for mayor of New York on a program calling for the city to become a separate state and offering "complete autonomy" to the Negro ghettos.

As all of us who grew up without money can testify, the essential prerequisite for "autonomy" is a credit card. Who precisely is going to provide a credit card for Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant? The 70 plus percent of the city's population which is by and large neither poor nor black?

Indeed, "complete autonomy" for the ghettos is as reactionary a notion as one can imagine, one that would probably delight the hearts of right-wing racists.

THEY MIGHT EVEN be able to persuade "Mayor" Mailer to wall off the autonomous sections behind a "Black Power Barricade" so nothing could interfere with the exercise of "community power." The slogan would simply go: "We ask nothing from them; they ask nothing from us." It is, of course, a foundation for real "cultural genocide," or—in the case of those Negroes who advocate it—"cultural suicide."

In general political terms, it is clear that the Nixon Administration plans few head-on assaults against the social legislation of the past five years. But the Republicans may have devised a neat way of supporting the principles while eroding the substance: they will support, for example, aid to education but call for decentralized administration. (Block grants to the states are the first stage in the process of erosion.)

In practical terms, this undermines federal standards, gives the state governments a big bag to play with, and broadly speaking transfers power from the highly responsive federal officials to semi-invisible state bureaucrats. Nixon and the GOP have every right to try this—they did win the election—but it is wildly perverse if liberals, captivated by some vision of decentralized utopia, act as volunteer Republican advance men.

Error Called on Cronin:

Rhubarb Pops Up in Congress Over Thumbed-Out Umpires

THREE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS from New York are still battling for American Baseball League umpires Al Salerno and Bill Valentine, who were fired last September for advocating an umpires' union.

Senators Jacob Javits and Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) and Rep. Alexander Pirnie (R-N.Y.) are pressing for resolution of their cases now.

The umpires were fired after they sent letters to their fellow American League umpires suggesting the formation of an American Baseball League Umpires Association similar to the National Baseball League Umpires Association.

American League Pres. Joe Cronin said that both umpires were dismissed on grounds of incompetency.

"If Salerno and Valentine are incompetent," Pirnie asked on the floor of the House recently, "what are the grounds for judging their incompetence?"

He wanted to know why they were not dismissed earlier—one had six years of seniority and the other seven—instead of three days after they proposed the union.

Pirnie said that baseball managers and writers have answered this question, including:

Al Dark, veteran American League manager: "I don't know the whole deal, but I'll tell you these guys were two pretty good umpires. I'll take both of them on the field every game and feel I'm going to get a good, honest, hustling effort—and that's all any manager can expect."

Dick Williams, manager Boston Red Sox: "I had several jams with them, but I consider both of them good umpires and I'd like to see them have their jobs back."

Shirley Povich, Washington Post: "When asked what qualifications his two unfrocked umpires lacked, Cronin said they were 'just inefficient, that's all.' To Cronin's credit, this was not a snap judgment. In Salerno's case, it took the AL president seven years to arrive at it; in Valentine's case, six years."

Red Smith, syndicated columnist: "If they were never good enough, as Cronin says, it took him a hell of a while to find out. Joe has to be one of the least perceptive or most indulgent employers this side of Utopia."

Since the two umpires were fired, American League umpires have joined the National League umpires group which was organized in 1963.

Offers have been made to Cronin to reinstate Salerno and Valentine on a provisional basis but he has rejected them. Then, through an intermediary, Cronin contacted Salerno and offered him a post as scout for umpires in the minor leagues. Salerno, wishing to continue his umpiring career, rejected the offer.

"How pungent could irony be?" Pirnie asked. "A man is told he is incompetent to umpire in the American League, yet he is told his incompetency qualifies him to scout for competent American League umpires."

SALERNO AND VALENTINE have filed their cases with the National Labor Relations Board. The case is pending before the regional office in Boston.

"Even assuming the NLRB hears their case," Pirnie said, "and decides favorably, a baseball season will probably have long since passed."

"Precedents in similar labor union organization cases do not offer good omens."

Pirnie said that "justice warrants and the image of baseball demands" that both men be immediately reinstated. (PAI).

Heads Unions' List:

Grievance Arbitration Termed Key GE-Westinghouse Issue

LACK OF AN ARBITRATION procedure to settle plant-level grievances is a constant source of irritation in the electrical manufacturing industry, said a spokesman for the 10-union group preparing contract talks with General Electric and Westinghouse.

An effective arbitration procedure will be a key union goal in the 1969 negotiations, said James D. Compton, chairman of the steering committee of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for General Electric and Westinghouse. The unions are convinced, he said, that "industrial peace is best achieved" through arbitration of grievances and it will head the unions' bargaining demands this year.

Another top priority issue in the negotiations will be wages, Compton stressed.

"We want to catch up with the cost of living, and we want to be sure that we are meeting the settlements that are being achieved in other industries," he added.

Compton cited both the auto and steel industries as areas where the coordinated bargaining team is looking to comparable wage scales.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Compton said that cooperation among the unions is "exceptional" this year. "We stand as one group of cooperating unions," he said, exchanging information, sharing staff and working together to achieve major common contract goals. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual radio network.

Compton said the coordinated bargaining technique was first used in the electrical industry to counter the "divide and conquer" tactics used by the two electrical giants in dealing with individual unions. He said that by "splitting the unions apart," the companies had been able to make "inferior settlements."

Questionnaires have been distributed to the more than 200,000 workers in General Electric and Westinghouse, Compton said, asking them to rate the importance of the 10 major goals agreed to by delegates from the locals of all the international unions making up the Coordinated Bargaining Committee. He said that a series of grass roots meetings is now under way to explain the issues to the workers at the local level.

THE SURVEY of the 200,000 workers is expected to bring in many solid and knowledgeable answers, Compton said. And he promised that the coordinated bargaining committee would echo the will of the membership.

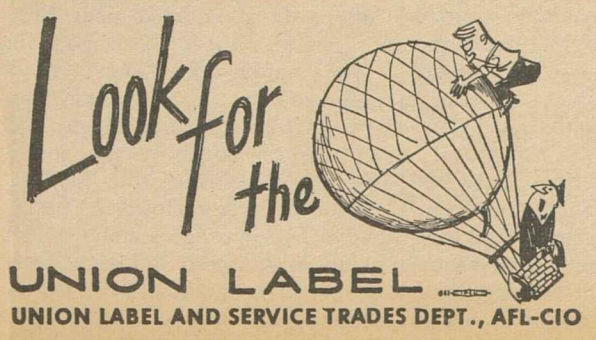
"It would certainly be a very obvious failure if we did not respond to their wishes after we asked them what they wanted," he observed.

Compton said that with refinements of techniques developed in the 1966 negotiations and since, "we believe that 1969 is going to be far more successful" and that the unions will be "far more unified" than ever this year.

He also noted that there have been a number of refinements in this year's coordinated bargaining operations over the 1966 efforts.

"We have refined our method of disseminating publicity, maintaining our contacts with all of our various affiliates and their local unions," Compton said.

Reporters questioning Compton, who is also assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, were Alan Adams of Business Week magazine, and Tom Coman of the Bureau of National Affairs.



By Press Associates, Inc.

THE IMPRESSIVE BIPARTISAN vote in the House Judiciary Committee (28 to 6) for a constitutional amendment for direct election of the President should not be interpreted as meaning that long-sought electoral reform is close at hand.

There remain a number of obstacles not the least of which is the fact that Pres. Nixon at first declined to endorse the proposal, urging rather a system for proportioning the electoral vote.

A constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote in both Houses. The overwhelming vote in the House committee was made possible when the ranking Republican, Rep. William M. McCulloch (R-Ohio), joined Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) in strongly endorsing it.

The Senate poses far greater problems than the House which is largely made up of members elected under one-man, one-vote. Small states, which have a heavy impact under the present system of election of a President, also carry a strong voice in the Senate. They may well not want to change the system.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chief sponsor in the Senate, expects the Senate Judiciary Committee to report the bill out favorably but says it will be "touch and go" on the floor. It will not be easy to secure a two-thirds vote.

The present strategy is to wait until the House acts in the hope that it will help to produce a sizable momentum which will change Senate votes.

Despite his reluctance to endorse the amendment initially, it now appears that the President will support a Congress-approved measure. However, it must be ratified by three-quarters or 38 of the 50 states by Jan. 20, 1971 to be effective for the 1972 presidential election.

A total of 29 state legislatures will meet in 1970. If they all ratify the amendment—which appears highly unlikely—it will still take an additional nine states to act prior to the Jan. 20 deadline in 1971.

THE PRIME HOPE would be that an urgent plea by the President might convince a number of governors to call special sessions of their legislatures in 1970.

If there is no strong appeal and equally strong response by the governors the earliest that the amendment—if it passes Congress—could be effective is the 1976 elections.

The key section of the committee-passed amendment states: "The people of the several states and the district constituting the seat of government of the United States shall elect the President and the Vice President."

Under the amendment, the candidate receiving the most popular votes, from whatever state, shall be elected. If no candidate receives 40 percent or more of the popular vote, the two top vote getters would compete in a runoff.

The present system provides that a presidential candidate who carries a state shall receive all of its electoral votes—even if the winner receives only a slender margin.

If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral vote the House of Representatives elects the President.

One reason for the great spur of activity for electoral reform is the scare received in 1968 when there was great fear that George Wallace would receive sufficient electoral votes to throw the election into the House. There were visions of a demigod, holding the balance of power and determining the outcome.

Three times in the last century—1824, 1876, and 1888—the man who received a majority of the electoral vote was denied the White House because of the strange workings of the Electoral College.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Celler, however, said "the first bold step has been taken." It will take massive public pressure for the ultimate fruition to be realized.

EFFECTIVE ARBITRATION machinery is a key goal of the 10-union group preparing for contract talks in the electrical industry, said James D. Compton, center, chairman of the steering committee of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for General Electric and Westinghouse. He was questioned on Labor News Conference by Tom Coman, left, of the Bureau of National Affairs and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.

THERE WEREN'T ENOUGH SEATS for all of the members of the National Council of Senior Citizens who came to hear panels of experts discuss "economics of aging" at hearings held by the Senate's Special Committee on Aging. Committee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) invited the elderly standees to sit on the steps between the witness table and the chairs that filled the rest of the hearing room. Social Security Commissioner Robert M. Ball, in the background at right, was testifying.

Trade Unions of 9 Countries Unite In Campaign for Gains at GE Plants

Bogota, Colombia—Unions from nine nations have pledged mutual assistance toward improving wages and working conditions for 400,000 employes of General Electric Co. around the globe.

They also appealed to GE to cease its efforts to "subjugate" workers and adopt policies that "recognize and respect fundamental trade union rights."

The pledge and the appeal came in a resolution adopted at the first world meeting of GE unions here. The two-day conference was sponsored by the Intl. Metalworkers' Federation's committee on multinational electrical and electronic companies.

Unions represented were from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, France, Ireland, Italy, Venezuela, Mexico and the United States. AFL-CIO affiliates participating were Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Steelworkers and Allied Industrial Workers.

Their delegates were: IUE—Pres. Paul Jennings, James Compton, George Collins and John Shambo; IBEW—Sec. Joseph D. Keenan and Paul Menger; IAM—Vice Pres. Gilbert Brunner; AIW—Research Dir. Donald Cagle; USWA—George Turner, staff representative.

The resolution called upon unions at GE plants around the world to cooperate through the IMF by collecting and distributing information on wages, working conditions, pensions, vacations, grievance procedures and health and safety programs.

It welcomed an earlier IMF decision to set up permanent working groups in various world companies and urged the federation's executive committee to extend its programs of organizational and educational cooperation to cover all GE workers.

"We believe," it added, "that this should include the coordination of moral and material support to unions engaged in strikes or conflicts or subject to employer reprisals or persecution."

The resolution expressed support for "the valiant efforts of GE workers, particularly in the developing countries of the world, to win and assure their right to organize and bargain collectively."

Attention was called to "the frequent violation of these trade union rights by multinational companies such as GE" in a number of countries, including Ireland, Colombia, Mexico and Uruguay.

Jennings, chairman of the IMF's committee, was among the conference speakers who stressed the theme of unity that emerged in the resolution.

"We must think internationally, just as the company does," Jennings said. "We must recognize that each problem we encounter has its counterpart in some other country, and we must find solutions that improve not only our own situation, but the situations of others."

He cited as an example of growing unity among world GE unions, the assistance from the United States, Canada and other countries to the Irish Transport & General Workers Union in its 1968 strike against GE.

This assistance, he pointed out, helped the Irish workers win union recognition and showed the company that an attack by it on one union is going to be answered by other GE unions, regardless of the country they are located in.

Jennings voiced a "feeling of shame" on the part of U.S. unions that a U.S. corporation—GE—exploits workers around the globe and pays them "miserably low wages."

The work of the conference included an exchange of reports on GE's financial structure, profits and policies, and the labor relations experiences unions have had with it.

Delegates took a break from sessions to walk a picket line as a display of "solidarity" for a Colombian union on strike against Olivetti Corp., a multinational company with close ties to GE.

Psychiatrists Join Service Employes

Oakland, Calif.—Concerned psychiatrists, psychologists and psychiatric social workers employed by Alameda County have joined the Service Employes in hopes that higher salaries will help them maintain their professional standards.

The 40 professionals are with the psychiatric clinic at Alameda County's Highland Hospital. Psychiatrists hold M.D. degrees; psychologists have Ph.D. degrees and social workers have masters' degrees.

Their salaries in Alameda County average 7.5 percent below other California metropolitan areas for like professional categories, SEIU Social Workers Local 535 reported.

Because of sub-standard salaries, the county has been unable to fill many psychiatric posts, the union noted, and the situation is expected to worsen this summer when mental health care services will be expanded.

3.5% in April:

Jobless Rate Rises For Second Month

(Continued from Page 1)

workers held at the March level of 3.1 percent.

The jobless rate for adult women, which had held steady for five prior consecutive months, rose from 3.5 to 3.8 percent between March and April. The adult men's rate was 2 percent, up one-tenth of 1 percent. For full time workers the rate rose from 2.9 to 3.2 percent, and for blue-collar workers from 3.7 to 4.1 percent.

The teenagers' unemployment rate, 12.8 percent, showed little change over the month, after rising 1 percent between February and March.

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer totaled nearly 400,000 in April, seasonally adjusted. BLS observed that this measure of unemployment has risen by about 75,000 in 1969 after falling steadily in the last half of 1968.

On the jobs side, non-farm employment of 69.8 million in April was up by only 35,000 over March when seasonally adjusted. This was the smallest monthly gain since January 1968. It contrasts with an average monthly gain during the September-February period of 325,000.

The slow-down in employment growth occurred in both the goods and services sectors. Employment in the goods-producing industries dropped slightly in April, after showing no change in March. Jobs in the service-producing industries rose by 55,000, well below the average gains of the past six months.

Employment in contract construction declined by 25,000 seasonally adjusted from March to just over 3.4 million. The drop followed a decline in employment of 60,000 between February and March.

Manufacturing employment at 20.1 million in April was unchanged from March, making it the first month since September 1968 in which factory jobs have failed to increase significantly.

Employment in state and local government increased by 30,000 in April and jobs in finance, insurance and real estate were up by 16,000, making these the only two categories to show a significant increase for the month.

The civilian labor force declined by about 45,000, seasonally adjusted, between March and April to 80,450,000. The drop sharply contrasted with a steady growth in the labor force that has been averaging 400,000 a month since last October.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that the average hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers on non-farm payrolls rose by 1 cent in April to $2.99. Average weekly earnings were up 8 cents over the month to $112.13.

The seasonally adjusted workweek for all rank-and-file workers was unchanged in April at 37.8 hours. Increases in weekly hours in construction and mining were offset by declines in manufacturing, trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

The average workweek in manufacturing, at 40.7 hours, was down one-tenth of an hour from March. With the exception of February, when hours were affected by bad weather, the manufacturing workweek has remained relatively stable, fluctuating within a range of 40.6 and 40.8 hours.

Factory overtime fell by three-tenths of 1 hour to 3.4 hours in April, seasonally adjusted. The over-the-month reduction brought factory overtime hours to their lowest levels in about a year.

Continuity of Contracts in Mergers Pressed in Labor Brief to NLRB

An employer who takes over the business of another employer should be bound by the entire labor contract of his predecessor, the AFL-CIO argued in a brief filed with the National Labor Relations Board.

So should the incumbent union be bound by the existing contract for its full duration, the federation's legal counsel said in urging the board to follow the Supreme Court's ruling in a 1964 successorship case—Wiley and Sons v. Livingston, involving the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The full five-member board heard oral arguments and received briefs in four unfair labor practice cases. In each case, unions filed charges, and the NLRB general counsel issued complaints that employers violated the labor law when they refused to honor contracts in effect at the time of merger or takeover.

The board will rule later in the four cases—Sheet Metal Workers Local 496 and Kota Div. of Dura Corp., a subsidiary of Walter Kidde & Co., Inc.; Hotel & Restaurant Locals 402 and 500 against Mission Valley Travelodge; Chemical Workers Local 773 and Hackney Iron & Steel Co.; William J. Burns Intl. Detective Agency, Inc., and Local 162 of the United Plant Guard Workers and Local 1, American Federation of Guards.

The issue in each case was whether the employer commits an unfair practice under the labor act when he fails to keep existing contract terms in effect on completion of a merger.

The NLRB counsel, and the unions, opposed employer arguments that the Wiley decision applies only to arbitration agreements and not to entire contracts.

The high court ruled in the Wiley case that "the disappearance by merger of a corporate employer" who holds a contract with a union "does not automatically terminate all rights" of the covered employes.

In "appropriate circumstances, present here," the court continued, "the successor employer may be required to arbitrate with the union under the agreement."

It would be illogical, counsel for the NLRB told the board, "to hold that the arbitration clause continues and the other clauses of the contract do not. . . . A successor stands in the shoes of the predecessor and is bound by the contract."

The AFL-CIO reminded the board that " the greatest wave of mergers in American history is now rolling through the economy."

It cited Federation Pres. George Meany's Apr. 1 testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee that "not only are the bigs taking over the smalls, but minnows are swallowing whales, and the bigs are merging with other bigs." The concern, Meany testified, is "not with large conglomerate corporations merely because they are large" but because of the effects—plant closedowns and impacts on collective bargaining and the local community.

The federation brief answered six questions on which the board asked labor, management and government to comment. It asked the NLRB to rule in the pending cases that a successor employer is bound by the entire labor contract of his predecessor, and so is the incumbent union; changed circumstances will call for flexible interpretation of the contract language; there is no rational reason to change the duration of the contract. The business community, it said, has found the Wiley decision's effects "quite manageable."

Meat Cutters Film Explains Boycott

Chicago—The Meat Cutters have released a union-made film, "Our Struggle in the South," to tell why labor is boycotting Frosty Morn, Valleydale and Reelfoot meat products wherever they are sold.

The 14-minute film, in color and sound, features union strikers at Neuhoff Co. plants in Clarksville, Tenn., struck a year ago, and Montgomery, Ala., on strike since last September. The movie is available without charge from the Meat Cutters education department, 2800 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill.

The nationwide "Don't Buy" campaign has been endorsed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and state central bodies in the South. The film concludes with the declaration of striker Howard Chester that the "low-wage habit," widespread in southern industry, must be broken by a united labor movement.

Administration Plan:

Farm Labor Board Proposed by Shultz

(Continued from Page 1)

departmental negotiations.

Here is how Shultz explained it to the subcommittee:

First, he said, "I am here to support the right of farm workers" to union representation and collective bargaining.

But "a boycott directed against an employer's merchandise, designed to force that employer to sign a union contract . . . is not a satisfactory way to settle labor conflicts, especially those involving issues of representation."

The boycott reference was an obvious comment on the California table grape boycott, initiated by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and strongly supported by the labor movement.

If boycotts are to be prevented or prohibited, Shultz went on, there must be "an alternative" which provides both "an orderly answer" to the problem of union representation in the fields and "a satisfactory method for dealing with the possibility of strikes during the harvest season."

'Too Dissimilar'

Shultz said agriculture is too dissimilar to other industries to use the mechanism of the NLRB.

He opposed any type of pre-hire union representation agreement, such as that used in the construction industry, giving this argument: "Construction workers as distinguished from agricultural workers are largely organized and the craft representation lines are widely recognized. Agricultural workers, on the other hand, are largely unorganized and therefore employers should not be permitted to enter into collective bargaining agreements unless an election first indicates majority representation by the contracting union."

Without spelling out the legislative details, Shultz said labor-management relations on large farms should be "associated" with the National Labor Relations Act, but with special provisions and machinery.

The proposed Farm Labor Relations Board would have three members, its own general counsel and a full staff of trial examiners and regional directors comparable to that of the NLRB. But, Shultz stressed, its members and staff would be drawn from people familiar with the farm industry and would not be "bound by 34 years of industrial precedent established under the NLRB."

To an extent, the separate body parallels the recommendations of the anti-union Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau, however, has asked also for a flat ban on strikes.

Jurisdiction of the Farm Labor Relations Board, Shultz said, would be confined to the large farms presently covered by the minimum wage provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act—about 2 percent of the nation's farms employing 45 percent of the nation's farm workers.

To deal with the harvest strike problem, Shultz advanced "the following steps as a suggestion and as a means of opening up discussion of the issue."

The law, he said, could require a 10-day notice of intent to strike or lock out workers. He added:

"At this point, the party threatened with a strike or lockout could prevent a disruption of work if that party is willing to accept the binding recommendations of a neutral."

Alternative to Strike

If a grower, for example, were served with a strike notice in July and the season when a strike would hurt him the most were in September, this is what he could do:

By declaring his willingness to accept the recommendations of a fact-finder, he could pick the month of September or any other 30-day period of his choosing for the fact-finding and mediation to take place.

During that period, the union could not strike. If it struck before then, its members would be obligated to return to work for the 30 days.

By the 25th day of the fact-finding period, the recommendation for settlement would be submitted to both parties. If the union accepted the proposal, the growers would be obligated to do likewise. But if the union turned it down, neither party would be under any obligations and the union could strike. By then, of course, the harvest would presumably be completed and the strike would have little impact.

"The fact-finder should be chosen by the parties from a list of five names selected by the Secretary of Agriculture," Shultz said.

In reply to questions, Shultz said he had no idea how much it would cost to set up a farm labor board structure such as the Administration was suggesting. But he said "we can make estimates" if congressional committees find the concept meritorious.

Nixon Names William Brown Head of EEOC

Pres. Nixon has named William H. Brown, a Philadelphia attorney and a Negro, to be chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission following his confirmation by the Senate as a commission member.

Brown succeeds Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., who resigned the chairmanship, charging that the Administration was not vigorously enforcing civil rights laws. Alexander remains a member of the commission.

Brown's confirmation went through the Senate after GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen withdrew earlier opposition. The nomination was approved by a voice vote with a few audible nays.

James E. Allen, another Nixon nominee who drew some opposition, was confirmed as U.S. Commissioner of Education by a 55 to 15 vote. The opposition came mainly from Sen. Strom S. Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Southern senators dissatisfied with Allen's stand for school busing where needed.

The Senate also confirmed Robert D. Moran, a Springfield, Mass., attorney and labor arbitrator, as the Labor Dept.'s new Wage-Hour Administrator.

LeRoy Upton Dead, IATSE Vice President

St. Louis, Mo.—LeRoy Upton, second vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes, was buried here after services in St. Joan of Arc Church. He died after a long illness.

Upton had been a member of IATSE Local 6 since 1924 and was business agent prior to his election as an international vice president of the union in 1957. He was a member of the Institute of Radio Engineers and attended Hadley Technical School and the National Radio Institute.

NEW WAGE-HOUR legislation introduced by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) has the labor movement's strong support, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said at a Capitol Hill conference on the bill. Seated, facing the camera, are Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, Dent and Williams.

Drive Opens For $2-Hour Minimum Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

- Raise the minimum wage for workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by a sum equal to the increase for other workers.
- Bring all workers under the overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and pay overtime after eight hour in a day as well as 40 hours in a week.
- **Close the loopholes which denied full hours or wage coverage to agricultural processing workers, seasonal recreation establishment employes, logging workers, taxi drivers, rail, pipeline and air carrier employes, transit workers and numerous other groups of workers.**
- Tighten child labor provisions and raise the minimum age for hazardous farm work to 18.
- Repeal the provision which permits tips to be offset against the minimum wage.
- Allow the Secretary of Labor, as well as aggrieved employes, to bring suit to collect unpaid minimum wages or overtime compensation.

Taking part in the Capitol Hill announcement ceremony were I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. and of the Steelworkers; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America; Sec.-Treas. Robert L. Diefenbach of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, and top staff officials of the Service Employes, Meat Cutters, Retail Clerks and Communications Workers. A number of other unions also took part in the discussions leading up to the introduction of the bills.

Virginia Labor Upheld In Insurance Rate Case

Richmond—More than 1 million Virginia motorists may be in line for auto insurance rebates because the State AFL-CIO carried a case to Virginia's highest court—and won.

The landmark decision by the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals upheld the state labor federation and a group of liberal members of the legislature who fought a 1967 increase in automobile liability insurance.

Virginia's regulatory agency, the State Corporation Commission, approved an 8.2 percent rate hike based on claims by insurance companies that they were losing money at existing rates. It followed the same guidelines in determining profit-and-loss that it had over the years.

The State AFL-CIO argued in vain before the commission that earnings from investment of loss reserve funds should be included in determining whether the companies were entitled to a higher premium.

This is the money the insurance firms set aside to meet claims. By investing it, the companies earn additional income.

Not only didn't the state commission consider this investment revenue, the State AFL-CIO noted, but it also refused to require the companies to furnish information on their actual operating costs in the state. Instead it accepted a nationwide average as a basis for determining expenses.

During the commission hearings, AFL-CIO Atty. George W. Shadoan, State Sen. Henry E. Howell and others opposing the rate increase were repeatedly rebuffed in their efforts to challenge the need for higher rates.

They made their points before the state Supreme Court, however, and the judges ordered the regulatory commission to hold new hearings which would take into account all of the insurance companies' income and its actual operating expenses in the state.

The State AFL-CIO has urged the commission to order the insurance companies to rebate 8.2 percent of all premiums collected since the 1967 rate ruling.

Julian F. Carper, president of the state labor body, said prompt refund of the increase and a return to the pre-1967 rates is "the least we should expect." The regulatory agency has not indicated what its next step will be.

Report Urges Transfer of Rights Agency

A report prepared for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recommends a reorganization of the federal equal employment opportunity programs.

It proposes to shift the Office of Federal Contract Compliance from the Labor Dept. to the government's Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and asks "more determined application of sanctions" against federal contractors who fail to comply with a presidential Executive Order prohibiting discrimination.

The contract compliance office investigates civil rights compliance of companies that do business with the federal government. The EEOC has overall responsibility for enforcement of the equal employment provisions of the Civil Rights Act.

The report was prepared by the Brookings Institution but its criticism of federal contract compliance enforcement is endorsed in a cover letter by the acting staff director of the Civil Rights Commission, Howard A. Glickstein.

"It is the judgment of the commission," Glickstein wrote, "that by continuing to contract with employers who practice discrimination, the federal government not only fails to use a powerful, readily available mechanism to help end discrimination in private employment, but in addition spends public funds actually to subsidize such discrimination."

The Civil Rights Commission is a bipartisan, fact-finding agency set up by Congress in 1957, before passage of major civil rights legislation.

Workers Asked to Spend 18 Cents for Tax Justice

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet outlines the tax loopholes for the rich that take money from the paychecks of wage earners and sets forth the federation's tax reform program in clear, concise terms.

Plugging the loopholes, which cost the federal government about $16 billion annually, the pamphlet points out, would provide revenue to make taxes fairer and funds to finance urgently needed programs.

Special interest lobbyists "are doing everything they can to block meaningful reform," the pamphlet notes, adding: "It will take a mighty outpouring of public indignation to counteract their influence."

Union members are told they can join the "outpouring" for a mere 18-cent investment—the postage needed by a worker to write his congressman and two senators.

The pamphlet, We Want Tax Justice, is available from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

$1 Billion Expansion:

Nixon Asks Step-Up In Attack on Hunger

Pres. Nixon, under pressure for a stronger drive to eliminate hunger in America, has called for an expansion of the government's food programs for the poor.

In a message to Congress, Nixon estimated that his proposed expansion would cost $2.5 billion a year when in full operation in 1971, up from the $1.5 billion he requested for fiscal 1970 food programs.

To get the program started "sometime after the beginning of the calendar year 1970," the President said $274 million would be trimmed from other fiscal 1970 budget requests and added to food assistance programs.

Daniel Patrick Moynihan, assistant to the President for urban affairs, was unable to say where the money would come from but promised it would not be taken from any "poverty-related program."

Nixon recommended major revisions in the food stamp program, the key element in federal anti-hunger efforts, as well as some changes in direct food distribution programs.

Under the food stamp program poor families who qualify are now entitled to buy stamps that are worth more than their cost in buying groceries. The price discount is based on family size and income.

The President proposed that each family taking part in the program should get enough stamps to provide what the Dept. of Agriculture considers a nutritionally complete diet. This is not now the case.

For example, at present a family of four with an income of $20 a month or less can purchase for $2 stamps redeemable for $60. The department says a complete diet for this family would cost $100.

A second proposal would offer stamps free to those in "the very low income brackets." These were later described as persons who received less than $30 a month. A number of members of Congress have called for a higher cutoff point.

Other Nixon proposals called for blending the stamp program with a revised welfare system he expects to propose later and permitting both stamps and direct food distribution in the same counties.

At present, the jurisdiction must choose either the stamps or the direct distribution of food packages, not both.

Nixon also announced the establishment of a "pilot program" through which needy women would be issued "vouchers" redeemable for infant foods and special foods to prevent malnutrition in pregnancy.

In other areas of his message, the President said he would shortly announce a White House conference on food and nutrition and he directed the Urban Affairs Council to consider setting up a new Food & Nutrition Service to administer food programs.

He also asked the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare and the director of the Office of Economic Opportunity "to take a number of steps" to enlarge research into malnutrition and expand their activities in combating it.

"The moment is at hand to put an end to hunger in America itself for all time," Nixon said.

FIRST PRIZE in the 1969 "Ability Counts" contest of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped is presented to Miss Kathy DeAnn Saxton, 17, of Ogden, Utah, by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, left, and Gordon Freeman, president-emeritus of the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Kathy wrote a superior essay to win her $1,000 award. AFL-CIO state federations and councils paid expenses of all state winners of the essay competition for a trip to Washington.

Social Ills Stressed As Basic Handicaps

The nation has passed the halfway mark in its program of finding jobs for the handicapped and should now concentrate on overcoming the job disabilities caused by substandard social conditions. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler stressed this theme as he addressed the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped at its annual conference in Washington.

Labor is "pleased because much progress has been made" in training and finding jobs for the handicapped, and is ready to help in seeing that much more is done, Schnitzler reported.

He said it is no longer possible to "escape the conclusion that substandard social conditions have a great bearing on disabilities. For if disabilities can be prevented, fewer handicapped persons will need help" in finding employment.

Schnitzler said "I am referring to the handicaps of poverty, poor environment and lack of adequate medical and psychological care."

A recent health survey commissioned by Blue Cross showed, he said, that the incidence of heart disease in poor areas was four times as great as in average areas, six times greater for nervous and mental disorders, eight times higher for visual defects, three times higher for orthopedic defects.

Labor participation in the two-day conference included an AFL-CIO co-sponsored luncheon for state winners of the 1969 "Ability Counts" essay contest for high school writers, a tour of the city for the students sponsored by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; a luncheon at the Capitol sponsored by the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.; and a reception at which IBEW members and their ladies were hosts.

Kathy Saxton, 17, of Bonneville High School in Ogden, Utah, won the $1,000 first place award of the Disabled American Veterans in the "Ability Counts" contest. Other top winners were Janey Looney of Lake Charles, La., $600; John Muessel of Madison, Ind., $400; Christina Fredet, Springville, Me., $300, and Lucy Sikes, Murfreesboro, Tenn., $200.

The prizes were presented by Schnitzler and IBEW Pres.-emeritus Gordon M. Freeman. Expenses of first place winners in 47 states, the Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia were contributed by AFL-CIO state federations.

Besides Schnitzler, principal conference speakers were Labor Sec. George P. Shultz; Board Chairman Louis C. Lustenberger of the W. T. Grant Co. stores; Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz, new Women's Bureau director; Sen. Robert J. Dole (R-Kan.), and Mrs. Rene Carpenter of the NBC-TV "Today" show.

Shultz asked the conference to seek answers to questions like these: Why must people be compelled to work eight hours a day? Why can't jobs be redesigned for handicapped persons? Why can't jobs be matched to the personality of the worker?

The conference gave its Distinguished Service award to William Passmore, double hip amputee and antipoverty worker in East Chicago, Ind.; Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.), and Stevie Wonder, blind singer from Detroit.

A special award of appreciation was voted by the committee to former Vice Pres. and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey for their joint efforts on behalf of the handicapped. Irving Geist of New York City was cited for his years of support for rehabilitation work.

Insurance Men Map Growth, Increase Dues

Miami Beach—Delegates to the Insurance Workers convention here approved a "program of expansion" and voted a higher dues structure to carry it out.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said 95 percent of the union's 25,000 members are debit insurance agents. The target in the new campaign, he indicated, will be insurance adjusters, clerical personnel and other insurance company employes.

The 350 delegates re-elected Gillen, Sec.-Treas. Charles Heisel and other incumbent officers over a slate of opposition candidates. They also approved a $1 dues increase, to be divided equally between the international union and the locals.

To carry out its organizing drive, Gillen said, both the field and headquarters staff will be expanded.

Delegates were told that their union's organizing efforts for some time have been concentrated on Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. offices. Of 76 elections at Metropolitan, Gillen said, the IWIU has won 61.

He told the delegates that now "we must fill the holes in our operation. We must branch out into new fields in our jurisdiction."

Heisel told the convention that "excessive" turnover of employes is one of the pressing problems of the insurance industry. The union is working towards reducing the turnover, he noted, by improving conditions of employment and encouraging stability and professionalism.

5-10-69

Plumbing Firms Found Guilty of Price-Fixing

Pittsburgh—The federal government has won a price-fixing conviction here that could bring civil suits seeking billions of dollars in damages against the nation's largest manufacturers of plumbing fixtures.

"This case," a Justice Dept. attorney commented, "makes all the other price-fixing cases seem pale by comparison."

Convicted by a U.S. District Court jury after five hours of deliberation were Borg-Warner Corp., Chicago; American Standard Corp., New York; the Kohler Co., Kohler, Wis.; two American Standard executives—Joseph P. Decker and Daniel J. Quinn and Norman R. Held, a Kohler executive.

They were found guilty of fixing the prices on such fixtures as bathtubs, toilets and sinks during a four-year period between September 1962 and the date of the government's indictments, Oct. 6, 1966.

U.S. District Judge Louis Rosenberg ordered an investigation before sentencing the defendants. He could hand out maximum fines of $50,000 to each defendant and maximum prison sentences of one year to each individual.

The defendants, who announced they would appeal the conviction, were the last of 15 corporations and eight executives indicted.

When the 12 other corporations and five of their executives entered no contest pleas last year, Judge Rosenberg levied fines totaling $370,000 and imposed jail sentences on four of the executives.

The government said that the price-fixing involved about $1 billion in sales—or about 98 percent of the enameled cast iron plumbing fixtures and 80 percent of the vitreous plumbing fixtures sold in the United States during the four-year period.

In describing the scope of the case, a government official estimated that more than 300 private triple-damage anti-trust suits have been filed against the plumbing manufacturers as a result of the government's case.

The suits have been filed by almost every state, many cities and numerous private builders.

WHITE HOUSE conference has its lighter moments as AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Nixon chat during a photo-taking interlude.

Schnitzler To Retire From AFL-CIO Post

(Continued from Page 1)

support his family. During World War I, he worked in ammunition factories in the Newark area and in 1920 got his first job in a bakery.

In 1924 Schnitzler became a member of Local 84 of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers and was soon active in his local union.

Schnitzler's rise in his union was swift and steady. He was a general representative, second vice president and financial secretary. In 1946, he was elected to the newly created post of general secretary-treasurer and was chosen as president in March 1950.

On Nov. 25, 1952, Schnitzler became secretary-treasurer of the AFL, replacing Meany who had been chosen as president to succeed the late William Green.

On Dec. 5, 1955, Schnitzler was unanimously elected the first secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO. He was unanimously re-elected at each succeeding convention.

He is married to the former Edith Eckhart. They have two children.

Forum Affirms Strength of Bargaining

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 17, 1969 | No. 20

Surtax Extension Opposed Until Tied to 'Tax Justice'

800 Trade Views On Bargaining

By David L. Perlman

New York—Union and management negotiators who face each other across the bargaining table sat side by side here during a two-day Collective Bargaining Forum.

They were joined by public officials, arbitrators, university professors invited to take part in the exchange of views sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations—a pioneering endeavor supported by both labor and management. In all, there were some 800 participants.

This first of what is scheduled to be an annual forum saw the president of the AFL-CIO and the chairman of the industrial relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers share the same speaker's podium.

The president of New York's Commerce & Industry Association introduced the president of the Machinists. And the chairman of the National Labor Relations Board moderated a panel discussion by labor and management lawyers on NLRB decisions and policies.

It wasn't the millenium. Disagreements were sharp. Just about every management spokesman worked in a reference to the great danger to the country of "inflationary" wage increases.

But underlying the conflict of views was the premise which led to the convening of the conference—"a belief that there is no viable alternative to collective bargaining for the settlements of disputes be-

(Continued on Page 5)

CONGRATULATIONS FROM Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. George Meany are extended to Lane Kirkland, right, who was elected by the Executive Council to fill out the term of Schnitzler who is retiring as of June 30, 1969.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer:

Kirkland Elected to Succeed Schnitzler

The AFL-CIO Executive Council elected Lane Kirkland secretary-treasurer of the federation as of July 1, 1969, to fill out the term of William F. Schnitzler who will retire at the end of June.

The council accepted "with deepest regret" Schnitzler's decision to retire and said it looked forward to "his continuing advice and counsel as secretary-treasurer emeritus."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in announcing the election of Kirkland to a press conference, said there were no other nominees for the post. Kirkland has served as executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO since 1960.

The council resolution on Schnitzler hailed him as "friend and colleague, trade union leader and distinguished American," and reviewed his long service to the AFL-CIO and the trade union movement. Schnitzler has been AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer since the founding of the organization in December 1955.

The retiring secretary-treasurer spoke briefly at the press conference saying he was looking forward to retirement at 65, a decision that was entirely his own, and of his pride in years of serving with Meany as one of the executive officers of the federation.

Kirkland, 47, a native of Camden, S.C., and a member of the Masters, Mates & Pilots, served as a maritime officer after graduation from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in 1942. He joined the

(Continued on Page 2)

Boggs Succeeds Gritta As Metal Trades Head

The resignation of B. A. Gritta as president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. was announced by the department's executive council, which named Maywood Boggs of the Boilermakers as his successor.

The announcement said that Gritta, after more than 20 years of service to the Metal Trades Dept., had tendered his resignation May 9 and retired as president, due to health problems. He was designated president emeritus of the department.

Boggs, who lives in Richmond, Va., and is a vice president of his union, will assume his new office July 1.

Gritta, who has been a member of the Sheet Metal Workers for 43 years, served the labor movement actively most of his working life, the council noted.

After more than 20 years of work at his trade, he was appointed general Metal Trades Dept.

(Continued on Page 2)

Council Demands Action on Reform

By Saul Miller

The AFL-CIO "will not support any extension of the surtax until it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the federal income tax structure," the federation's Executive Council declared here.

At its two-day spring meeting in Washington, the council strongly reaffirmed the AFL-CIO proposals for tax justice presented to Congress by Federation Pres. George Meany and said there is "no rational reason for lengthy delays. The time to bring the American standard of fair play into the tax structure is now."

The council moved also to throw its full support to four critical strikes and disputes across the nation—the hospital workers at Charleston, S.C., the state road workers in West Virginia, the continuing grape workers' struggle in California and the Oil Workers' Shell boycott.

It declared, in a statement on the ABM controversy, that Pres. Nixon should be supported as commander-in-chief in fulfilling his duty to determine the most effective way of meeting the nation's vital defense needs. **(Story, Page 3.)**

And it voiced its readiness to discuss "with any responsible authority" of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions "the restoration of free world labor unity" in terms of the reasons that led to the AFL-CIO's withdrawal. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council accepted the decision of Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler to retire as of June 30, 1969, and elected Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany, to fill out the term until the next convention in October 1969. **(Story this page.)**

It approved also a report by a council committee to propose to the next convention that the number of vice presidents and council members be expanded from 27 to 33. If the convention approves the change, six additional vice presidents will be elected in October.

In its tax statement, the council took note of Pres. Nixon's tax program, including extension of the 10 percent surtax beyond its June 30 termination date and other proposals for tax reform. It welcomed the President's recommendation for repeal of the 7 percent tax credit for business investment, but said "this one proposal does not satisfy the long overdue and critically urgent need for tax justice." **(Text, Page 6.)**

(Continued on page 3)

Building Trades Launch Major Legislative Drive

Nearly 3,000 national, state and local union leaders launched a major legislative drive by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Their goal: action by Congress on a program covering both bread-and-butter trade union issues and broad-ranging measures to meet the nation's overall needs.

Three Cabinet members and top congressional leaders of both parties came to the opening and closing sessions of the four-day conference.

And for two days, the BCTD delegates visited on Capitol Hill with the congressmen and senators from their home states—presenting, explaining and urging labor's legislative goals.

Before they returned home, delegates turned in "report cards" on their congressional visits. The attitudes shown by congressmen and senators to the labor-supported bills will be a guide to union legislative representatives in mapping strategy and priorities.

Delegates talked to their legislators about the on-site picketing bill, about job safety legislation, about extension of the Davis-Bacon Act

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Metal Trades Elect Boggs As President

(Continued from Page 1)

representative in 1949, and a year later was elected secretary-treasurer of the department.

Gritta became president of the department in 1962 and was re-elected at 1963 and 1967 conventions.

Boggs is a native of Goochland County, Va. He has been a Boilermakers' vice president since 1956. Before that he had been on the international staff of his union since 1941, except for a period of nearly two years when he served the War Production Board as a special assistant to the director of the Office of War Utilities.

Started in Texas

Gritta, a native of New York state, served his apprenticeship in Galveston, Tex. He held several supervisory and management positions in the sheet metal industry in Texas, and served as commissioner of the Galveston Housing Authority from 1940 to 1948, including two terms as chairman.

Later he was elected business agent for his union, and also served the Metal Trades Council, the Building & Construction Trades Council and the Galveston central labor body. Before his appointment to the Metal Trades Dept. staff in Washington, Gritta was executive secretary of the Texas Building & Construction Trades Council.

Until his retirement, Gritta was a member of the Navy Wage Committee for several years, and also served these additional organizations:

The AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health, AFL-CIO Committee on Social Security, AFL-CIO Committee on Education, Technical Advisory Committee for the President's Conference on Occupational Safety, Defense Orientation Conference Association, AFL-CIO Peace Corps Volunteer Committee, National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee, National Wage Policy Committee of the Coordinated Federal Wage System, and the Dept. of Defense Wage Committee.

RETIRING PRES. B. A. Gritta of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. will be succeeded July 1 by Maywood Boggs, right. Gritta asked to be relieved for health reasons after 20 years of department service, including seven years as president. Boggs has been a Boilermakers' vice president since 1956.

Grape Strikers Hailed, Boycott Drive Pressed

The need for total support of the United Farm Workers is greater than ever before, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in calling on every affiliate, every officer and every union member "to accept this struggle as a struggle of all trade unionists."

"More than anything else, this means the recognition and total support of the boycott against table grapes," the council said in a statement reviewing the career of "this, the youngest member" of the AFL-CIO family.

The statement noted that "after almost four long and trying years of striking and boycotting" to build their union, the stamina and courage of UFWOC officers and members "continues to amaze America and to inspire trade unionists throughout the nation."

The reward for this effort has been the winning of 11 contracts "and the establishment therein of levels of dignity and security for field laborers never before attained."

Yet that segment of the industry which produces fresh table grapes in California and Arizona vineyards "continues to pursue its backward policies and to bitterly oppose the workers' organizational efforts," the statement asserted.

Many growers were discovered by the Labor Dept. recently to have sponsored and financed an artificial "union" to discredit and destroy the legitimate union led by Cesar Chavez, the council said. In addition they engaged two nationally prominent public relation-advertising agencies "to promote their image and destroy the UFWOC." It added:

'The Great Cause'

"The great cause of the farm workers . . . remains among the most just and meritorious in the history of American labor.

"These workers and this crusade have stirred the conscience and aroused the sympathy of decent-thinking people throughout the world.

"AFL-CIO takes pride in having pioneered in this effort and in having continued as a strong and constant supporter of the farm worker. Never has there been an issue so universally joined in by the family of AFL-CIO."

Forego Differences

The statement related that even labor organizations outside the AFL-CIO "find the 'common cause' character of this struggle so overwhelming that they are able to forego other differences" to assist the struggling union.

The federation is "appreciative of every effort in the national community, both within and outside the ranks of organized labor, for all acts . . . which aid the AFL-CIO Farm Workers," the statement declared.

While some UFWOC members walk boycott picket lines, the council pointed out that "others are walking the highway from Coachella, Calif., to Calexico, on the Mexican-U.S. border, in a demonstration designed to enlist the sympathy and support of the 'green card' commuters who have broken previous strikes." The cross-border commuters are being used by grape growers, who refuse to recognize the union, as strikebreakers.

Council Details Position On ICFTU Relationship

The AFL-CIO is ready to discuss with any responsible authority of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions "the restoration of free world labor unity," but such discussions must be conducted in terms of the reasons that led to the AFL-CIO's withdrawal.

That was the position laid out by the federation's Executive Council in a statement on the relationships between the AFL-CIO and the ICFTU. The statement details on a step-by-step basis the actions of the ICFTU and its general secretary, Harm G. Buiter, that led to the withdrawal.

The statement documents the activities of Buiter in seeking to gain admission for the Auto Workers—who disaffiliated from the AFL-CIO—into the ICFTU.

The council strongly reaffirmed its earlier position, declaring that it is "impermissible and self-defeating for the ICFTU as a world organization to seek or accept the affiliation of any breakaway organization that is trying to split any one of its affiliated national trade union centers."

The AFL-CIO was a founding member of the ICFTU, the council pointed out, was deeply involved in its activities for 19 years and the decision to leave "was not taken lightly or without careful consideration."

The council said it wished the ICFTU well despite the AFL-CIO leaving the organization and pledged to continue to work for "those ideals and aims which brought together the free trade unionists of the world to found the ICFTU."

The ICFTU, the council warned, must never become an "international haven for splitters of its affiliated national trade union centers," and the assistance given by some top officers of the ICFTU to the UAW to become an affiliate of the world organization "is a grave violation of this principle."

The statement cited numerous instances in which Buiter violated the ICFTU constitution and the general regulations governing its procedures, especially on admission of affiliates.

Attempts have been made to confuse the issue of admitting breakaway, secessionist organizations such as the UAW, but a careful examination shows that there is no precedent for the UAW application or its consideration, the statement said.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council voted at its February 1969 meeting to withdraw from the ICFTU.

UTW Wins Election At Canadian Mill

Iroquois, Ont.—The United Textile Workers won bargaining rights for more than 400 employes of Caldwell Linen Mills here in an election conducted by the Ontario Labor Relations Board. The vote was 244 for UTWA, 135 for the unaffiliated Union of District 50, which had represented the workers for 10 years.

$25,000 Contribution:

AFL-CIO Votes Aid To Hospital Strikers

The AFL-CIO gave its full support to striking Charleston, S.C., hospital workers by establishing a strike fund, voting a contribution of $25,000, and urging all affiliated unions to contribute generously to help the strikers.

Affirming a pledge made earlier by federation Pres. George Meany, the Executive Council said "the AFL-CIO has fully supported, and will continue to support," the struggle of hospital aides in the South Carolina city "to win decent wages and working conditions, and a sense of their own dignity and worth as first class citizens in their own community."

Some 600 workers, whose strike has persisted against the relentless opposition of the state's governor, are "seeking to accomplish" their modest aims by organizing into Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, the council statement noted. It continued:

"Because they have no other recourse to win union recognition and to bargain collectively, the hospital workers were compelled to strike.

"For nearly two months now they have marched on the picket lines, where they have been joined by their fellow unionists, by civil rights leaders from other parts of the country, and by a growing number of citizens of Charleston—white as well as black."

Hope for Success

This evidence of cooperation among community forces, civil rights organizations and labor holds out hope, the council declared, for "success in the AFL-CIO's effort to organize the lowest paid and most exploited people in our society."

The council said it is "determined to do everything in the power of the AFL-CIO to help win this most important struggle." It declared confidence that "with the kind of unity that has been demonstrated in Charleston, the effort to achieve the basic economic and human rights of these working people must succeed."

To implement this pledge, it concluded, "we today establish with a $25,000 contribution the AFL-CIO Charleston Hospital Strike Fund and urge all affiliates to contribute generously to help the strikers."

Strikers cheered the news on the picket lines and en route to the daily confrontations they have had with militia, state police and sheriffs. The uniformed forces have drawn a ring of steel, including bayonets and troop carriers, around the two hospitals whose lowest-paid workers are striking for union recognition—the state-owned Medical College Hospital and the locally-operated County Hospital.

Hospital authorities are reported ready to meet with the strikers as city officials have done, but Gov. Robert E. McNair (D) has refused to agree. The New York Times reported May 10 that "a settlement could be reached if the governor would move even slightly from his adamant position against negotiations . . . or recognition" of the union.

A public rally in support of the strikers, May 11, drew a throng of more than 14,000, many of whom came from distant points in the East, South and Midwest.

Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Committee sent a $100 contribution from the union along with "warm fraternal greetings" to Local 1199B Pres. Mary Moultrie from farm workers "striking and boycotting for nearly four years to gain social and economic justice for the impoverished field laborers of this nation."

"Do not despair. Keep your spirits high," the message said. "We too are poor, but as you are learning today, the impoverished and depressed workers are really not forgotten as long as the good people in organized labor, in the churches and the civil rights movement join, as they are doing for you and for us, in these great crusades for human justice."

The rally also heard a message of support from AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher and others, including five members of Congress and New York City's Deputy Mayor Timothy Costello.

Boycott Pressed Against Shell Oil

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the entire labor movement to support the Shell Oil boycott and urged "all Americans who believe in the right of workers to fair and decent treatment" from their employers to return Shell credit cards to the company at P.O. Box 80, Tulsa, Okla.

The council noted "with satisfaction" that thousands of buyers have returned their cards to Shell, the only major oil firm to refuse an acceptable settlement with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in 1969 contract talks.

"The battle is not over," the council said. "We will not be satisfied until Shell agrees to a fair and just settlement."

Lane Kirkland Elected To Succeed Schnitzler

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL research staff in 1948 after completing his B.S. degree work at Georgetown University.

From 1953 to 1958 he served as assistant director of the AFL and AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. In 1958 he became director of research and education of the Operating Engineers, returning to the AFL-CIO in 1960 to become executive assistant to Meany.

He is president of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, a director of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, a board member of Community Health, Inc., and a member of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Advisory Board. He serves also as a fellow of the American Public Health Association and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Earlier he had served as a member of the Federal Hospital Council, adviser to world maritime conferences, on the Missile Sites Labor Commission and the President's Maritime Advisory Committee.

Council Demands 'Tax Justice' Action

Ties Surtax Stand To Basic Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

Of the President's other proposals, the council said they "would not succeed in moving the tax structure very far toward tax justice" and that they fail to directly attack the "major loopholes which unconscionably reduce the tax burdens on the wealthy." The President's program, the council further pointed out, provides "no relief" for those of moderate and middle income, who bear the brunt of the tax burden."

Support for Strikers

In statements adopted on the four labor disputes the council:

- Affirmed its full support of the strike of hospital workers at Charleston, S.C., voted $25,000 to assist the strikers and called on all affiliated unions to contribute generously. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Backed the strike of state road workers in West Virginia for recognition and good faith bargaining and voted $10,000 to help them in their struggle. **(Story this page.)**
- Renewed its call to all union members to make the struggle of the grape workers in California their own with complete support of the boycott against table grapes. **(Story, Page 2.)**
- Urged stepped-up help of the Shell boycott to aid the Oil Workers win fair and decent treatment from the company. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council also received a report from Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists on the serious threat to carrier flight safety at National Airlines due to the lockout and firing of more than 1,000 union mechanics.

The report of the committee on the structure of the Executive Council declared that the federation, through membership on the council, "should be in a position to recognize new areas of real or potential growth and significance in the development of trade unionism, and to extend to a wider segment of the leadership of affiliated unions the opportunity for greater service to the membership of the labor movement at large."

The most practical way to accomplish this objective, it said, is to enlarge the council from 27 to 33 vice presidents.

At three press conferences during the two-day meeting Meany told reporters:

He has responded to a request from British Trades Union Congress leaders to discuss the situation informally with ICFTU leaders and others during the conference of the Intl. Labor Organization in June in Geneva. Meany and a number of council members will be attending the ILO conference.

The AFL-CIO can "under no circumstances" accept the proposals for farm workers' collective bargaining presented by Labor Sec. George Shultz to Congress on behalf of the Administration. Meany said he will spell out his objections in detailed testimony that he will present on May 16.

It is "a little too early" to pass judgment on the Nixon Administration overall, that it is proceeding cautiously, "maybe too cautiously" in some areas. The current meeting at the White House of the President with the entire Executive Council was a very good session, Meany said, as were the sessions of the AFL-CIO Economic Policy Committee recently with leaders of the Administration on economic policy problems.

The federation's Economic Policy Committee is conducting an in-depth study of the Mexican border runaway plant problem along with other problems of the "export of American jobs."

Pres. Nixon's speech on Viet Nam was a very sober talk that presented the "facts squarely" and was pretty much the same fundamental position taken by Pres. Johnson.

Meany reported also that the council had voted to renew its support of the A. Philip Randolph Institute with an appropriation of $2,000 a month for the next 12 months.

The next meeting of the council was set for Aug. 7-8 in New York City.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of AFL-CIO, meeting in Washington, prepares to act on resolution supporting the strike of hospital workers in Charleston, S.C.—backed with an initial $25,000 contribution. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Support Pledged Nixon On 'Vital Defense Needs'

Pres. Nixon should be supported as commander-in-chief in fulfilling his duty to determine the most effective way of meeting the vital defense needs of the nation, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

The council adopted a statement on the current controversy over the adoption of the Safeguard ABM system declaring that it "does not join in any debate over how effective the proposed ABM system will actually be in action."

It pointed out, however, that "this nation must at least endeavor to protect enough of our deterent force to enable our country to discourage any potential enemy from initiating a nuclear assault against the American people."

Because of these circumstances, the council added, the President "should be supported in fulfilling his duty to determine—in consultation with scientists, military experts, the Congress and other constitutionally appropriate authorities"—the best way of meeting the nation's defense problems.

The statement declared that "while we recognize that there can be honest differences of opinion over a particular method of assuring maximum security for our country, we emphasize that there can never be a good argument for our country's not assuring itself the best available national defense."

Since its founding, the council said, the AFL-CIO has "never joined in attacks upon the efforts of any Administration to carry out this solemn responsibility" of providing a strong national defense, and "we shall not do so now."

The objective of meeting the pressing social and economic problems facing the country should not be regarded as precluding the need for a strong defense because "both are essential to the security and progress of the nation," the council stressed.

The AFL-CIO, the statement pointed out, is "awake to the grim facts of international life today" and cited the expanding military budget of the Soviet Union, the USSR's anti-missile system and the development of missiles with multiple warheads.

Constant Examination

The President's proposals, the council noted, called for "continuation of research and development, and each successive deployment phase is to be constantly examined and reviewed in the light of technological advances and the international situation at hand."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a press conference that the AFL-CIO has no expertise on the ABM system and that the statement cannot be considered either a pro or con position on the technical capabilities.

He commented that there is a real possibility that the Administration's decision on the ABM system may be altered or modified.

The council approved the ABM statement on a vote of 19 aye votes, 5 opposed and 3 abstaining.

$50,000 Grant Voted for Latin Impact Projects

The successful Impact Projects program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, financed completely by AFL-CIO, funds, was voted an additional $50,000 by the Executive Council to continue its work.

Since the program was initiated in November 1964, the council has approved $400,000 for impact projects, prior to the latest appropriation. The money has been used for 184 projects in 22 Latin American countries—projects of essentially low cost that can be started immediately and completed in a short period of time.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters that the program has proven successful in aiding workers to improve their living conditions and that the AFL-CIO is proud of its involvement and the use of trade union funds to help workers in Latin America.

Similar impact programs are being carried on in Africa through the African-American Labor Center, and others are being planned for Asia, he said.

The projects covered in the Latin American program include community center and school repairs and expansions, producers cooperatives, health services and drug cooperatives, educational equipment, disaster relief, consumers cooperatives, pilot housing assistance and community improvement.

The program has provided outright grants totaling about $210,000 and interest free loans of about $250,000.

The net effect, said Meany was to aid Latin American workers and help them create a stronger free and democratic labor movement.

West Virginia Highway Strikers Backed With $10,000 Donation

There is no valid reason why the nation's public employes should be denied orderly legal procedures for a solution of their just grievances, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in supporting the strike of West Virginia State Road Commission employes with a $10,000 contribution.

The council called on all affiliated bodies to "give of their resources until victory is won" by the 3,400 state road workers who have joined the Laborers. It urged Gov. Arch A. Moore and his state road commissioner to recognize the union "and begin bargaining in good faith" on the issues in dispute.

Since the usual economic pressures are not present in the West Virginia conflict, council members declared that "the AFL-CIO endorses and will fully support a voluntary boycott of tourism in the entire state . . . until this issue is brought to an equitable and satisfactory solution."

The GOP governor fired the road employes Mar. 11 for stopping work in protest against the state's refusal to recognize or deal with their union. The Laborers filed suit in U.S. District Court at Charleston, accusing Moore of violating the constitutional rights of the workers.

While labor and community leaders rallied to the support of the strikers, eight civil rights leaders called on the governor "immediately to rescind the decision" to fire the workers "so they may enjoy the right to job security and union representation to which every American worker is entitled."

Signers were AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., Roy Wilkins, Whitney M. Young, Jr., Rep. Shirley Chisolm (D-N.Y.) and Pres. Dorothy Height of the National Council of Negro Women.

In Charleston, a special meeting of the West Virginia AFL-CIO authorized promotion of a boycott against the state's tourist industry, and a general work stoppage by the state's 100,000 workers if the strike continues. Delegates authorized federation Pres. Miles C. Stanley to activate the tourist boycott plan on or after June 1.

In Washington, the AFL-CIO Executive Council noted that "across the land, thousands of public employes are rising to assert their collective opposition" to a system of low wages, inadequate job security and a denial of benefits "generally enjoyed" in private industry.

Some state and local governments still refuse, the council said, to meet the need for an orderly settlement of just grievances. State Road Commission employes are victims of such neglect, it said.

The council declared "the AFL-CIO believes that public employes should have the same legal right" to organize and bargain as the majority of other workers.

The decision of the Moore administration "to choose a mass firing of workers in lieu of negotiation, mediation or conciliation" ignores the history and tradition of free collective bargaining and is "reminiscent of the law of the jungle which prevailed" in this country a half century ago, the council charged.

Unionist Appointed At Quebec University

Montreal—Julien Major, legislative director of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers in Canada, has been named a governor of the new University of Quebec.

He will be one of three governors who will administer control over courses of study and financing of the university, which will initially have campuses at Montreal, Trois-Rivieres and Chicoutimi.

Fred Hartley Dies, T-H Act Co-Author

Former Rep. Fred A. Hartley, Jr., co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, died after a long illness at a Linden, N.J., convalescent home. He was 67.

Hartley was a Republican congressman for 20 years before retiring in 1948 to become a management consultant on labor relations. The T-H law, which he and the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O.) sponsored, was vetoed by Pres. Truman but a Republican-controlled Congress passed it over the veto.

Labor denounced the act for stripping from labor some of the protections provided by the Wagner Act. Truman called it unjust to workers.

LABOR-BACKED candidate for mayor of Los Angeles, Thomas Bradley, talks about his campaign to union leaders and staff at a meeting at AFL-CIO headquarters. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler are among those present. Bradley will oppose incumbent Mayor Sam Yorty in a runoff election May 27.

Changes in Law Sought to Permit Funds for Day Care, Scholarships

The Clothing Workers are asking Congress to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to allow employer contributions to joint labor-management trust funds which would finance day care centers and student scholarships.

Bills have been introduced in both houses of Congress calling for the amendment.

Significantly, the Clothing Manufacturers Association already has agreed to pay one-half of 1 percent of its payrolls into the trust funds that would benefit the children of the 130,000 ACWA members.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky told the Senate Labor subcommittee that favorable action by Congress on the legislation could encourage the private sector of the economy to help achieve the nation's social goals.

The ACWA statement was delivered by union Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel during the subcommittee's hearings on the Senate version of the proposed amendment to the Labor Management Relations Act.

The joint trust funds would provide scholarships to youngsters seeking post-secondary education and provide funds for day care centers serving children of working mothers.

Employers or unions may finance such activities now, but may not collaborate in those operations because the law allows only limited purposes for jointly administered trust funds.

"Just as the government is now helping and seeks even further to help our citizens to achieve their education goals," the Potofsky statement stressed, "so too, the Amalgamated believes strongly that the private sector of the economy should be encouraged to help our citizens achieve their full potential."

He said that the trade union movement—through the process of collective bargaining—is particularly suited to help implement the nation's educational goals by making education available to thousands of citizens, "who might otherwise contribute less than their full potential to our nation's productivity."

Potofsky's statement pointed out that the union has pioneered many social benefit programs through jointly administered trust funds.

He emphasized the need for day care centers so that women who head families can support their children.

"Among all families headed by women, three out of five include children under 18 years of age," Potofsky said, and nearly one of five includes children under 6 years old.

The union now operates a day care center in Baltimore but it is nominally a health care center under the health and welfare fund to avoid violating the law.

ACWA also has what it calls an "experimental program" in Chicago under which $600 a year is paid for technical school or college education for each child of a member of 13 years standing. About 130 students are making use of the program.

The need for day care centers is expected to increase as the number of working mothers grows. A fact sheet from the Labor Dept.'s Women's Bureau showed that about 10.6 million women with children under 18 years old were working in March 1967.

The legislation in Congress would make bargaining on the trust funds voluntary. A similar measure passed in the House last year, but there was no action in the Senate.

In earlier testimony before a House Labor subcommittee, ACWA General Counsel Jacob Sheinkman said that "establishment of the programs will be of almost immediate social benefit to all of the nation."

Restrictions intended to prevent use of trust funds for improper purposes should not apply to goals such as these, the ACWA declared.

Health Hazards in Mills Target of TWUA Drive

Philadelphia—The Textile Workers Union of America urged employers, Congress and the Nixon Administration to help protect workers in the industry against crippling lung diseases and loss of hearing caused by on-the-job noise.

The 22-member TWUA council, meeting here in observance of the union's founding 30 years ago, launched a campaign against byssinosis, a lung ailment caused by inhaling cotton dust in carding and spinning mills; asbestosis, a rare type of cancer resulting from asbestos dust; and significant hearing loss because of the constant exposure of workers to high noise levels.

The union called on textile employers to "take effective and immediate measures" to reduce dust and noise to an absolute minimum for textile workers.

It also invited employers to "join with us in sponsoring an industrial hygiene program" in which the resources of medical science and industrial engineering may be enlisted to find the "most effective means of eliminating all on-the-job health hazards."

The council called on Labor Sec. George P. Shultz to enforce Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act regulations setting maximum noise standards. It asked the U.S. Public Health Service to study the incidence of byssinosis among cotton textile workers, and the prevalence of disabling respiratory diseases among retired cotton textile workers.

In addition, the council urged Congress to enact the Occupational Safety & Health bill, and called on Pres. Nixon to support the establishment of federal standards in those areas.

A council resolution said the "health and welfare of textile workers are being threatened by the failure of management to take adequate measures to protect employes from occupational hazards."

TWUA Pres. William Pollock and Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin headed the council delegation which noted the union's founding in Philadelphia in May 1939.

TWU Vice President William Grogan Dies

Miami—William Grogan, who helped found the Transport Workers and was a union vice president more than 30 years, died here at 64 after a long illness. Funeral services were held in Epiphany Catholic church.

Grogan had lived here since the late 1940s, and served two terms as president of the former state CIO before merger. He joined TWU in 1934, when it was first organized in New York City.

'Shotgun' Policies Hit:

Tight Money Held Threat to Economy

New York—Labor's chief economist and the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers found some things to agree on during a two-hour debate at the Collective Bargaining Forum. But not much.

They agreed that inflation is a problem and that government economic policies have an impact on collective bargaining and on jobs.

But to AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, the Administration is using "shotgun" policies rather than carefully-aimed rifle shots to halt the price rise.

He warned that the result is likely to be that sectors of the economy which are not contributing to inflationary pressures will needlessly get hurt, and gains made in jobs for Negroes and the least skilled may be wiped out.

Paul W. McCracken, an architect of the Administration's economic policies, took a different view.

Defending the tight money, budget-cutting policies, he said that "for the first time in several years our basic fiscal and monetary policies are in phase and on a reasonably non-inflationary path."

It will be some months yet before these policies have a measurable impact on the economy, but the adjustment, he predicted, will come about with a minimum of hardship although not entirely painlessly.

Goldfinger said part of the nation's economic problems stem from the fact that "the gains of the economic advance of the 1960s have not been shared fully."

During the past eight years, he said, after-tax profits of corporations rose almost twice as fast as the increase in the take-home pay of the average worker.

While welcoming portions of the Administration's tax program, particularly repeal of the "inflation-feeding" investment tax credit, Goldfinger urged the AFL-CIO's much more comprehensive program of full tax reform.

On the Administration's economic and fiscal policies Goldfinger saw "a serious risk" of recession. High interest rates are already stifling residential construction, he noted, and have priced many moderate-income families out of the home market. The Administration is following a "very dangerous" policy in slamming the brakes on too hard.

At a later session, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz stressed that the Administration doesn't want its anti-inflation drive to be accompanied by a "significant rise in unemployment."

Shultz cautioned labor and management negotiators against basing their collective bargaining policies on the assumption that inflation will continue at a high rate.

He said negotiators on both sides of the table should take "very seriously" the Administration's determination to curb the price rise.

Public Employe Strikes Divide Top Arbitrators

New York—Two of the nation's best-known arbitrators took opposite positions on the issue of public employe strikes.

Theodore W. Kheel, who played a major role in setting up the Institute of Collective Bargaining and who has been an indispensable trouble-shooter for mayors of New York, had this to say:

"Collective bargaining cannot exist if employes may not withdraw their services. . . . Collective bargaining is the best way of composing differences between workers and their employers in a democratic society. So, if we believe public employes should have bargaining rights, we must accept the possibility of a strike and consider how best to guard against it."

Kheel suggested that cities and states adopt the emergency disputes provision of the Taft-Hartley Act if the community's health or safety is involved. But he reiterated, "When all strikes are barred, collective bargaining or joint determination is out."

David L. Cole, who helped frame New York State's labor relations law which includes penalties against unions and union members for striking, disagreed.

"Why should we deliberately revert to the primitive days of labor relations" when there are alternatives to strikes?, he asked. He said allowing unions to shut down essential public services in effect allows them "unilateral determination of wages and working conditions."

At another panel, Prof. George W. Taylor, chief author of the New York labor law, said states and cities don't have the money to meet all the needs and demands for services. Allowing public employes to strike, he suggested, would be imposing their claims in isolation from the overall priorities of government.

Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, said he has come to the "disquieting conclusion that the very same public official . . . arbitrator . . . academician . . . who enthusiastically supports full and unhindered collective bargaining in private industry, is perfectly willing to accept the most biased, slanted, one-sided system when it involves public workers."

Too often, he charged, "government has been allowed to cling to the right to be exempt from reasonableness and responsibility in its own labor-management relations."

At a panel dealing with the federal service, Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes, spoke of the growth of unionism in that sector.

He said the 1962 presidential order on union recognition "was recognized at the outset as a beginning step, a platform for further development."

Whether improvements come about through legislation or a new executive order, he predicted "a continuing development of the unions representing federal employes, not just in terms of size, but in terms of staff services, professionalism and overall effectiveness."

Fryer Leaves CLC For Provincial Union

Vancouver, B.C.—John Fryer, research director of the Canadian Labor Congress since 1967, will join the British Columbia Government Employes' Association July 1 as general secretary.

Fryer served on the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and later as research director of the former Packinghouse Workers union. He joined the CLC as assistant research director in 1965.

New Bargaining Front:

Meany Cites Battles On 'Raw Frontiers'

New York—American labor's biggest and hardest battle in generations is being fought along "the raw frontiers of collective bargaining," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said here.

It involves farm workers in California, hospital workers in South Carolina, and the "far too many" groups of working poor who need the help of the trade union movement to achieve a share of America's prosperity.

Meany talked of the "primitive and fierce" employer resistance to these organizing drives at a Collective Bargaining Forum attended by some 800 union and management negotiators, top government officials and university experts.

They represented, Meany observed, the "civilized sectors" of labor-management relations, where the bargaining table has become "an instrument of progress" and "a means for the equitable sharing of the proceeds of a common endeavor."

It's a different world, he said, "where trade unions must fight for the merest right to live." But, he said, "the AFL-CIO is convinced that the nation's destiny will be shaped in large measure by the success or failure of the struggle to bring the benefits of collective bargaining to workers at the bottom of the economic ladder."

"That is why we have devoted so much of our manpower and resources to the effort to bring collective bargaining rights to the field workers on the factory farms of California and Texas," Meany said. "That is why we have strongly supported the campaigns of our affiliates to secure recognition and bargaining rights for garbage workers in Memphis and hospital workers in Charleston."

These campaigns, he said, "have encountered the most bitter resistance and opposition tactics as raw and ruthless as were met in the dark ages of trade union organization in this country."

There's no profit for unions in terms of significant membership gains in these areas of organizing, Meany acknowledged. "Each new member, each new local and each new contract comes at a heavy cost in time, trouble and treasure."

But, he stressed, "that is the area of greatest need, where new ground must be broken if bargaining is to be extended down the ladder, and that is why we are there."

Where workers and management sit down at the bargaining table, Meany said, "there is no such thing as a non-negotiable demand." The goal is "an agreement that both parties can live with for a definite period of time."

The American people will not accept any unilateral or compulsory alternative to this procedure, he stressed. "They will insist upon effective participation—by one means or another—in the decisions that affect their lives."

Sure there are conflicts at the bargaining table, he noted. But "bargaining does not create the conflicts. It brings them to the top of the table where they may be examined, debated and resolved. In its absence, those conflicts must eventually assume some other, less manageable form."

Meany praised the forum's sponsor, the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, for helping to develop a better public understanding of the bargaining process and helping its practitioners achieve a higher level of skill.

"As you talk about the more sophisticated concerns that arise from contract negotiations," he reminded the forum participants, "remember that the raw frontiers of collective bargaining still exist and they extend over wide areas of employment in the United States."

Anti-Unionism Hit in Labor Law 'Reform'

New York—The same person who conceived the term "right-to-work" must have thought up the "labor law reform" label used by the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, an AFL-CIO attorney suggested at the Collective Bargaining Forum.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, termed the labor law changes advanced by the two business federations "extreme" and said the methods used to promote them are "contemptible."

The so-called reform program, he charged, is designed to make federal labor law "more anti-worker and anti-union . . . more favorable to anti-union employers." Virtually every NLRB interpretation or court decision in which unions have prevailed would be overturned, but none of the decisions which unions have lost would be altered.

Harris took sharp issue with a study issued by a group of management lawyers which forms the basis for the "reform" proposals.

But the study "is pretty high class stuff," Harris said, compared with the "bare-faced lies" in the propaganda material put out by the Hill & Knowlton public relations firm which was hired to promote the legislation.

Harris noted that some of the employer participants in the Collective Bargaining Forum were associated with the Chamber and NAM campaign to gut the nation's labor policy.

"I put it to the employer representatives here," Harris said, "that they should stop carrying water on both shoulders. If, as their presence here seems to suggest, they really believe in collective bargaining, it is high time that they stop supporting the extremist, crackpot activities of the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce."

PARTICIPANTS in forum sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations represent the "civilized sectors" of labor-management relations, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said. But he told them that employer resistance to unions is "primitive and fierce" along the "raw frontiers of collective bargaining" where farm and hospital workers are trying to organize.

Fundamental Role of Bargaining Reaffirmed at Pioneering Forum

(Continued from Page 1)

tween workers and their employers, and that the most effective means of preventing strikes is by improving the techniques of bargaining and the skill of the practitioners."

Arthur J. Goldberg, who helped negotiate steel contracts, the AFL-CIO merger and the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, skipped the platitudes and plunged into two controversial areas in his keynote speech.

While most conference speakers decried government intervention in the bargaining process, Goldberg asserted that no administration can remain disinterested in the results of bargaining. And "any administration worth its salt," he said, must move unhesitatingly to deal with disputes affecting the national health and safety.

Goldberg also revealed he had urged that wage-price-profit controls be imposed three years ago "when the decision was made to step up America's involvement in Viet Nam." He argued that the failure to do so, not the results of collective bargaining, was a prime cause of inflation.

To P. L. Siemiller, who noted that he will soon retire as president of the Machinists after 40 years of bargaining "from railroad roundhouses to the White House," there never has been a strike "that actually endangered the public health, safety or welfare to an extent that justified strikebreaking legislation."

There have been strikes that "caused public inconvenience and perhaps much public irritation," he said. "But none could really be described as causing a true public emergency."

These were some of the other things that were said by conference speakers:

- I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers: "There is a clear and present danger that the citizens and politicians of this country may be prepared to destroy collective bargaining because of a fretful impatience with its exasperating but not fundamentally dangerous consequences. . . .

"If they restrict the right to strike, they will produce the very type of management irresponsibility and employe frustration that are so evident today in the state, county and municipal sector."

- Virgil B. Day, General Electric Co. vice president: "Industry has an obligation . . . to support the public interest and its own by showing greater concern about the impact of collective bargaining on inflation. . . . A little stiffer backbone at the bargaining table will be mandatory."

- Paul Jennings, president, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers: In confronting the challenge of technological change "we cannot do it by the kind of crisis bargaining that is still the rule. . . . Men cannot sensibly plan and work out great new developments in the 60 or 90 days allotted each three years, when all issues of collective bargaining must be solved and they usually reach the deadline tired and sleepless, with bad digestion and frayed tempers."

- **Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers: "Union members today are better educated, better informed. . . . They see that corporate profits have climbed much more than wages and they don't like to hear some corporate public relations man blame wages for inflation.**

"If the membership doesn't think it is getting a fair share of the profits, it isn't going to accept an agreement. It is going to strike."

- Edmund J. Flynn, Kennecott Copper Corp. official: "The issue raised by coordinated bargaining is one of power at the collective bargaining table. . . . Management finds itself willing—indeed forced—to take strikes rather than capitulate to the union objectives of common termination dates, uniform economic settlements and the simultaneous conclusion of bargaining. Why? Reduced to the simplest terms, these objectives mean higher cost settlements."

- Msgr. George C. Higgins, U.S. Catholic Conference: "Labor and management share the responsibility of guaranteeing, insofar as it lies within their power to do so, equal employment opportunities for Negro workers and other disadvantaged minorities.

"There is something else that labor and management can and ought to do together. They can jointly sponsor a massive campaign in support of programs recommended by the Commission on Civil Disorders . . . in the fields of housing, education, health and welfare."

- Algie A. Hendrix, General Dynamics Corp. vice president: "Management alone must have the authority and responsibility for operating the business. We must have a prompt and forthright rejection of the concept that management must share with unions the right to make decisions where these have an impact on jobs."

- Howard Samuel, Clothing Workers vice president: "Is labor without criticism? Have we done all we could in every area of modern life to bring first class citizenship economically and politically to every American? Of course not.

"But with all labor's faults and errors and inadequacies, our major directions have been the right ones, and our major accomplishments have been enduring, and our major activities have been for the public welfare. Are there many other major segments in our society who can say the same?"

CITATION HONORING Machinists Pres. P. L. Siemiller, right, for his leadership in the work of the Institute of Collective Bargaining & Group Relations, is presented by Lane Kirkland during the institute's Collective Bargaining Forum. Kirkland, the executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, is president of the institute. Siemiller is vice chairman of its board of directors.

Teachers' Paper Salutes Randolph

New York — The United Teacher issued a special four-page supplement saluting AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph on his 80th birthday anniversary.

The supplement, prepared for classroom use, was sold for 5 cents a copy on news stands in Manhattan and the Bronx "with surprisingly good results," Teachers Local 2 said. Orders for the supplement may be sent to 260 Park Avenue South, New York 10010. Proceeds will go to the institute Randolph founded.

Fair Play in Taxes

PRES. NIXON, on April 19, 1969, asked the Congress to extend the so-called temporary surtax beyond its June 30 termination date. His proposal would raise the effective surtax rate on 1969 wages and salaries of individuals to 10 percent—up from last year's 7.5 percent rate.

He proposes, however, that the surtax rate on corporations, despite their unprecedented, after-tax profits, be the same as last year's rate. High-income individuals would, of course, continue to avoid their share of the surtax since so much of their income is tax exempt.

American workers pay their regular taxes and the surtax, payday after payday, through the payroll withholding program.

They are willing to pay their fair share.

But they are tired of having to pay the share of others whose incomes are greater and whose taxes are lower.

We welcome Pres. Nixon's recommendation for repeal of the 7 percent tax credit for business investment, a special tax privilege, which is fueling the fires of the major source of inflationary demand in the economy. But this one proposal does not satisfy the long overdue and critically urgent need for tax justice.

Furthermore, the Apr. 22, 1969, tax reform proposals offered by the Administration, even if adopted immediately, would not succeed in moving the tax structure very far toward tax justice. The President's proposals fail to directly attack the major loopholes which unconscionably reduce the tax burdens on the wealthy, such as capital gains, depletion allowances and state and local bond interest. And, equally important, though the President's tax proposals would effectively remove from the tax rolls those whose incomes are below government poverty standards, no relief is recommended for those of moderate and middle incomes, who bear the brunt of the tax burden.

We in the AFL-CIO will not support any extension of the surtax until it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the federal income tax structure.

Full reform of the tax structure would provide revenue to eliminate the poor from the federal income tax rolls and provide much-needed tax relief to those with low- and moderate-incomes. And the urgently needed expansion of federal programs to meet America's urban crises would be fully funded.

THE AFL-CIO's PRESCRIPTION for complete tax justice in America has been stated many times. In sum, achievement of tax justice depends upon taking the following steps:

Income from capital must be taxed the same as income from work. State and local bond interest must not be tax exempt. The provisions in the law which allow imaginary costs to be deducted from the taxable income of wealthy real estate operators, hobby farmers, and oil, gas and other mineral operations must be eliminated.

The Congress must close these and other loopholes and gimmicks which have rigged the federal tax structure against those whose income comes from the work they do.

There is no rational reason for lengthy delays. The time to bring the American standard of fair play into the tax structure is now.

The American people want tax justice and we will continue to fight for that goal.

—Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D. C., May 14, 1969.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, May 17, 1969 No. 20

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

A Walk in the Sun

A Word Edgewise:

Democratic Party Reformers Overlooking Pertinent Issues

By John P. Roche

VARIOUS LEADERS — some elected, some self-appointed — are running around reorganizing the Democratic Party, apparently under the illusion that we lost the 1968 election because there was insufficient participation by the "forces of change."

Nobody has bothered to point out that the winners had far less "participatory democracy," that in fact 57 percent of the American electorate voted against the "forces of change." The latest Gallup Poll, showing Nixon at 62 percent, Wallace at 10, and Ted Kennedy at an appalling 33, suggests that the dispute on Democratic organization is simply irrelevant. It resembles nothing so much as an argument over what hymn to sing on the sinking Titanic.

For the benefit of those who are concerned with the real world, let us begin on square 1: there is only one way to win the presidency of the United States—by getting more votes than any other candidate. No matter how virtuous an individual may feel (and the followers of Eugene McCarthy and Robert Kennedy have often acted as though they had a corner on political virtue), he has only one vote.

In well-organized dictatorships, the self-anointed children of light have the power to suppress the ignorant masses. They don't, thank God, have it here.

Whether he is happy about it or not, a political leader in the United States has to face the hard fact that the views of the American people establish the limits within which he must act. He can push these limits and, if he is trusted, the people will go a long way with him. But before he raises the banner of change, he has to establish himself by demonstrating that he thoroughly understands the basis of existing attitudes. He has to earn the right to be an innovator.

Right now the American people have a number of very deep grievances against the Democrats. The reaction of most Democratic spokesmen—which is to pretend that these problems do not exist—makes the situation worse.

All Pres. Nixon has to do is maintain his present policy of masterful inaction combined with effective rhetoric, and the refugees from the Democratic dream world could keep him in office until 1977.

Nothing generates distrust, and a rush to another line on the ballot, the way weasling does. On Viet Nam the leaders of the Democratic Party, since Lyndon Johnson abdicated, have put on a spectacular demonstration of this art. When it has been pointed out that the Tonkin Gulf Resolution went through the Senate with only two opposing votes, those who voted for it wax indignant and say "Johnson tricked us."

THIS CONFESSION of incompetence may bring big cheers from the young and militant, but the response of the average American is that if grown politicians can be duped that easily, they shouldn't run a dog pound, much less the country.

Reading the New York Times one might get the impression that we have turned into a nation of pacifists over the last three years. To believe this is to make a disastrous miscalculation; Americans are enraged about Viet Nam because they think that they have been double-crossed by their leaders. Thirty-four thousand Americans are dead and the party that launched the intervention refuses either to defend the decision (and I insist it is quite defensible) or to admit a massive collective error in underestimating the enemy.

The latter course is politically risky, but in the long run far less hazardous than conveying to the sovereign voters the image of the welsher. Right or wrong, Pres. Johnson never had that albatross hung around his neck.

Similarly on domestic disorder. The leaders of the Democratic Party go wandering around the country explaining why we have troubles. The population at large, however, is not working for a degree in sociology. It wants an answer to the perfectly legitimate question: what are you going to do about it? To ignore this question and its legitimacy is to invite the voter to go somewhere else for his answers.

I wish the top Democrats would worry a little less about "building bridges to Red China" or to the Soviet bloc, and start constructing a few to link them with the real concerns of the American people.

A. Philip Randolph's Cause:

'Tried to Build an Alliance'

At the New York dinner marking his 80th birthday A. Philip Randolph saw the tributes and speeches marking the moment as one of rededication. Here is the text of his response.

OUR GATHERING here tonight is an honoring, and for that I am deeply grateful and humbled. But in a more profound sense it is a rededication to a cause to which I have contributed my energies, and to principles to which I have dedicated my life.

The cause has been the liberation of the Negro in America. I have seen fit in this endeavor to try to establish an alliance between the Negro and the American trade union movement. I have been guided by the belief that Negroes are a working people, and that because of their history on American soil—a history of suffering and tragedy, but also of struggle, endurance, dignity and, ultimately, a history of human triumph—that because of this history they have been a dispossessed people who have often had to migrate thousands of miles in search of the means of subsistence.

The labor movement has been the home of the working man, and traditionally it has been the only haven for the dispossessed. And, therefore, I have tried to build an alliance between the Negro and the American labor movement.

I have not been alone in my efforts. In 1925, almost half a century ago, I and my colleagues founded the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. In our struggle to build the union we faced destitution and continual harassment, but we did build it, and our struggle conferred upon us collectively a certain dignity.

With this victory, my brothers and I in the union not only improved the conditions under which we lived and worked, but we were enabled to reach beyond ourselves to our brothers and sisters on the plantations and in the ghettos. We were able to reach out and build a movement of the Negro masses struggling to realize, upon this American soil, the freedom and the justice which they had so long been denied.

The Negro masses awakened in 1941. They challenged the President of the United States to integrate the defense industries and all other places of public employment. And they were victorious. The Negro masses were in motion. They were removing the mark of oppression from their brows and the burden of economic misery from their bodies. This struggle has continued down to the present day.

Like a mountain stream that grows in size and momentum as it rushes downward, the struggle of the Negro masses for social and economic equality has become irrepressible. From Memphis, Tenn., to Charleston, S.C., they cannot now be satisfied with anything less than total liberation.

OUR CEREMONY of rededication tonight is to the cause of freedom, but it is also to the principles governing the means by which freedom must be achieved. In my life I have tried to abide by the principles of democracy, nonviolence and integration, but there are some today, particularly among our black youth, who would question the validity of these principles in our on-going struggle. I urge them to reconsider their position and to engage with me in a reaffirmation of these fundamental principles.

We must reject confrontationism, and together reaffirm the necessity for democratic means of political protest.

We must reject violence, and together reaffirm the power and the wisdom of nonviolence.

And we must reject racial separatism and together, with the conviction that one day our nation can cease to be divided within itself, reaffirm our abiding faith in integration. We cannot reject these principles without also denying ourselves the possibility of freedom.

Salvation for the Negro masses must come from within. Freedom is never granted; it is won. Justice is never given; it is exacted.

But in our struggle we must draw for strength upon something that far transcends the boundaries of race. We must draw upon the capacity of human beings to act with humanity towards one another. We must draw upon the human potential for kindness and decency.

And we must have faith that this society, divided by race and by class, and subject to profound social pressures, can one day become a nation of equals, and banish white racism and black racism and anti-semitism to the limbo of oblivion from which they shall never emerge.

Bayard Rustin Warns:

Violence Imperils Black Goals

The following is excerpted from a statement by Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute which appeared in Justice, the publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

BLACK PEOPLE have known violence in America. They have known the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Councils. They have seen the white mobs in Mississippi and in Cicero, Ill. They have understood that violence is synonymous with oppression and destruction.

And, therefore, the use of guns on the Cornell University campus by a group of black students should come as a great shock—and a great sorrow—to all black Americans struggling for freedom and social justice.

Nothing creative can emerge from their mindless use of force. Rifles will not enhance their education; nor will bullets enlighten their minds.

The black students at Cornell only displayed their arms. They used them to intimidate the administration. But built into the situation is the logic of escalation. Violence threatened with bravado will become violence used with viciousness, and the main victims will not be the administration but the black students—and the university.

I, therefore, find those guilt-ridden and nihilistic white students who encouraged them in this madness to be equally as culpable. So too is the indecisive and flaccid administration which has abdicated its authority.

MOREOVER, by their irresponsible actions, these black students have strengthened the reactionary forces in the society which will obstruct any progress for black Americans. The fear in the white community which produced George Wallace has also been the source of resistance to programs to rebuild our cities, educate our youth, and employ all of our adults.

It is thus not only the university which is being threatened by these students, but all of our democratic institutions. And if democracy is destroyed and violence prevails, those who will suffer most will be black Americans.

As Living Costs Rise:

Tax, Wage-Hour Action Sought

THE MOUNTING NEED for both tax relief for middle-income workers and a boost of the national minimum wage are shown by the latest federal report on urban family living costs, an AFL-CIO economist declared.

"Low-wage workers account for about half" of the nation's 6 million families below the poverty line, said Rudolph Oswald, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research. He stressed that while the current $1.60 federal hourly minimum wage provides only $3,200 for a full year's work, the Labor Dept.'s "very austere" family budget runs to nearly $6,000, based on 1967 figures.

Oswald said that the AFL-CIO remains convinced that improving the minimum wage is "the most effective means for the largest number of workers to approach even this austere $6,000 family budget" defined in the government report.

Union members, he said on Labor News Conference, are becoming increasingly concerned over the "heavy tax burden" they bear, as price and tax rises wipe out collective bargaining gains.

He stressed that the AFL-CIO's tax reform proposals would bring relief for middle-income earners and put a "fair share of the tax burden" on the very-high-income recipients, many of whom are paying little or no taxes now.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE EMPHASIS of the Nixon Administration in the fields of jobs and training as part of the over-all "war on poverty" has been on the role of business and private enterprise.

Press releases from the Dept. of Labor cite speeches and articles by businessmen on such topics as "Business and the Urban Crisis" and "Developing an Urban Strategy," both of which appear in the May issue of "Manpower," the official monthly publication of the Manpower Administration.

There can, of course, be no doubt that increased business participation in the Administration's version of how jobs and training can be extended is a healthy step forward.

Nevertheless there is a certain amount of danger that in this new drive for turning the "war on poverty" job over to business, the role that organized labor has played, and is continuing to play, may be overlooked.

The AFL-CIO has its own Dept. of Urban Affairs which has played a highly active role in the "war on poverty" ever since the Johnson Administration launched the anti-poverty effort some five years ago.

A detailed study of what the federation itself and its affiliated unions, state and local bodies, have accomplished in the field, is now available. It was presented to the House Committee on Education & Labor by Julius F. Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs. Highlights follow:

● Major emphasis has been given to jobs and training. In many communities, central labor councils were the motivating force for setting up community action agencies. In others, unions worked with community groups, notably minority groups, in creating community action. There are now many Community Action Agencies headed by union leaders.

● **Special efforts were made to involve rank-and-file union members in the war on poverty. Three union leadership training programs were established. The first was in the 11 Appalachian states where 118 union members were selected for training in wide areas of anti-poverty work and leadership. The second phase of this program trained more than 1,200 AFL-CIO members to carry on such work.**

A second training program was set up in New England and is now in its second year.

A THIRD TRAINING program is now under way in the southwest states and is training 100 unionists for leadership work.

● Neighborhood Youth Corps programs have been sponsored by organized labor throughout the country, including such areas as Watts and Alameda County in California, upstate New York and West Virginia.

● The Job Corps also has had strong labor support. The Operating Engineers pioneered in the use of Jobs Corps centers as training grounds where boys could be trained to enter the trade. The Carpenters conducted ambitious programs in seven centers. The Painters conducted training programs in 38 centers. Other unions also have participated in the training of Job Corps workers.

It is for that reason that the recent decision of the Nixon Administration to close down many of those centers has come as a heavy blow to the unions involved.

● Labor unions also have become deeply involved at the community level in a wide variety of other programs contributing to job training and job placement under the Office of Economic Opportunity—in sponsoring Head Start programs, in developing Neighborhood Service Center programs, consumer programs, helping in the development of credit unions and co-ops of various kinds, in initiating legal services and health center programs.

Rothman's presentation, in itself, represented part of the AFL-CIO plea to Congress not to cut the Office of Economic Opportunity.

"For millions who are still in poverty," he said, "the bright promise of our anti-poverty program must not be extinguished. Those citizens who hope for a better life must be encouraged to continue their effort. And we in the AFL-CIO are committed to do all we can."

A NEW LABOR DEPT. report shows that an urban worker's family of four needs $6,000 a year to maintain even "very austere" living standards, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, told reporters Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference. The interview is aired Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Consumers' Uprising Brewing Over Soaring Prices, Tax Pinch

By Sidney Margolius

WORKING FAMILIES are becoming bitter and disturbed about the inflationary squeeze that has hit a new high this spring. Letters to this column show noticeable anger over prices and taxes.

What bothers people most? Food prices. Letter after letter cites the difficulties of feeding a family adequately on modest budgets at today's costs. Much of the bitterness is directed at supermarkets for obvious juggling of prices in a pretense that good buys are still available.

Soaring prices on homes and the new high mortgage rates of 7-8 percent are other recurring complaints. So are taxes, as families find themselves squeezed between rising prices and the combination of federal income surtax and rising local sales and property taxes. A movement even is under way to send tea bags to congressmen in a modern version of the Boston Tea Party which protested taxes in colonial days.

Here are a few examples of the protests to this column:

Pork and Eggs: "My hardworking husband makes an honest $3.30 an hour and we are a family of four, but let me tell you what it really is like to live on $6,500 a year," one angry wife writes. "Papa hasn't had a new suit in seven years, and I haven't had a new coat in 16 years. Meat is a luxury. Pork is still reasonable. How much pork can you eat, and we are sick of eggs?"

Unfortunately, the worst is still ahead. This is going to be a summer of terribly high food prices. Usually food prices go down a little in March and go up in the summer. But this year food prices jumped in March. This is a clear warning of extraordinary price jumps in store.

Don't knock pork and eggs. This summer you're going to wish you could afford pork. Eggs will be higher, too, but still one of the best protein buys, and useful for stretching expensive meat.

But the real solution will have to come, not from combining eggs and meat, but from Congress.

Rep. Leonor Sullivan (D-Mo.), one of the most determined consumer spokesmen, has warned that if inflation continues unchecked Congress will not tolerate further inaction by the Administration. Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) especially has criticized the Agriculture Dept. policy of subsidizing corporate farms not to grow crops, as contributing to the rise in food prices.

Ads Raise Costs: Ronald Rapp, a retired labor representative, writes that he now has found there is more to shopping than putting cans and boxes into a cart. Now that he often helps his wife shop, he has found "many discrepancies in prices" in the supermarkets.

He has found stores' own brands cheaper and usually packed by the same companies that process the advertised brands.

"The big packers spend fortunes for ads in magazines, newspapers, radio and television which adds to the cost of every can or box," he points out.

Tax Protests: There are many protests over high taxes and the loopholes which permit many wealthy people to pay low or even no taxes. Fred Schroer is especially bitter about the high levy on single persons—"those of us on our own and living away from home." On earnings of $8,300 he paid $1,500 in taxes last year.

It is true that rates are higher for single taxpayers. This young man fortunately has an income a little above average. But many single people find that taxes now are their largest expense item. While married couples do get a lower rate by filing a joint return, they also feel the present tax bite keenly.

ANOTHER RECOMMENDATION that would help single and moderate-income taxpayers especially, is the AFL-CIO proposal to increase the minimum standard deduction to $700 for a single person. If the exemption remains at $600, this would give the single worker the first $1,300 tax free, instead of $900 as now.

The proposal would also help families with children. The loss of income to the government from increasing the minimum deduction would be made up by closing some of the most glaring loopholes for wealthy taxpayers.

So if you send a tea bag to your congressman, also tell him your proposals for tax reform. Incidentally, business-writer Elmer Roessner, an economical backer of tax reform, suggests drying out a used tea bag and sending that.

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FIRST SCHOLARSHIP AWARD in memory of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is presented to Ernest Holley, second from right. Holley's father, Michael, is a member of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 3, which jointly administers the scholarship program with the electrical contractors. The scholarship provides $5,280 for up to six years of college study. From left are Pres. Edward J. Cleary of IBEW Local 3; former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey; William E. Jenkins, president of Jenkins Electric Co.; Holley, and Thomas Van Arsdale, business manager of Local 3.

10 Months in Ceylon:

HOPE Mercy Tour 'Most Successful'

By Harry Goldberg

THE HOSPITAL SHIP HOPE, whose cause the AFL-CIO has supported virtually from the beginning, has just returned from its most recent trip to Ceylon. From any point of view it was one of its most successful and serviceable trips.

For 10 months, HOPE had conducted in Ceylon its most comprehensive medical teaching and treatment program to date. The staff treated more than 1,700 patients aboard ship and, with Ceylonese counterparts, conducted some 2,280 operations. More than 3,000 patients were treated in the ship's dental department, and some 70,000 children received immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Educational exchange programs were conducted with more than 1,150 Ceylonese medical and paramedical counterparts on the ship and in hospitals, schools and clinics throughout the island nation.

Other accomplishments, perhaps less dramatic but equally important, were recorded at virtually every level of health and health education in Ceylon. HOPE's areas of achievement range from nursing education to hospital sanitation, from dentistry to physical therapy.

The day before HOPE sailed from Ceylon, 20,000 people came to the ship to say goodbye. They came from all parts of the country, all walks of life. Some had been patients, or friends of patients. Some were medical students, nurses and technologists who had worked with the HOPE staff. Most had only heard of HOPE, and had come to see for themselves the great white ship from America.

NOT ALL PEOPLE in Ceylon were happy about Hope's success. The Ceylon communists launched a sustained attack on the project. The HOPE was actually an arm of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, they said; it was a spy ship only thinly disguised as a hospital.

Communist newspapers "revealed" that while patients were being treated on HOPE's first deck, the lower decks were crammed with electronic spying gear "like the Pueblo." The doctors, they said, were actually CIA agents.

But for vicious mendacity, the medal must go to Radio Moscow, which joined its Ceylonese puppets in the diatribes. The most delectable portions from its recent broadcast castigating HOPE in Ceylon follow:

"The ship HOPE has actually brought no hope for cure to Ceylon and the vicinity, but only mortal danger. The floating carrier of death is the name the ship is given by the people of the countries where she has already been. Wherever the ship HOPE appears there are sudden outbreaks of epidemics.

"People suffer and die from severe diseases. For instance, in 1963 when the HOPE was close to the shores of Indonesia, there were outbreaks of cholera and smallpox in the cities of Sourabaya, Malang and Solo.

"The ship is actually a floating branch of the world-notorious American center for chemical and bacteriological warfare in Fort Detrick, Maryland, U.S.A."

No further comment is necessary to dramatize the utter lack of decency of these purveyors of Communist morality, beyond emphasizing the fact that their remarks are made about a project whose selfless idealism is universally recognized and acknowledged.

This fact might well be pondered by those who are uncritically prone to accept claims that the Russians are moving away from their old, rigid dogmatisms toward more decent and civilized methods of international discourse.

Soup to Nonsense:

Stripped-Down Entertainment Turns Sensitive Faces Red

By Jane Goodsell

NAKEDNESS has suddenly become a crusade. No, not nudity, Virginia, nakedness. People are taking off their clothes as a protest against hypocrisy, as a means of promoting better human relations, as a way of improving the world.

In the musical "Hair," the entire cast stands on stage naked—albeit in dim light and for only a split second or two—but nonetheless, clothesless. The Living Theatre group sends its actors naked into the aisles where they exhort the audience to strip, too, as a way of protesting war, smog, passport regulations and poverty, all of which are vociferously—if somewhat mystifyingly—equated with the three-button suit.

A number of modern dance groups now leap and gyrate sans costumes. Psychiatrists are holding group therapy sessions with their patients sitting around naked. The adherents of these sessions claim that people, far from being embarrassed, are more relaxed and respond with greater kindness and sensitivity to each other.

It is easy to scoff and crack jokes ("but where would you keep your hankie and your cigarettes?"). It is tempting to take the esthetic approach that most people simply look better with their clothes on.

It is, in fact, almost impossible to take the whole business seriously, which its advocates most certainly do. Perhaps it is their earnestness more than anything else that puts us off. We have become accustomed to idealized nudity, in paintings and sculpture; to artful nudity in Vogue and Hollywood movies; and to naughty nudity, in the striptease and Playboy magazine.

WHAT WE CAN'T TAKE is plain and simple nakedness which strikes us—most of us, anyway—as just plain embarrassing.

And maybe, just maybe, that's the best argument of all in favor of it. If it bothers us all that much to see ourselves as we really are, it's probably good for us.

Speaking as a romantic (which I am) I prefer soft-focus, artistic nudity to warts-and-all nakedness. But speaking as a puritan (and I'm that, too) I believe that hard-to-take medicine must be beneficial.

I'm not convinced enough to strip down to my wedding ring in a theater. But when the movie "I Am Curious (Yellow)" gets to my town, I intend to go to see it. I'm going to see it because I know I won't like it. And therefore I'm sure it'll be good for me.

Ineffective as Inflation Curb:

Interest Rate Boosts Termed Growing Burden to Economy

Twenty years of increasing interest rates shows that they do not halt inflation but instead add "a growing burden to the nation's economy," according to an article in the May issue of the Federationist, the AFL-CIO's magazine.

Those who are "hurt first, worst and for a long time" by the tight money cycle are workers, home buyers and consumers, Elizabeth Jager, an AFL-CIO economist points out.

Those who cause the inflation—banks and well-to-do corporations, she emphasizes, are "hurt last, least and often only temporarily."

The money managers boost interest rates on the theory that they "will make it too expensive to borrow," expansion will be slowed, buying will fall off and the economy will cool off, the article notes.

"Then, so the theory goes, interest rates will fall and the economy can move forward on an even keel."

But, Mrs. Jager writes, this approach hasn't worked:

Ever since the early 1950s, interest rates have been raised to increase the cost of borrowing. There have been recessions in 1954, 1958, 1960-61 and a slowdown in 1967. The long-term price of money continues upward. Prices have not come down.

"In brief," she states, "the policy of raising interest rates represents a short-run, misplaced effort which produces long run distortions . . . and worse problems for the economy."

What actually happens when interest rates are raised, the article reveals, is that businessmen continue to borrow to build new factories, stores borrow to buy stock and the higher costs for money are passed on to consumers.

If the money squeeze becomes too tight, housing is hurt, some builders are forced out of business, smaller businesses find they cannot afford the high price of money and shut down, and jobs are lost.

When unemployment increases, Mrs. Jager warns, the jobs that are lost first are those of "the poor, the unskilled, the non-white and those least likely to be employed."

Turning to the present policy of increasing interest rates, the article stresses that it has been unsuccessful in slowing down corporate investment for several reasons:

- Rich firms can get loans at the lowest interest rate—the prime rate—while others "get the leavings, if any, at higher cost."
- Tax policies make credit cheaper for corporations than consumers because the corporations deduct interest costs as an expense of doing business.
- The 7 percent investment tax credit allowed to businesses and double depreciation for new construction spur investment and inflation, while reducing the cost of borrowing.
- Businessmen can pass on higher interest charges in the form of higher prices, and they do just that. Profits after taxes zoomed 91 percent between 1960 and 1968.
- When they have to borrow, the corporations' profit-tax depreciation structure allows them to pay back more rapidly, thus making the impact temporary.

In addition to being sharply critical of the Federal Reserve Board's policy of raising interest rates on its loans to commercial banks, the article attacks the lending policies of the big banks themselves.

They have steadily raised the prime rate—interest charged to leading customers, the largest corporations—until it is now 7.5 percent, more than three times what it was in the early 1950s, Mrs. Jager points out.

As the banks continuously jack up the prime rate—described as "their own minimum wage" set without government involvement—they reap higher and higher profits and drive up other interest rates, she concludes.

BLS Sees Job Openings At 3.5 Million per Year

Millions of job openings will arise annually through the mid-1970s as employment opportunities grow and older workers retire, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts.

The bureau forecasts about 3.5 million employment opportunities will open each year. Nearly 2.5 million will be in 240 occupations that account for more than one-half of all workers in the economy.

The largest annual need, the BLS said, is for 200,000 elementary and secondary school teachers. Other major training needs are for 175,000 secretaries and stenographers, 150,000 retail sales clerks and 129,000 truck drivers.

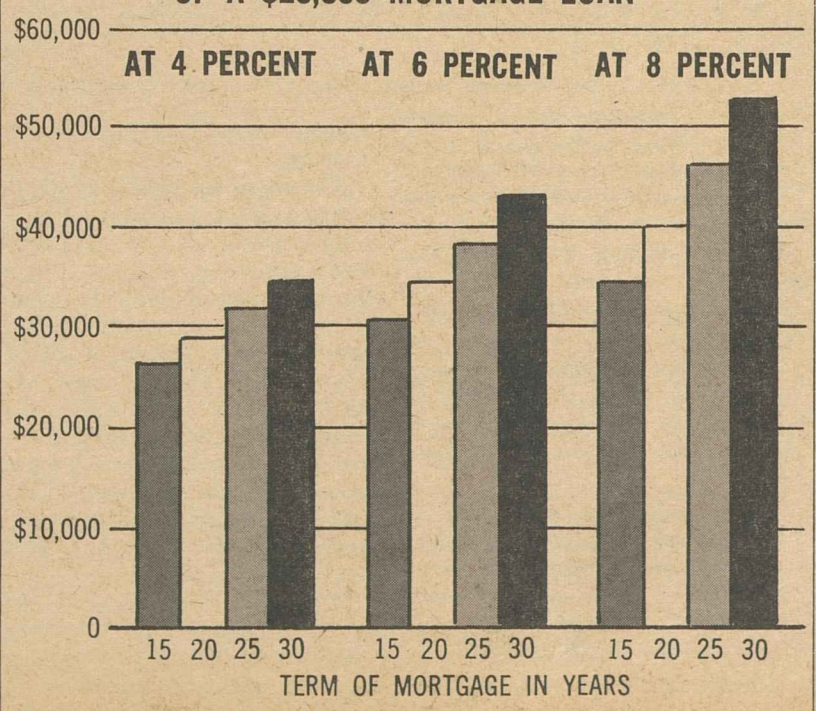
In releasing data on annual needs for the 240 leading occupations, the bureau also predicted openings in fields that are declining or are considered obsolete. It said there will be 600 openings for blacksmiths each year despite all the "horseless carriages" on the highways. And although the telephone industry is heavily automated, there will still be a need for 28,000 telephone operators each year, it added.

Technological advances also will cause an annual demand for 13,600 electronic computer programmers, 11,800 systems analysts, 3,500 air conditioning, refrigeration and heating mechanics, and 2,400 physical therapists.

The needs range down to 400 agricultural engineers each year, 400 installers of central office telephone equipment, 400 electroplaters, 300 dispensing opticians and 200 anthropologists.

These findings are based on a four-volume study "Tomorrow's Manpower Needs," released recently by the BLS.

Information derived from the study is essential in planning education and training programs to meet future needs and for guidance of young people in choosing careers, said BLS Commissioner Geoffrey H. Moore.



*Principal and interest payments only.

Negro Leader Charles Evers Elected Mayor

Fayette, Miss. — Charles Evers won election as mayor of this biracial community and immediately stressed that "law and order" will prevail.

Violence will not be tolerated, the Negro leader said. One of the first laws of his administration will be to make it illegal for citizens to carry guns or knives longer than two inches.

Evers and five Negro councilmen will assume office in this poverty-stricken Black Belt town July 7. He is the head of Mississippi's first all-black government of a biracial community since Reconstruction days.

Evers, the brother of slain civil rights leader Medgar Evers, unseated R. J. Allen, 73, who had been mayor for the past 18 years. Final returns gave Evers 386 votes to 255 for Allen.

In other Democratic primaries around the state, at least six Negroes won council or aldermanic seats, but Evers was the only Negro mayoralty candidate to win. A number of other Negroes qualified as independents and will run in the June 3 general elections.

Steelworker Appointed Illinois Labor Director

Chicago—Pres. Barney J. Grabiec of Steelworkers Local 2047 here is the new Illinois state director of labor. Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie (R) named him to the post after 21 years of union representation at the Crane Co. plant.

Grabiec helped organize the USWA local at Crane.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY greetings are extended to A. Philip Randolph, right, by young Tom Powell as the labor-liberal-civil rights coalition paid tribute to the 80-year-old labor leader in New York. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany joins in joyous response to the Harlem youth's quips. In the bottom photo, Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivers her personal congratulations to Randolph. New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is at right.

Continued Development Of Appalachia Urged

Continuation of the Appalachian regional development program is essential to the nation's goal of eliminating poverty and providing full employment, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Public Works subcommittee.

Miles C. Stanley, testifying for the federation, emphasized that the nation's economic progress requires making up for "decades of neglect" in Appalachia. He said the economy of the 13-state region in turn depends upon the economic gains of the nation.

Stanley, chairman of the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council and president of the West Virginia AFL-CIO, cited facts and figures to support extension of the program as he had previously done before the House Public Works Committee.

He told the Senate subcommittee that labor endorses a report of the Appalachian regional commission which shows great strides have been made under the program in helping the area but that much remains to be done.

Stanley pointed out that the program has made "significant" improvements in planning and building in the areas of transportation, education, health, land reclamation and other areas.

Increase in the rate of economic growth in the region, a decrease in unemployment and a reduction in out-migration, he added, "all argue well for the commission's continuation and even the expansion of its activity into other areas."

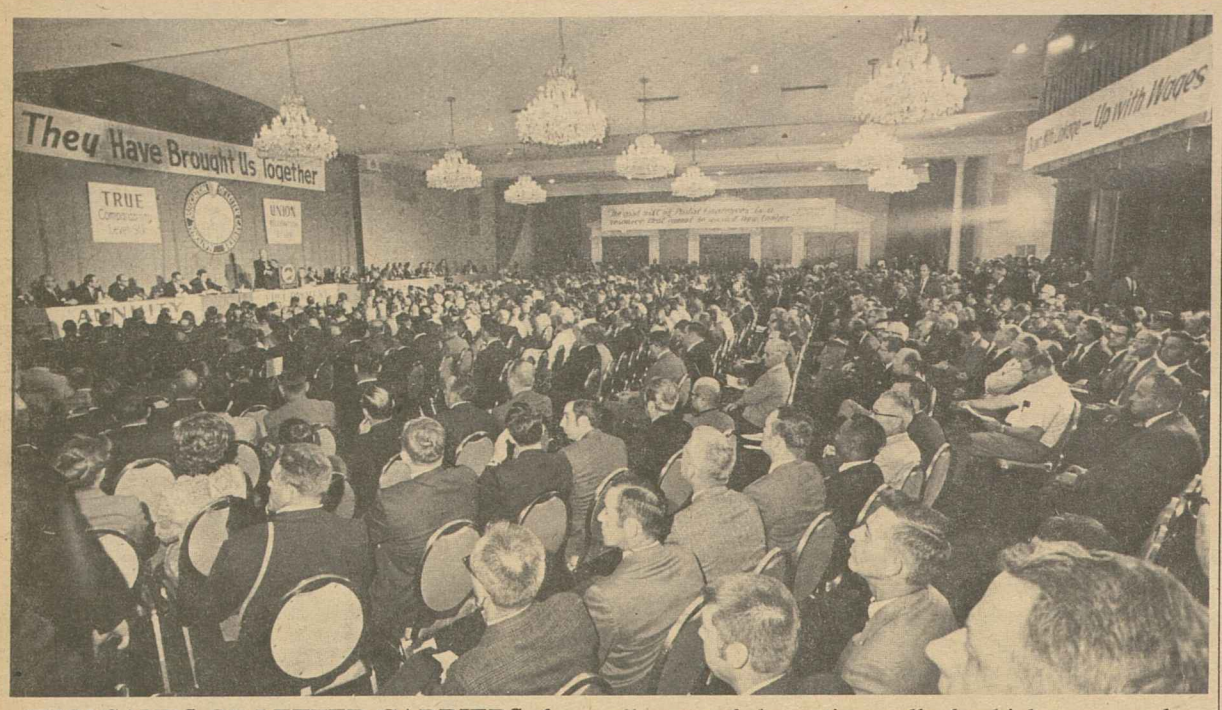
Housing is another area of major concern in which the program has made "a substantial contribution," Stanley said. But, he added, "adequate housing in Appalachia continues to be one of the major unmet needs."

Stanley also said the program is having a healthy side effect. Faced with the need for revenue to match federal grants for development programs, state and local governments are considering "meaningful tax reform" of "regressive" tax structures.

Jacob Friedrick Cited By University Regents

Milwaukee, Wis.—Jacob F. Friedrick, retired president of the Milwaukee AFL-CIO, has been commended for "splendid contributions" to education as a member of the University of Wisconsin's board of regents.

A board resolution praised the veteran labor leader for "vigorous advocacy" of low-cost educational opportunity for all youths and dedication to maintaining quality education. Friedrick is completing nine years of service on the board.



THOUSANDS OF LETTER CARRIERS, from all parts of the nation, rally for higher pay and a federal labor-management relations law. Pres. James H. Rademacher addresses the opening of a three-day Political Action Conference in Washington, D.C.

Arizona Delegates Push Grape Strikers' Cause

Prescott, Ariz.—Some 200 delegates and guests wound up the fourth biennial convention of the Arizona AFL-CIO here by marching three blocks to a supermarket and putting-up a picket line in behalf of the California grape strikers.

Before adjourning, the delegates had passed a resolution strongly supporting the nationwide boycott of California table grapes instituted by the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. The convention also condemned the Defense Dept. for increasing its shipments of the fruit to troops in Viet Nam.

In addition, the delegates heard a report on the union's efforts to win bargaining rights for the underpaid, exploited vineyard workers from Manul Chavez, brother of UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez. An organizing campaign is now under way in this state, he said, due partly to the use of Arizona grape labels by California growers who saw markets vanishing because of the boycott.

While the delegates—who raised nearly $500 in contributions for the strikers—were picketing Prescott's Safeway store, sympathetic UFWOC supporters were picketing the chain's outlets in Phoenix and Tucson. Safeway is the largest single buyer of the grapes, Chavez said.

Retiring Pres. William D. Shafer, in his report, called for a "good look" by the state AFL-CIO leadership at a political action program geared to getting candidates and raising issues attractive to the membership, and then working more effectively to get out the vote.

Greater use of women in next year's campaign was urged by Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director of national AFL-CIO Auxiliaries.

"There'll be a lot of action," she predicted, "and we want a piece of that action."

Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western director of COPE's Women's Activities Division, called political action "the biggest job of a state labor group." Mrs. Joan Trenholme, state WAD director, predicted that "unless we do a better job in 1970, we'll end up as we did in 1968," when "we failed." The state last year elected Republicans as U.S. senator and governor and as two of Arizona's three congressmen, and returned GOP majorities in both houses of the legislature.

Other speakers included Gov. Jack Williams; Phoenix Mayor Milton Graham; Stanton E. Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies, who discussed poverty, profits and taxes and appealed for aid for the Charleston, S.C., hospital strikers; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Dan Flanagan; Ann Draper, West Coast union label director for the Clothing Workers; Sec.-Treas. Robert Connolly of the Phoenix Printing Trades Council; State Savings Bonds Dir. W. L. McMullen; Deputy Regional Dir. William Brown of the U.S. Labor Dept. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training.

Horace Bounds, business manager of Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 570, Tucson, and president of the Southern Arizona Building & Construction Trades Council, was elected president to succeed Shafer, who is chief steward for the Communications Workers in the Flagstaff area. Fred Brown, Laborers Local 479, Tucson, replaced Austin C. Allen, Meat Cutters Local 448, Phoenix, as vice president. Re-elected was Sec.-Treas. Darwin Aycock of Stereotypers & Electrotypers Local 151, Phoenix.

The state AFL-CIO constitution was amended to provide for annual conventions rather than biennial, with Yuma picked for next year's meeting.

Other resolutions called for defeat of the six bills pending in Congress legalizing anti-trust violations by the newspaper industry; condemned Pres. Nixon's plan to cut the Job Corps budget and close 59 training centers; directed the state executive board to establish a speaker corps to tell labor's story; renewed support for the program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and backed several locals involved in strikes.

Seafarers Hit Plan to Close U.S. Hospital

The Seafarers are protesting the proposed July 1 closing of inpatient facilities at the Public Health Service Hospital in Detroit.

SIU Pres. Paul Hall warned that the closing of the hospital would "deprive merchant seamen and others in the community of critically needed health and medical services which the federal government has historically provided."

In a letter to Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Robert H. Finch, Hall noted that the facility is the only remaining public health service institution in the Great Lakes region.

The closing of the hospital, Hall added, "in no way eliminates the need for medical services which it now provides" and transfers the task of providing these services to other facilities in the area.

Postal Union Presses Drive For Benefits

The men and women who carry the mail are mad.

They don't think a scheduled 4.1 percent pay raise is nearly enough. They think it's time the federal government picked up the cost of health insurance, instead of only 25 percent of the premium.

And they want a labor relations law that will provide binding arbitration of grievances and an independent panel to adjudicate union-management disputes in the federal service.

More than 3,000 of them—members of the Letter Carriers—came to Washington, D.C., to meet with congressmen and senators from their home states.

Letter Carriers Pres. James H. Rademacher told the opening session of the three-day Political Action Conference that "it's now or never" for the government to determine whether it wants a good postal service.

During the last fiscal year, he said, more than 150,000 persons moved in and out of the Post Office Dept. Only one-third of the 700,000 postal workers, Rademacher reported, have as much as three years service.

The rally is one of a series being sponsored by postal and government employe unions to press major legislative goals.

Test of Support:

Senate Vote Backs Nixon on Job Corps

A Republican-Southern Democratic coalition mustered a 52-40 vote to defeat a Senate resolution asking Pres. Nixon to keep all Job Corps centers open pending a comprehensive study by Congress.

GOP leaders made it a party issue, a test of support for Pres. Nixon in a political skirmish, and delivered the votes of all 40 Republican senators present. Forty Democrats, including several southerners, voted for the resolution. But 12 joined the GOP in rejecting it.

The resolution would not have had the force of law. But added to the outpouring of protests against announced plans to kill off 59 Job Corps centers, it would have put heavy pressure on the Administration to back down.

A so-called "compromise" resolution, by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), was rejected on a straight 53-46 party-line vote. It would have emphasized Administration promises that Job Corps trainees in closed camps would be given "equivalent" training opportunities elsewhere.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), sponsor of the resolution protesting the closings, said he felt the protest action has accomplished at least some of its objectives. He cited indications that some centers may be reprieved and said he thinks "a far greater effort" will now be made to help the trainees.

In other congressional developments:

- The House Labor Committee approved a construction safety bill which would require the Secretary of Labor to draft safety and job health standards that contractors on federal projects would have to meet.

Violations could result in cancellation of contracts and repeated violators would be barred from government contracts for a three-year period.

The legislation has to be cleared by the House Rules Committee before it is sent to the floor.

- Pres. Nixon asked Congress to authorize a draft law change which would substitute a lottery system of selecting men for service and make 19-year-olds the most likely to be called up. It is somewhat similar to a proposal Pres. Johnson made two years ago, which Congress failed to approve.
- The House passed a bill to gradually speed up collection of unemployment insurance taxes from employers—moving towards quarterly instead of once-a-year collections. The bill doesn't affect benefits or the amount of employer payments, but it will ease the government's budget problems.
- The Senate approved a $20 million authorization to help the non-commercial Public Broadcasting Corp. for another year. It also extended for five years the program of federal grants to help build educational television and radio stations.
- **A House Commerce subcommittee turned down a Nixon Administration proposal and voted to continue the long-established Hill-Burton Act hospital construction and modernization program.**

The Administration sought to replace federal construction grants with loan guarantees and use part of the dollar savings for grants to states for out-of-hospital medical services.

The subcommittee voted to continue direct construction grants and also to add a loan guarantee and interest subsidy plan to permit a greater volume of hospital construction and modernization.

Balky Insurance Firm Ordered to Negotiate

Chicago—State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. lost a two-year battle to stay away from the bargaining table when the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ordered it to negotiate with the Insurance Workers.

Six of the eight appeals judges, sitting en banc, overturned a contrary 1968 decision by a panel of three 7th Circuit judges. By a 6-2 margin the full court ruled that the National Labor Relations Board did not abuse its discretion when it certified the union as the winner of a 1967 election and ordered the Bloomington, Ill., company to bargain with it.

The point at issue was whether or not the NLRB was justified in ordering the election among agents in two claims districts in New York state.

The union had asked for a smaller unit and management for a larger one—either all of New York state, or the company's entire Northeast region. The court enforced the NLRB's order.

"None of the grounds urged by the company for setting aside the board's order is valid," the court majority said. It spelled out its reasoning:

"The board has a wide discretion in designating appropriate units. It is not required . . . to choose the most appropriate unit, but only to choose an appropriate unit within the range of several appropriate units in a given factual situation."

Under the circumstances, the judges concluded, "the reasonableness of the board's determination is clear." They cited among other reasons the fact that the NLRB decision is "consistent with other board decisions that the courts have previously approved."

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said the decision reaffirms previous rulings by the Supreme Court and lower courts in the insurance industry's long legal fight over the size of bargaining units.

Potters Elect Lester H. Null As President

East Liverpool, O.—Lester H. Null, Sr., third vice president of the Potters since 1965, was elected president in a membership referendum for a four-year term beginning Aug. 1.

Null is a former president of Potters' Local 220 at the American Radiator & Standard Sanitary plant in New Orleans. He succeeds veteran Pres. Edwin L. Wheatley, who did not run for re-election and will retire soon after the union's annual convention July 7-11 in Anaheim, Calif.

Both Null and Sec.-Treas. George Barbaree won in contested races. Seven incumbent vice presidents were returned to office and two were defeated. New officers are Vice Presidents Jacob F. Schwab of New Orleans, succeeding Null; Joseph Galvin, Jr. of Pomona, N.J., and Thomas A. Shuman of Tiffin, O.

Null began his rise to national office when Wheatley named him an international representative in 1958. He serviced many local unions in the South, and often was assigned to assist elsewhere as a "troubleshooter" in organizing and bargaining.

Null was born in Hahn, Mo., May 21, 1924.

LESTER H. NULL

Through Tripartite Structure:

Meany Hails Achievements Of ILO Over 50-Year Span

By Duane Emme

Philadelphia—The Intl. Labor Organization's "positive accomplishments have far outweighed its failings" in advancing the welfare and freedom of workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

At the same time, Meany warned that there must be "no tampering" with the tripartite structure of the United Nations specialized agency if it is to continue to be successful.

Meany spoke at a three-day conference convened by Temple University to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the ILO and the 25th anniversary of an historic ILO conference held here.

Out of that 1944 meeting, also on Temple's campus, came the Declaration of Philadelphia, a document that reaffirmed ILO's goals and became its policy guide in the pursuit of human rights and social progress after World War II.

At the commemorative conference, nearly 100 leaders in labor, management, education and government from many parts of the world examined ILO's past and the challenges in its future.

Major speakers agreed that the ILO has significantly improved workers' conditions and living standards. Two of them—Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Edwin P. Neilan, U.S. employer delegate to the ILO—echoed Meany's warning against interfering with the agency's government-labor-employer structure.

This solid stand of U.S. government, labor and management reflected concern over reports that Soviet-bloc nations might try at the ILO conference in June to convert the organization into one made up solely of government representatives.

The tripartite structure of ILO, Meany said, is its "fundamental strength." In free nations, he noted, worker representatives "know the needs of workers" and they cooperate with employers and governments in advancing these needs.

"It was the genius of the founding fathers of ILO," Meany added, "to recognize that only by securing the participation of the representatives of workers, employers and governments that the welfare of workers could be effectively improved."

Meany said it was difficult to understand why the U.S. has ratified "only a handful" of ILO-adopted conventions when "our standards are equal to or better" than most of those involved. He urged Pres. Nixon and Congress to secure ratification of these conventions.

On the other hand, Meany emphasized that Communist nations ratify conventions and then "brazenly" deny the rights and working conditions that are called for. He urged ILO to live up to its responsibilities to police its conventions.

On balance, Meany found that ILO's achievements have more than offset its shortcomings and "if Sam Gompers could see the ILO today he would be proud of what he helped to create." Gompers was chairman of a commission at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference out of which came the ILO.

Shultz praised American labor's "steadfast" interest and participation in the "world's leading tripartite organization." It is "highly important," he said, that the organization be maintained in its present form.

"For half a century the ILO has sought to contribute to international peace," Shultz declared, and "it has pointed the family of nations toward the highest possible goal—human justice."

In line with ILO's appeals to nations to develop manpower programs and reduce unemployment, Shultz discussed current efforts in the United States to provide job-training for workers and reduce inflation without increasing unemployment.

The need to prevent any rise in unemployment in the United States "is especially critical," Shultz stated, because the increase would come in poverty areas where the jobless rate is even more "alarmingly high."

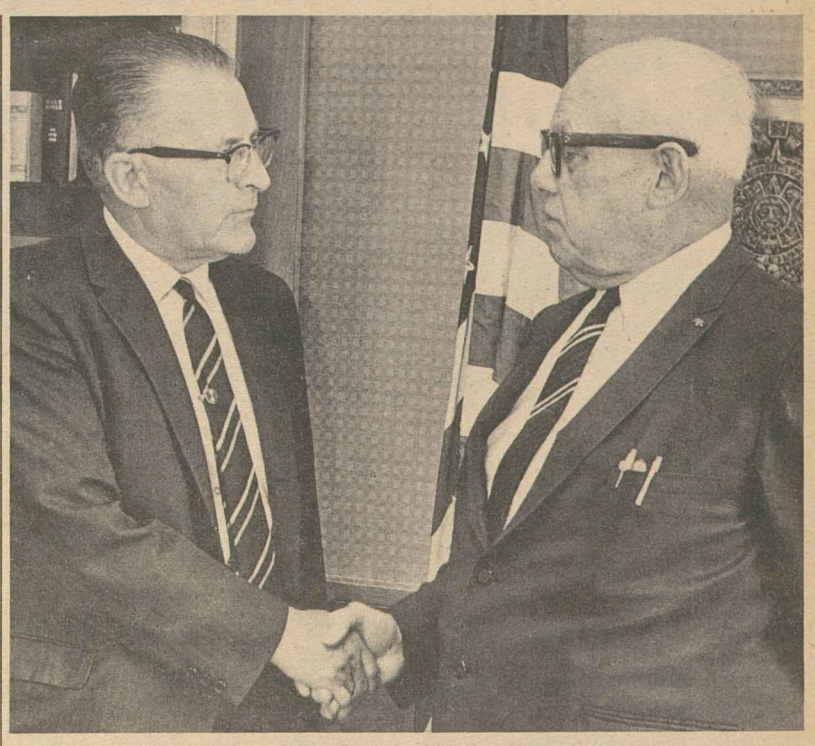
Neilan, chairman of the Bank of Delaware's board and past president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, said he was proud to be part of ILO's "never-ending search for social justice for working people throughout the world."

Other major conference speakers included, C. Wilfred Jenks, principal deputy director-general of the ILO, who helped shape the Philadelphia Declaration, and Assistant Sec. of Labor George L-P Weaver, chairman of ILO's governing body.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman observed during a panel discussion on social security that the United States lags behind other developed ILO nations in providing security for older persons and health facilities for all citizens. He stressed the need of a national health insurance system as advocated by the AFL-CIO.

Robert M. McGlotten, presently serving as labor director of the National Alliance of Businessmen on assignment from the AFL-CIO, spoke on manpower activities in the United States as part of a panel on employment programs.

Pearl S. Buck, Nobel prize winner in literature, was the main speaker at a conference banquet. She related her more than 40 years of life in Asia to the problems of the continent and its need for a strong labor movement.



CONGRATULATIONS are extended by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to Rudolph Faupl, Machinists representative, who has been reappointed by Pres. Nixon as the U.S. worker delegate to the Intl. Labor Organization. First appointed to the post by the late Pres. Eisenhower in 1958, Faupl has been reappointed by every President since.

Bill Urged to Strengthen Older Americans Act

A bill to extend and improve the nation's Older Americans Act would be a "major step forward" in meeting the "myriad problems" of the elderly, the AFL-CIO told the House Select Subcommittee on Education.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the federation's Dept. of Legislation assured Chairman John Brademas (D-Ind.) and Rep. Ogden R. Reid (R-N.Y.) of AFL-CIO support for a bill they introduced and urged the subcommittee to give it favorable consideration.

The Brademas-Reid resolution would absorb the "foster grandparent" program and establish a National Older Americans Volunteer Program. "We support these provisions," Biemiller said. Later the resolution was reported out to the full Education & Labor Committee.

The foster grandparent program has been administered by the Administration on Aging under a contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity. A witness told the subcommittee that it has proved its value and should be maintained and expanded.

Mrs. Dorothy Ezelle of Louisville, advisory board chairman for Kentucky, said the foster grandparent program has been notably helpful to low-income persons over 60 who work with children in two Kentucky homes for the retarded.

Mrs. Ezelle, the wife of Sec.-Treas. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, is a candidate for state representative in her district as an outgrowth of her interest in the handicapped. Formerly active in the Communications Workers, she has served as executive secretary of the Kentucky Association for Retarded Children and now serves on the Governor's Commission for Employment of the Handicapped.

"I am proud to pay my expenses to Washington," she told the sub committee members, in urging that the foster grandparent program be "approved with enthusiasm," and that the budget be expanded.

The program is that unique kind which "benefits everyone—the aged, the handicapped, society, all of us"—she said.

Mrs. Ezelle reported that Kentucky now has 62 foster grandparents, with 11 more ready to volunteer. All are older persons who could not take full-time jobs without losing their main source of income—social security benefits—she said.

The workers are paid the federal minimum wage for working with retarded children four hours a day. This reimburses them for transportation and other out-of-pocket costs, the witness testified.

She listed these advantages:

The foster grandparent becomes a familiar friend to the child.

The adults acquire a new zest for life.

Children become more responsive to training efforts; they take more interest, cooperate better, show they appreciate attention and affection.

Chemical Firms' Growth Seen Boon to Workers

Geneva—Workers should be the principal beneficiaries of the rapid expansion of chemical industries throughout the world, a special Intl. Labor Organization committee found.

The committee on chemical industries also stressed at the conclusion of the two-week session that it is the "legitimate interest" of unions to make sure that workers "obtain their share of the benefits of technological change."

Marshall Shafer, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Chemical Workers, was worker vice chairman of the conference of labor, management and government delegates from 24 countries.

In his final statement as spokesman for the worker group Shafer told the committee that the workers had not obtained all that they wanted, but that the results "defend the interests we were defending" and the committee had once again proved the "value of these sessions."

Vice Pres. Elwood D. Swisher, of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, was the other member of the AFL-CIO team at the committee's seventh session.

Swisher cited the committee's emphasis throughout its conclusions on management's obligation to consult the workers through their spokesmen before decisions affecting their jobs are taken.

The committee agreed that such consultations in an industry where rapid technological changes are the rule should be held at the "earliest possible stage."

Much attention was also given to the problem of the mental strain imposed on workers by the concentration demanded of them in new manufacturing processes. "Continuous shift schedules," it was emphasized, "should include the longest possible leisure periods."

The committee also went into the need for "adequate, timely and, as far as possible, free facilities for retraining" of workers who might have to change jobs because of technological innovations or health factors.

Similarly, older and handicapped workers who are unable to adapt to changes should be protected through "adequate" pensions and other social security provisions.

Dark Prospects

Lindbergh Inducted By Air Line Pilots

Charles A. Lindbergh, who flew the Spirit of St. Louis from New York to Paris alone in 1927, became an honorary member of the Air Line Pilots at a testimonial dinner in Washington.

Pres. Charles R. Ruby presented Lindbergh with a union membership pin and a plaque symbolic of Lindbergh's aviation achievements. Guests at the ceremony included many noted aviation pioneers.

Rubber Union Urges Probe Of Gov. Rhodes

Akron—A Rubber Workers district council has called for a full-scale investigation of Ohio's Gov. James A. Rhodes following published charges linking him to underworld figures and accusing him of financial irregularities.

A resolution adopted by 211 delegates to a meeting of the URW District 1 council noted an exposé by Life magazine which alleged that the Republican governor "has been dipping into slush funds for years."

The article also suggested an unsavory relationship between Gov. Rhodes and Yonnie Licavoli, a convicted murderer who, Life charged, has been a kingpin in Mafia operations even while serving in the Ohio State Penitentiary.

"The good name of more than 10.5 million citizens of Ohio has been tarnished by this exposé," the resolution said.

The delegates asked that a blue ribbon commission be set up to hold open hearings on the charges against Rhodes so the "citizens of Ohio may conclusively know the true character" of the governor.

Conference Draws 3,000:

Building Trades Delegates Press Legislative Program

(Continued from Page 1)

to ensure prevailing wages on buildings built to be leased to the Post Office Dept. and other federal agencies.

They also talked about tax justice and social security improvements, about the need for a higher minimum wage and for strengthened equal employment opportunity. They called for congressional action on housing funds, consumer protection and education, among others.

A "very goodly portion" of the BCTD's legislative program will be "enthusiastically" supported by the House Democratic leadership, Majority Leader Carl Albert (D-Okla.) told the conference.

He said he finds it "just impossible" to understand opposition to the labor-backed job safety bills. On the site picketing bill, Albert reiterated his strong personal support, but said threats of a Senate filibuster such as that which killed repeal of Taft-Hartley Sec. 14(b) have made House members reluctant to stick their necks out unless they are sure it will pass the Senate.

If it is taken up first in the Senate, he said, it will be actively supported by House Democratic leaders for final passage.

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.) told the delegates that if they were willing to "compromise" then "I think we can achieve some of these goals that are on your legislative program."

He said he personally supports the "sound principles" of the position taken by the Secretary of Labor who coupled easing the secondary boycott restrictions on construction site picketing with toughening of other restrictive provisions.

Louis Sherman, general counsel of the department, reminded the conference that the labor-backed site picketing bill is essentially the same as legislation introduced in 1959 by the Eisenhower Administration. The inequities it is designed to correct, he said, have been acknowledged by five presidential administrations.

Both the Democratic and Republican assistant leaders in the Senate gave strong personal endorsements to site picketing legislation.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) was greeted with a prolonged ovation.

"I will fight to get the construction safety bill passed this year, and I am with you 100 percent on the issue of site picketing," he said. As for labor's overall program, Kennedy said he intends to keep his COPE record of all "right" votes intact.

His Republican counterpart, Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, termed the labor-backed site picketing legislation a "good" bill and said he opposes "restrictive" amendments.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz and Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe received the friendly attention of the delegates as they addressed the conference on its opening day.

Housing & Urban Development Sec. George W. Romney was welcomed with similar warm applause when he was introduced. But before he concluded, there were boos from the audience and applause where he didn't want it.

Just a few minutes earlier, Romney had left another meeting with the farewell: "I'm going now to a conference of the building trades and really lay it on the line to them."

He told the delegates that building trades pay raises are feeding inflation, that apprenticeship standards are too high, that the Davis-Bacon Act requiring prevailing wages on federally-assisted housing is too costly. He warned "that there are people already talking about compulsory arbitration in the building trades."

"Construction wage rates are rising faster than any other," Romney chided. And the delegates applauded.

"There is every indication that future settlements may be higher," he complained. More applause.

Later, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the delegates that Romney's recitation of wage gains won by building trades unions was "a great tribute" to their efforts. "I was very much impressed by it," he said. "Keep up the good work."

Earlier, Shultz said the Administration is supporting "fully and unambiguously" the construction safety bill. He said he hopes that "before long" there will be a presidential mesage dealing with "a comprehensive health and safety bill."

Shultz noted the steady increase in minority group employment in the building crafts and urged that the progress be continued.

He acknowledged that "empty exhortations to unions and management" to avoid inflationary actions "just haven't been practical." But he urged negotiators not to base their actions on an assumption that living costs will continue to rise at their present level.

Volpe told the delegates he was impressed with the special training programs run by the Operating Engineers and the work done by other unions in opening up job opportunities to minority groups.

Programs such as these, he said, are tapping "a tremendous reservoir of unused ability."

Delegates heard from Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Labor Committee and from Chairman Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) of the Senate Labor Committee.

Other congressional speakers included Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.), Rep. William H. Ayres (R-Ohio), Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N.J.), Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.). All are high-seniority members of congressional committees dealing with legislation affecting the building trades.

BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty urged the delegates to follow up on their legislative contacts when they returned home. He said their efforts represent "the single most important factor" in determining whether labor's program is enacted.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. hears Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, the first of a parade of Cabinet members and congressional leaders at the opening session.

2,500 Keep Up Strike Against Distillery Firm

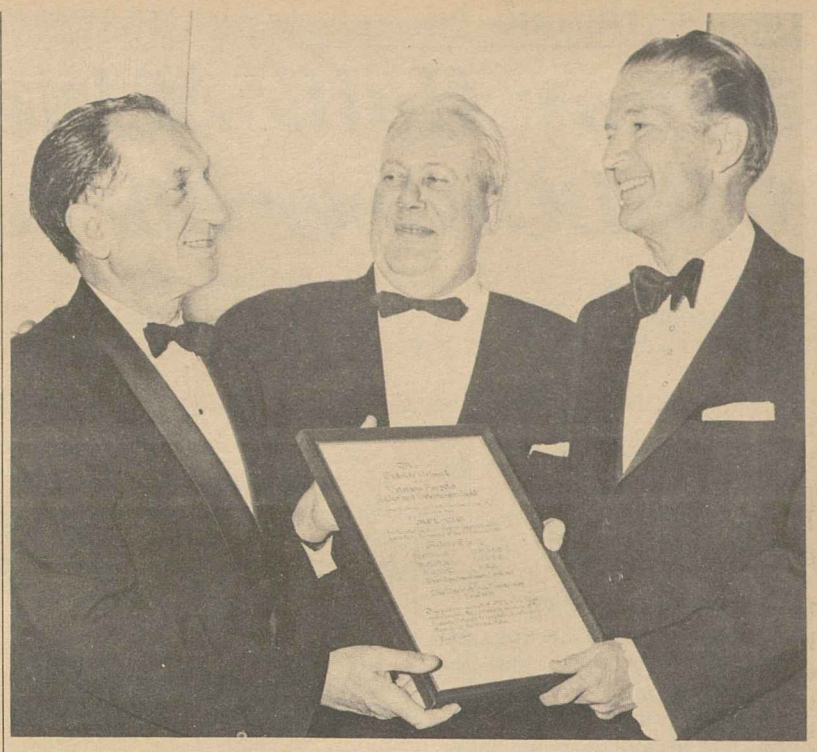
Englewood, N.J.—Nearly 2,500 members of the Distillery Workers will stay on strike against three plants of the National Distilling Products Co. until an acceptable agreement is reached, union Pres. Mort Brandenburg announced.

The strike began May 1, Brandenburg said, when a "woefully inadequate" offer by the big distilling firm left the union no alternative except to walk out.

Picket lines are being respected by other unions at company locations in Louisville and Frankfort, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service brought the disputants together for a single meeting, but no progress was made, according to the union spokesman.

Major issues in the strike are wages, including a cost-of-living clause, and health-welfare benefits.

Brandenburg, who heads the union negotiating team, said it expects to set this year's contract pattern at either Seagram or Schenley instead of National.



BEDSIDE NETWORK AWARD saluting the AFL-CIO for its cooperation in supplying volunteers is presented at the Bedside Network's 21st annual ball in New York by television personality Bud Collyer, right. Accepting the award for Federation Pres. George Meany is Michael Mann, New York regional director of the AFL-CIO. John Ellis, center, secretary-treasurer of Taxi Drivers' Local 3036, watches. The award cited the federation for supplying union performers, musicians and taxi drivers for the Bedside Network, which entertains and assists in therapy of patients in veterans hospitals across the country.

On-Site Picketing Bill Backed As It Stands

A House Labor subcommittee has been urged to confine pending legislation covering on-site picketing to that subject alone and avoid irrelevant issues that may cause confusion.

A bill introduced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) would give a union the right to picket a multi-employer construction site if it has a dispute with one of the contractors there.

In a letter to Thompson, chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Labor, the AFL-CIO called on Congress to take prompt action on the legislation.

Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller of the federation's Dept. of Legislation told Thompson that the AFL-CIO fully supports efforts of the building and construction trades unions in their drive for passage of the bill.

Biemiller said the strict application of the secondary boycott prohibition now contained in the National Labor Relations Act is widely regarded as "unfair, unsound and unjustified when applied to building and construction trades workers."

Long-Standing Injustice

Thompson's bill to amend that section of the NLRA is designed to correct the long-standing injustice that discriminates unfairly against the building trades workers, Biemiller noted.

He said that the labor movement is pleased at Labor Sec. George P. Shultz's expression of support for the situs picketing principle, but is disturbed by some aspects of his testimony before the subcommittee.

"It is unfortunate," Biemiller noted, "that the Administration's stand has been somewhat muddied by reason of suggestions" made by Shultz.

Not Relevant

"Some of these suggestions are neither germane nor relevant to the purpose of the legislation, such as the proposal to allow enforcement of collective bargaining agreements by injunctions as well as damage suits," Biemiller added.

Shultz, in expressing support for situs picketing, called for certain "safeguards" in the proposed legislation.

In earlier testimony, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. noted that Thompson's bill contains all the safeguards or limitations the Eisenhower Administration thought were necessary and a few developed in years since.

5-17-69

Apprenticeship Outreach Goal 83% Complete

Apprenticeship Outreach programs—with still about five months to run—have attained 83 percent of the intended goal in placing minority group youngsters in the skilled trades.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz reported that a total of 2,758 minority apprentices have been aided by Apprenticeship Outreach since the Labor Dept. began funding the program 27 months ago.

Besides the 2,758 indentured apprentices, 2,077 more have passed apprenticeship examinations in the 18 building and construction trades and are waiting for referral to apprenticeship committees. Another 516 have been referred to the apprenticeship committees.

The 10 sponsors of the Apprenticeship Outreach program, including the local building and construction trades councils of the AFL-CIO, have a combined goal of placing 3,360 youths in apprenticeship.

Meany Scores Farm Labor Board Plan

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 24, 1969 | No. 21

Full Union Rights Urged For Pickers

By David L. Perlman

An Administration proposal to give "second class" bargaining rights to farm workers is "completely unacceptable," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told Congress.

Meany urged the Senate's Labor subcommittee to approve legislation that would give workers on large farms the same right to union recognition and collective bargaining that other Americans have had for more than 30 years.

He said the AFL-CIO welcomes the endorsement by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz of the principle that farm workers should have union rights under law.

But he stressed that the plan Shultz outlined earlier this month takes back with one hand what is given with the other.

Its "special rules and procedures," Meany charged, would "make it more difficult for farm workers to form unions and to secure recognition than for other workers."

These rules would be administered by a special Farm Labor Relations Board "stacked" in favor of the big agricultural employers, Meany noted.

And farm employers, by invoking what would amount to compulsory arbitration, could prevent a strike during the harvest season—"the only time that migratory workers are employed, and the only time that any farm workers can strike effectively."

To top it off, Meany said, the list of available arbitrators would be drawn up by the Secretary of Agriculture.

"As far as the farm workers are concerned," he told the Senate panel, "that is indeed putting the fox in charge of the henhouse. The Dept. of Agriculture has long been noted for its tender loving care of the nation's big farmers—and for its callous indifference to the welfare of farm workers."

The excuse given for exempting the big factory farms from the National Labor Relations Act is that farm products are "perishable at harvest time," Meany noted.

But food is also perishable when it is trucked to market and sold in the stores, he pointed out. Yet no one argues that truck drivers or store clerks be barred from striking.

"No," Meany told the senators. "Perishability of grapes or to-

(Continued on Page 2)

Congress Pressed to Vote Funds for Vital Programs

FARM WORKERS are entitled to the same collective bargaining rights as all other American workers, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany emphasized in testimony before the Senate Labor subcommittee. With Meany at the witness table are AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Thomas E. Harris, associate general counsel.

Labor Cites Unfulfilled Promises

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to match its promises to the American people with performance—by voting the money needed to carry out the programs it has written into law.

Unless it does so, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified, the nation's education, health, housing and other high-priority domestic programs will be drastically short-changed.

He told a House Appropriations subcommittee that "the American people have a right to assume Congress means what it says" when it passes legislation authorizing large-scale programs to meet large-scale needs.

The need hasn't diminished, Biemiller noted, but the budget request to Congress asks only half the amount authorized for the basic aid to education program. Unless Congress raises the figure, some 3.5 million poor children won't get the catch-up education they need.

Congress is being asked—in the Administration's budget request for the fiscal year starting July 1—to appropriate only one-third of the amount it authorized to improve vocational education.

And it is also being asked to put a lower priority on uncovering wage-hour violations and enforcing safety rules than on a "fishing expedition" into welfare and pension plan reports.

Item by item, in a 54-page supplemental statement as well as oral testimony before two subcommittees, the AFL-CIO spelled out

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Heads Trustees:

Hoehler to Direct New Studies Center

The board of trustees of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, at its initial meeting in Washington, named Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., to direct the center which will go into operation next Labor Day.

The board also elected AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as chairman.

Elected secretary of the board was Walter G. Davis, education director of the federation. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler will serve as secretary-treasurer of the center until his retirement from the AFL-CIO on June 30 and will then be replaced on the center board by Lane Kirkland, who has been elected to fill the unexpired AFL-CIO term.

The center will initially be located at 1500 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., in Washington, D.C., where 6,133 square feet of space has been leased for two years for classroom, conference and office facilities.

Hoehler, who is 50, is professor of labor and industrial relations at Michigan State University, where he is also associate director of the School of Labor & Industrial Relations.

He has had a long career in labor education. An Air Force veteran, he was assistant professor of public administration, University of Puerto Rico, 1947-49; assistant professor of political science, and acting head, Labor Education Service, Pennsylvania State University, 1949-54; assistant director, Dept. of Social Security, AFL and AFL-CIO, 1954-56, and education director, Steelworkers, 1965-67. Hoehler first joined Michigan State in 1956.

Other board members are:

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, chairman of the AFL-CIO Committee on Education; former Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz; Theodore Kheel,

(Continued on Page 3)

Real Earnings Drop Sharply, Prices Jump

The buying power of rank-and-file workers' pay checks in April dropped to its lowest level in a year as a sharp rise in prices more than offset small gains in takehome pay, the Labor Dept. reported.

A six-tenths of 1 percent increase in living costs sent the Consumer Price Index to 126.4 percent of the 1957-59 base period. The level was 5.4 percent higher than April 1968, the largest over-the-year increase since 1951.

Over the past three months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported, consumer prices have gone up at an

(Continued on Page 3)

Community Services Focus on Social Change

Labor's bonds with the communities where its members live and work were reaffirmed by more than 500 participants in the 14th annual AFL-CIO National Conference on Community Services.

At workshops and sessions that stretched from 7:30 a.m. breakfast meetings to evening programs running until 10 p.m., the theme was the challenge of social change.

Whatever the stresses, speakers urged, cooperation rather than confrontation within the community is the route to take.

Labor's historic position, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the delegates, is that "all must benefit for any to benefit." The labor movement, he said, must be flexible enough to meet changing conditions.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne reminded the conference that trade unions have been and are a part of social change in America. Beirne, who is stepping down as chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee because of his new responsibilities in international labor affairs, said the community services program—"quietly and without fanfare"—has overcome bigotry, brought together diverse elements in cities to cooperate in needed programs and provided person-to-person help.

Participants in the conference included 180 full-time AFL-CIO community service staffers from 132

(Continued on Page 8)

Surtax Support Barred Without Major Reform

Injustice will be piled on injustice if the income tax surcharge is extended without a major reform of the federal tax laws, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

In a statement to the House Ways & Means Committee, the federation spelled out the reasons why labor cannot support a 10 percent tax surcharge until it is linked to tax reforms going beyond the Nixon Administration's proposals.

Unless major loopholes are closed, the federation noted, wealthy individuals and big corporations will continue to escape both the regular tax and the surcharge on a large portion of their income.

Yet the tax burden on wage-earners will go up, because the 10 percent surcharge would be in effect for a full year. Last year, the 10 percent rate applied for only nine months, amounting to a 7.5 percent boost in the tax bill for the year. Thus the proposed extension would amount to an additional increase for the ordinary worker.

That isn't fair, the AFL-CIO told

(Continued on Page 2)

FLAGS FLYING, 400 farm workers march to the Mexican border with their ranks bolstered by the presence of U.S. senators and congressmen, clergymen, labor union members and other supporters. Besides Senators Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), shown front and center, the marchers included AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Representatives James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and John V. Tunney (D-Calif.). At the border, Mexican and U.S. labor representatives vowed to help end the hiring of "green card" visa holders to break strikes of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Grape Workers' March to Border Stirs Pledge of Mutual Support

Calexico, Calif.—American and Mexican union members clasped hands across the border here in a pledge of mutual support that climaxed a nine-day march to dramatize the plight of striking farm workers.

Cesar Chavez, head of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, and AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher were among seven unionists who stood on the American side of the border fence under a broiling sun. Their Mexican counterparts stood on the Mexicali side and shook hands on a promise of international cooperation in lifting the farm workers on both sides of the border out of poverty and despair.

The pledge of assistance, and the march in 110-degree heat, both were intended as a warning to American growers that Mexican workers can no longer be used to break strikes of U.S. field hands.

Soon after the march ended, some of the participants flew back to Washington for hearings by a Senate subcommittee into the use by growers of migrant Mexican laborers to break strikes.

Among them were Senators Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and Representatives James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) and John V. Tunney (D-Calif.).

O'Hara told the Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, which Mondale heads, that he stood at the Calexico-Mexicali border at 2:30 a.m. one morning and watched Mexican farm workers pour across in a steady stream, green visa cards in hand, to wait on the U.S. side for hiring bosses to take them to fields in the Coachella Valley where the UFWOC is on strike for recognition.

"The entry of green card workers is increasing at a fantastic rate," O'Hara said. "It is easy to cross because the requirements are not as tight as they should be."

The Michigan congressman urged several legal changes to prevent the loss of U.S. jobs. One of them, in a bill he proposed, would make illegal entry an unfair practice under the labor law.

UFWOC Organizer Peter Velasco, who also took part in the march to the border, told the subcommittee "they are using the greencarders to break our strike. They don't even tell them they're to be used as strikebreakers."

At Calexico, he said, he watched contractors load buses with alien farm workers and then saw the buses return 16 hours later with workers who had stooped in the fields and stood in the buses over the whole period for eight hours' pay—about $12.

"It's difficult to form a union under those conditions," said Velasco. Strong legislation is needed, he emphasized, to encourage farm workers to form legally sanctioned unions, to protect the unions in their infancy, to prohibit the importation of out-of-state workers to help employers smash unions.

"We need a power equal to the power of the growers," he asserted.

Eyewitness Report

After the first day's session, Mondale read into the record a report of UFWOC staff member David Averbuck on border crossing.

Averbuck wrote that about Apr. 22, 1969, he told the head of the U.S. Border Patrol office at El Centro, Calif., that a farm labor contractor from Indio was "illegally recruiting workers in Mexicali to break" union efforts.

When a busload came to the station, the border patrol officer detained it for only four minutes—six seconds per passenger—and did not ask where it was going. Bus riders, Averbuck said, never are told where they are going. He added: "When we talked with the workers, none were aware . . . that a dispute existed."

When the farm workers struck Coachella growers last year, "greencarders" were bussed into the valley to break the strike, UFWOC witnesses testified.

Kircher called the march from Indio to Calexico, and the rally that followed the border handshake a "stirring manifestation of solidarity" among workers and the community groups in sympathy with their struggles.

The line of marching men and women moved at the rate of about 12 miles a day, from Indio through Coachella, past the Salton Sea, down State Route 111 through Brawley, El Centro, the Imperial Valley and into Calexico. Nights were spent at the homes of Mexican-American friends, or in sleeping bags on the side of the road.

The final rally was addressed by Mondale, Kennedy, Yarborough, O'Hara, Chavez, Kircher, and representatives of the Mexican Confederation of Labor.

Governor Backs Grape Boycott

Annapolis—Maryland Gov. Marvin Mandel wishes the grape strikers "success in your long fight for proper working and living conditions," he said in a message to Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The letter constitutes an endorsement of the farm workers' strike and boycott of California table grapes, Mandel's press secretary said. UFWOC thanked Mandel for being the first state governor to voice his support publicly.

In Baltimore, several hundred boycott supporters picketed a hotel where the annual stockholders' meeting of Safeway Stores, Inc., was being held because Safeway still displays California grapes. And Mayor Thomas J. D'Alesandro reiterated his intention not to purchase any of the struck grapes for city institutions.

Unfair to Workers:

Farm Labor Board Plan Hit by Meany

(Continued from Page 1)

matoes is not the issue. Perishability of people—their human dignity and economic well being—is the issue."

He warned that "continued denial of the right of farm workers to organize and bargain collectively . . . will surely lead to more farm labor strife, because farm workers have no other way to present their grievances and have their demands heard and acted upon."

It will also "perpetuate the poverty and degradation of men, women and, shamefully, the children, who harvest so much of the food and fiber produced in this nation."

And, he served notice, it also means "the continuance by all of American labor of the boycott against California table grapes."

That boycott will only end, he said, when employers "let their employes exercise their right as human beings to join a union and bargain collectively."

Meany spoke of the change that has taken place in American agriculture—its increasing dominance by a few large corporate farms marked by "wages well below poverty levels, primitive living conditions and medieval terms of employment and working conditions."

In the past, Meany noted, the AFL-CIO supported legislation to help farmers even if it meant higher food prices "because we have never looked for bargains at the expense of some other group."

Now, he told the subcommittee, "the picture has changed and we in labor are taking a fresh look. Instead of helping the average farmer, these programs have put the squeeze on him. The big operators are not only reaping the bulk of the crops, they are reaping a rich harvest of subsidies. And they have set a cheap labor standard."

The AFL-CIO, he said, still supports help for the family farmer. But huge payments to large and profitable agri-businesses "cannot be justified."

Meany took apart one by one the special provisions the Administration proposed for labor-management relations in agriculture.

He said a flat ban on union recognition except by an election ignores the experience under the National Labor Relations Act that "anti-union employers will commit massive, flagrant and repeated unfair labor practices that preclude the holding of a fair election."

Although not spelled out, the Administration seems to be asking some sort of special prohibition against consumer boycotts of farm products, Meany noted. He said the AFL-CIO believes any group "has a constitutional right under the First Amendment to urge consumers not to buy a particular product."

Apart from the fact that it would be stacked against workers, the proposal to duplicate the entire NLRB apparatus with a separate farm labor board and staff "is as fatuous from the point of rational government administration as any I have seen during my years in Washington."

The cost "would be astronomical in proportion to the volume of business it would have," Meany said, and the staff of such a board "would spend most of its time looking out the window."

A special 10-day notice of intent to strike, in addition to notices already required under law when a union has a contract, would be useful primarily to give growers time to recruit strikebreakers.

And if a grower chooses to avoid a strike during the harvest season by agreeing to accept the recommendation of an arbitrator, the effect would be compulsory arbitration since the union's right to strike after the harvest is in would be "valueless."

"I don't believe Congress has a right" to pass such a one-sided law, he declared. "I say that's class legislation in favor of the grower."

Jabbing his finger for emphasis, the AFL-CIO president told the Senate panel, "There's just no justice in denying farm workers the rights every other worker has. Just no justice."

AFL-CIO Spells Out Its Opposition To Surtax Until Tied to 'Tax Justice'

(Continued from Page 1)

the committee as it moved into closed door hearings to write the tax legislation.

"Those who avoid their fair share of taxes through capital gains, depletion allowances, fast depreciation write-offs, tax-exempt state and local bond interest, and other tax-escape routes will pay no surtax on such exempt income."

The AFL-CIO told the committee that the "vast majority of Americans who pay their full tax share" expect and deserve tax justice.

"They know that the tax structure has drifted far afield from the American standard of fair play. . . . They also know that, when a privileged few are able to avoid the tax collector, others must reach deeper into their pockets."

The AFL-CIO statement charged that the present, loophole-ridden tax structure "is rigged against those whose livelihood comes from the work they do. It is rigged in favor of those who derive their income from the work their money does for them. As a result, the gap between workers' earnings and take-home pay is unnecessarily large while the tax burden on too many of great wealth and taxpaying ability is unconscionably small."

The statement noted that retrogressive state and local taxes have added to the disproportionate burden on the poor and middle-income groups. It pointed out that "rising prices also have greatest impact on those who must consume high proportions of their income and have little, if any, left to save and invest."

While the average person has been squeezed by the combination of higher prices and higher taxes, "those who invest in stocks, bonds, real estate, or receive other forms of unearned income, have suffered no losses in take-home pay." And corporate profit rates and dividend payouts have soared, while interest rates reached all-time highs.

The government needs continued high tax revenues, the statement acknowledged. "We cannot risk setting the stage for meat-axe federal budget cutting."

But, it stressed, "the injustices in the nation's revenue-raising methods cannot be ignored—or compounded through enactment of a tax increase based on a structure that is inequitable."

The federation statement included the text of the tax policy statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council a week earlier.

It spelled out the specific tax reforms that the AFL-CIO has urged.

Earlier this year, the federation had presented to the Ways & Means Committee labor's program for tax justice. It strongly urged its adoption.

Now, as a result of the Executive Council action, the AFL-CIO was speaking in blunter terms. It was saying that the trade union movement expected a comprehensive tax reform program to be enacted this year. And until this is done, the AFL-CIO won't give its support to a bill extending the 10 percent surcharge.

As the council put it in its statement, "The time to bring the American standard of fair play into the tax structure is now."

Under Walsh-Healey Act:

Stiffer Safety Rules Ordered by Shultz

Revised safety and health standards aimed at providing greater protection for 46 million workers under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act have been ordered by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

The law sets basic labor standards for work done under federal contracts over $10,000 in value. The revision, effective May 30, updates standards in effect under the law since 1960.

The changes are aimed at reducing excessive noise, air contaminants, fires and accidents in the workplace. They were recommended by the National Safety Advisory Committee, made up of labor, management and public members.

Although the new standards are lower in some areas than those previously recommended by former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz, the committee said the modifications are "not major enough" to risk further delay in applying new standards.

Shultz and the Administration have been the target of a massive campaign by the National Association of Manufacturers and other business groups to block tougher standards.

The revision brings into the Act an occupational noise standard to reduce the danger of loss of hearing from job noise. The standard sets a maximum sound-measure level of 90 decibels. Wirtz had proposed an immediate 92-decibel limit going to 85 decibels in 1971.

The 90-decibel level was unanimously recommended by five organizations concerned with the development of noise criteria: American Academy of Occupational Medicine, American Industrial Hygiene Association, American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists and American Academy of Ophthamology & Otolaryngology.

The revision sets a limit for respirable coal dust in mines at 4.5 milligrams per cubic meter of air, the level recently recommended by the Administration in a coal mine safety bill now before Congress.

The new coal dust standard appears as part of a series of other standards designed to control air contaminants, including the adoption of certain Threshold Limit Values set forth by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists.

Also included in the new standards are:

- Nationally recognized consensus safety standards, such as the National Fire Protection Association code and safety measures set by the U.S. of America Standards Institute.
- Regulations established by federal agencies, including ordnance standards of the Defense Dept. and hazardous materials standards of the Transportation Dept.

Shultz said he will shortly issue interpretative guidelines for consideration of variations from standards in cases where the feasibility of application might be questioned.

The committee emphasized two aspects of setting standards—one, that "the goal is the protection of the health and safety" of workers; two, that the standards should be viewed as the best available and "not immutable."

"Constant review of criteria and frequent reaffirmation of the basic philosophy of protecting the individual," it asserted, "are essential to any program to reduce the rate of injury."

The committee also asked Shultz to appoint individuals not directly concerned in the enforcement of the standards to continuously review their application and report to him at least annually.

Labor members on the 15-member committee are: George Taylor of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research; Alan Burch, safety director, Operating Engineers; Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke; Brewery Workers Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea; Vice Pres. Elwood Swisher, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

DIRECTOR of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center, scheduled to open on Labor Day, is Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., second from left, professor of labor and industrial relations at Michigan State University. Hoehler was chosen by the center's board of trustees which also elected AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany as its chairman and AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, right, as secretary of the board. Lane Kirkland, left, becomes the center's secretary-treasurer when he succeeds William F. Schnitzler as AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer, July 1.

Fred Hoehler To Direct New Studies Center

(Continued from Page 1)

New York attorney and labor arbitrator; Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; former Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Wilbur Cohen; former U.S. Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.); John R. Coleman, president of Haverford College; Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers; Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers; Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Pres. Frederick O'Neal of Actors' Equity; Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO, and Pres. Miles Stanley of the West Virginia AFL-CIO.

The board also named subcommittees to work with Hoehler on program, personnel, finance, building and maintenance.

Real Earnings Decline As CPI Continues Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

annual rate of 7.6 percent—steepest climb for a comparable period since mid-1956.

Gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers rose 8 cents in April to $112.13, as a 1 cent rise in hourly earnings was counterbalanced by a one-tenth of an hour decrease in the workweek.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay rose 6 cents from March to $98.11. For the worker with no dependents, the increase was the same to $89.14.

Real spendable earnings—take home pay adjusted to take account of price rises since 1957-59—fell six-tenths of 1 percent to $77.62 a week for a worker with three dependents, the lowest level since last April. For the worker with no dependents the over-the-month drop was 40 cents to $70.52

The decline in purchasing power between March and April ran through most major industry divisions. It was down about 1 percent in manufacturing and trade, and 1.7 percent lower in finance industries.

Higher prices for food and services—particularly household services such as mortgage interest charges on FHA loans, electric rates and home repairs—accounted for a large part of the April cost of living advance.

Interest Charges Soar

Arnold Chase, BLS assistant commissioner, reported that mortgage interest charges climbed 3.3 percent in April and are up 24 percent over the year as measured in the CPI.

He also reported that medical care costs "continued rising sharply," led by increases in dentists' fees. Medical care services have gone up nearly 8.5 percent over the year. Other services on the rise were movie admissions, auto insurance and local transit fares.

Food prices rose seven-tenths of 1 percent, mostly due to higher meat prices, especially beef. Restaurant prices also continued to climb. Apparel prices increased six-tenths of 1 percent. Also rising in April were prices for furniture, used cars, alcoholic beverages and cigarettes.

The Wholesale Price Index—usually a forerunner of price increases—rose by two-tenths of 1 percent in April to 111.9 percent of the 1957-59 average. The index was up 1.1 percent over the past three months, and 3.3 percent over the year.

Approximately 117,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay boosts as a result of the rise in the April CPI. For 62,100 workers, mostly in aerospace, parts and machinery industries, the increases will range from 3 to 7 cents an hour. About 17,000 local transit workers in Chicago, Boston and Pittsburgh will receive 5 or 6-cent hourly increases.

Pan American Pact Boosts Pay for 18,000

New York — New agreements providing pay raises of up to 25.5 percent for 18,000 employes of Pan American World Airways were accepted by members of the Transport Workers Union in a secret ballot vote at locations around the world.

Three contracts covering ground service and flight service employes were due to expire Mar. 1 but the union extended them until agreement was reached a few hours before a strike deadline.

New 26-month pacts will raise mechanics' pay $1.05 an hour to a new top rate of $5.23. Other new rates are $5.58 an hour for inspectors; $4.86 for senior port stewards; $4.24 for fleet service employes and $3.76 for cleaners.

Top monthly pay of stewardesses goes up $107 to $861 for those who work 80 hours a month. Pursers won $136 raises to a new top of $1,073 per month.

Contracts also provide retroactive pay to July 1, 1968; five weeks' paid vacation after 20 years; Columbus Day as an 11th paid holiday; higher meal allowances, and improved health and welfare coverage and working condition gains.

Unusual contract features, the union said, are a new minimum pension benefit of $15 a month per year of participation, full pension vesting after 10 years regardless of age, and job security provisions in the event of future mergers.

The company agreed to assist the union in negotiating optional group coverage at the employe's cost for doctors' home and office visits, to be paid by checkoff.

Steelworkers Reach Agreement In Three Long, Bitter Walkouts

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have won contract settlements in three major disputes after long and bitter strikes.

Union members ratified new terms and took down their picket lines after a 70-day strike and a nationwide boycott, backed by the AFL-CIO, at the Coleman Co., Inc., in Somerset, Pa. The 400 workers have resumed assembly of Coleman lanterns and other outdoor equipment.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said the settlement ended the boycott that helped a new local union achieve its first contract at a plant patrolled by state military and Pinkerton guards, called in by a hostile management.

Also ended, he said, was a three-month walkout by 1,800 USWA members at the Torrance, Calif., plant of Harvey Aluminum, and a seven-month strike at the Lone Star Steel Co. mill near Corpus Christi, Tex., where 2,700 workers had to battle a backward management supported by the Texas Rangers.

The Coleman pact was won from a firm which had vowed it never would settle with a union.

Members of newly chartered USWA Local 7494 returned to work with these contract benefits:

Wage increases of 13 cents an hour the first year, 12 to 16 cents the second year, 11 to 17 cents the final year; a union security clause; insurance improvements paid for by management; seniority based on the basic steel pattern, and numerous other gains.

Coleman workers, who never had union conditions, will get eight paid holidays, including the first day of the buck deer season, union bulletin boards, private lockers, and copies of the agreement printed in a union shop.

Employes at the Coleman plant voted for the union last fall, began negotiations in December, and walked out Feb. 14. Management showed no interest in settlement until Abel came to town and launched a "don't buy" boycott with AFL-CIO support, union negotiator Andrew Koban said.

Immigration Dept. officials also acted after Abel's visit. They verified his charge that alien strikebreakers were at work and gave them a week to leave town. They left the next day.

Coleman has an almost new $2.5 million plant, built with subsidies from the community and the state.

Harvey Aluminum workers ratified a three-year agreement calling for more than 70 cents an hour in wage increases and other benefits.

The contract calls for an immediate raise of 25 cents an hour, and additional raises of 15 cents an hour in each of two following years; a major medical program as part of the health insurance plan; higher shift premiums, three days' bereavement pay; vacation bonus pay, and a reduction in the time required for job classification improvements.

USWA Local 6700 walked out Jan. 19 after rejecting a company "take it or leave it" offer which represented less than half the value of union settlements negotiated last year with other aluminum producers. Management got a court injunction limiting pickets to two at each gate of the sprawling plant, and brought in 500 strikebreakers, the union reported.

Settlement finally was reached with the assistance of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

At Lone Star Steel in East Texas, union members had been on strike since last Oct. 15. They said a new contract was won in spite of strikebreaking attempts by Texas Rangers. Terms of the new pact were not released by officers of USWA Local 4134.

Justice For Farm Workers

IN AMERICA, where the banner of equal opportunity is flown on high, there is no excuse for excluding some 1.2 million hired farm workers from the benefits of laws enacted to help all other workers.

How has this situation come about? I believe it has happened because America has let a bucolic mystique of the farmer develop, which fogs the nation's vision and influences the Congress and state legislatures to write legislation which exempts farmers from obligations carried by other employers.

For one thing, only about one-fourth of the total population lives in rural areas today. The growth of ever larger and mechanized efficient agriculture enterprises has cut the number of farm units in half since World War II. Then there were about 6 million farms. Today there are 3 million, and of these the 300,000 largest account for nearly two-thirds of total sales.

For another thing, farm employment—not rural employment, which includes rural dwellers not engaged in farming—totals about 4.8 million, and of these 3.6 million are engaged in family farming. Only about 1.2 million are hired farm employes. In the main, the latter are the farm workers we are talking about who are excluded from the mainstream of American life and are denied the benefits of the protective welfare legislation other American workers have long enjoyed.

Examine the agriculture industry closer, and we find that a mere 2.7 percent of the farms pay half of the farm wages. And only 6 percent of the farms account for 76 percent of the wage bill.

Let's dwell on these wages a moment. The latest figures I have are for the year 1967. Average farm wages that year were $8.60 a day if board and room were furnished and $8.90 a day without board and room. On the basis of average hourly wage, in October 1966, the wage for domestic workers was $1.18. In the South, which provides half the farm employment, the average hourly wage was 95 cents.

Before we start figuring their annual income, though, we ought to know that only about 650,000 of these hired farm workers were employed for more than 150 days.

And before we add on the fringe benefits of housing and room and board, consider that less than one-fourth are provided with housing—and that housing is usually very primitive. Less than 12 percent are given food grown on the farm and only about 7 percent are served one meal a day.

Put these facts together and that painting of a pastoral wholesome farm life just doesn't make sense. The farm mystique is a myth.

THE TRUE FARM PICTURE is characterized by large corporate farms—agrobusiness—wages well below poverty levels, primitive living conditions and medieval terms of employment and working conditions.

Again this year, we are asking that the second class status of the farm worker be ended. We believe they should be paid the same minimum wage other workers receive. We believe they should be covered by social security, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation and have the benefits of these and similar programs all other workers have.

We believe farm workers should have access to medical and health care facilities, to public schools, and to job training and retraining programs. We also believe they should have decent clean housing.

We think that basic to it all is the right for farm workers to organize and bargain collectively.

—From testimony by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor May 16, 1969.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Washington, D. C. 20006
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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, May 24, 1969 No. 21

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'It's Not Enough!'

A Word Edgewise:

Rebels Out to Destroy System, Not to Cure Society's Problems

By John P. Roche

Those who are concerned about the deeper aspects of student unrest are urged to read two recent books. The first, an extraordinary historical and sociological analysis, is The Conflict of Generations by Prof. Lewis S. Feuer. Feuer, who got his first wound-stripe at City College more than 30 years ago and was in the forefront of the struggle against irrationalism at Berkeley, has taken the contemporary disorders, here and abroad, and put them in the perspective of the last two centuries.

Any summary will oversimplify this provocative and carefully argued work, but the gist of Feuer's argument is that student revolts are fundamentally irrational outbursts directed at humiliating an older generation.

Feuer's volume is extremely useful to those administrators, teachers, or even parents who have to cope with student rampages. One of the standard complaints about the New Left is their incoherence. "What do they want?" asks a besieged dean, and the answer came back "Purify the world!"

A new phrase has entered the administrative lexicon: "The non-negotiable demand." Those raised on trade union tactics erroneously assume that this is a bluff or a bargaining position, but the fact is that the SDS syndrome means it: they don't want to be corrupted by the sinful, adult world of compromise.

One college president who was hit with a dozen "non-negotiable" demands and wanted desperately to communicate with his militants reportedly called a meeting to discuss them.

"We can sell South African stock," he said, "and admit more blacks. We can eliminate dormitory curfew, boycott California table grapes, and set up a committee to change the grading system. But, seriously, how can we liberate Greece, save Biafra, and end the war in Viet Nam?" He was puzzled when the assembled students laughed; he would not have been if he had read Feuer's book.

The second work is a collection of essays by various academic and para-academic figures entitled Confrontation, edited by Daniel Bell and Irving Kristol.

The nine articles constitute the most dispassionate exploration of the events on campus that I have seen. At the moment the world is rapidly dividing into those who see the troubles as an outgrowth of a clever national, even international, conspiracy and those who cluck sympathetically and say "they are trying to tell us something." (The ratio, of course, is about 10,000 to 1.) The Bell & Kristol collection rejects both positions and settles for a number of careful case studies of what precisely has happened.

Those interested, for example, in the battle of the Columbia gymnasium will discover from Roger Starr's piece that the Harlem community was initially delighted at the prospect of this useful facility in Morningside Park and that it became a bone of contention only when SDS, flailing around for some non-negotiable issues, asserted it was an instrument of colonial oppression.

IN GENERAL, Confrontation provides documentation for Feuer's thesis—that while there are unquestionably genuine grievances on university campuses, the extremists are not concerned with remedying them. They want to destroy the system, not improve it. And Daniel Bell, in his contribution on Columbia's response, has provided an appalling chronicle of the incapacity of a university administration and faculty "confronted" by irrational disruption.

In recent months I have been impressed by one development that has not yet been touched upon. There has been a good deal of emphasis on how student disorders are solidifying the right wing in American politics, but I have noticed that—beyond this—there is a notable hardening of the non-militants in the college generation. Young men and women, liberal by inclination, are getting increasingly bitter at their colleagues who are hurting their education.

For reasons discussed by Feuer, they rarely side openly with the "old men;" that would be generational treason. At the same time they are inwardly enraged (and rage, as always, is intensified by impotence) and once free of the generational spell they may well become the most conservative generation of college graduates in 30 years.

4-Year Grape Strike:

Farm Workers' Long Struggle Involves All Trade Unionists

AFTER ALMOST FOUR long and trying years of striking and boycotting in order to build their AFL-CIO union, the stamina and courage of the officers and members of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee continues to amaze America and to inspire trade unionists throughout the nation.

Their reward thus far has been the winning of 11 contracts and the establishment therein of levels of dignity and security for field laborers never before attained in this land.

Yet that segment of the grape-growing industry that produces fresh table grapes in the vineyards of California and Arizona, continues to pursue its backward policies and to bitterly oppose the workers' organizational efforts.

Recently, many of these growers were discovered by the U.S. Dept. of Labor to have sponsored and financed an artificial "union" whose purpose was to discredit and destroy the UFWOC. Even more recently, they have, at great expense, engaged two nationally prominent public relations-advertising agencies to promote their image and destroy the UFWOC in the process.

The great cause of the farm workers, however, remains among the most just and meritorious in the history of American labor. These workers and this crusade have stirred the conscience and aroused the sympathy of decent-thinking people throughout the world. AFL-CIO takes pride in having pioneered in this effort and in having continued as a strong and constant supporter of the farm worker effort. Never has there been an issue so universally joined in by the family of AFL-CIO.

EVEN LABOR organizations outside AFL-CIO find the "common cause" character of this struggle so overwhelming that they are able to forego other differences in order to assist this, the youngest member of our family. AFL-CIO is appreciative of every effort in the national community, both within and outside the ranks of organized labor, for all acts, past, present, and future, which aid the AFL-CIO Farm Workers.

The need for total support is greater today than ever before. Even now, while some of their members walk picket lines in front of supermarkets in the international boycott effort, others are walking the highway from Coachella, Calif., to Calexico, on the Mexican border in a demonstration designed to enlist the sympathy and support of the "green card" commuters who have broken previous strikes.

AFL-CIO once again calls on every one of its affiliates, every officer and every member at every level, to accept this struggle as a struggle of all trade unionists. More than anything else, this means the recognition and total support of the boycott against table grapes.

—Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D.C., May 15, 1969.

Struggle in Charleston:

Labor Pledges Full Support To Striking Hospital Workers

THE AFL-CIO has fully supported and will continue to fully support the struggle of the hospital workers of Charleston, S.C., to win decent wages and working conditions and a sense of their own dignity and worth as first class citizens in their own community. These workers are seeking to accomplish these modest aims by organizing into Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Because they had no other recourse to win union recognition and to bargain collectively, the hospital workers were compelled to strike. For nearly two months now they have marched on the picket lines where they have been joined by their fellow unionists, by civil rights leaders from other parts of the country and by a growing number of citizens of Charleston—white as well as black.

This evidence of cooperation among community forces, civil rights organizations and the labor movement holds out hope for success in the AFL-CIO's effort to organize the lowest paid and most exploited people in our society.

This Executive Council is determined to do everything in the power of the AFL-CIO to help win this most important struggle. We are confident that with the kind of unity that has been demonstrated in Charleston, the effort to achieve the basic economic and human rights of these working people must succeed.

To implement this pledge, we today establish with a $25,000 contribution the AFL-CIO Charleston Hospital Strike Fund and urge all affiliates to contribute generously to help the strikers in Charleston.

—Statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D.C., May 14, 1969.

Seafood Health Hazard:

Industry Foes Seek to Dilute Strong Fish Inspection Law

DEATH AND SICKNESS from spoiled and infected fish point up the urgent need for effective "continuous inspection" to assure clean and fit products in the now largely unsupervised seafood industry, a union consumer affairs adviser declared.

"Thousands of cases of botulism" and other illnesses—11 of them fatal in the last five years—have been traced to "bad fish," said Arnold Mayer, legislative representative for the Meat Cutters.

With only a scattering of state fish inspection laws and "no mandatory federal inspection whatsoever," he said there is "no real guarantee of wholesomeness," which is probably one reason fish is eaten less than meat and poultry.

Yet, he stressed, fish is potentially more dangerous than most meats, which do have mandatory inspection now. Mayer appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual radio network.

Mayer said that the AFL-CIO unions and other groups that fought successfully for effective federal inspection of meat and poultry in recent years are united in the push for similar safeguards for fish in Congress this year. He praised a bill sponsored by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) and 21 other senators that would set mandatory inspection for not only canneries and processing plants, but for the fishing boats and docks as well.

HE PREDICTED that the drive for a federal fish inspection law "will be a fairly difficult battle," with stiff opposition from the industry. He said that while the industry's trade associates say "they are for fish inspection, they urge amendments that would make that inspection meaningless."

Their main objection, he said, is to the demand for "continuous inspection" with "an inspector in the plant at all times," as is now the case with meat and poultry. The industry, he said, wants to limit the law to "continual inspection," which would really amount to only "spot checks," and would seriously dilute the effectiveness of a fish inspection program.

Reporters questioning Mayer were Spencer Rich of the Washington Post and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE ISSUE OF ETHICS in government and conflict of interest among public servants is once again a major concern.

The headlines are being commanded by the cases of Associate Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas and Sec. of the Treasury David M. Kennedy, but this is only the visible surface, perhaps minimal, compared to the depths of the problem.

The ethics in government issue periodically produces the headlines that shake the nation—the Teapot Dome Scandal, the Dixon-Yates affair, the Robert G. Baker and Thomas Dodd operations.

Each one of these inflicts an unhealthy quota of damage on our concept of representative democracy. And for every case of unethical conduct that reaches the headline stage, scores of others remain safely tucked into inner recesses.

Some members of Congress are knee-deep in financial operations that would suffer if genuine tax reform legislation were passed. Either personally or as members of law firms, they have a vested interest in maintaining some legislation on the statute books even though the vast majority of the citizens suffer from the laws.

But those are only two forms of conflict of interest.

Cases involving Baker, Dodd and Rep. Adam Clayton Powell spurred both the House and Senate last year to take the first action in 200 years to put into written language codes of conduct.

In the Senate, the vote in favor of four rules of conduct was 67 to 1. The single negative vote was cast by Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) who declared that the rules were a "farce" and that he refused to "be a party to the perpetrating of a fraud upon the American people. . . ."

The rules prohibited outside employment of Senate employes unless it did not conflict with their Senate duties; it limited senators' acceptance and use of political contributions and required public reports on them; it restricted political fund activities by Senate employes and required confidential financial disclosures of income, assets and debts by senators and employes, over $15,000 a year.

Proposed rules that were rejected by the Senate, however, tell a more complete story. These required:

- Detailed public disclosure of members' and employes' assets, liabilities and business relationships.
- That fund-raising events be held only under detailed conditions and provide for the disposition of funds left over after campaigns.
- More detailed financial disclosure by the officers of fiduciary trusts in which the individual filing, or his family, held an interest of 25 percent or more.
- That financial disclosures apply equally to spouses. The financial reports are kept secret unless an investigation is initiated.

THE HOUSE ADOPTED its own Code of Official Conduct for members and employes with only one dissenting vote, 406 to 1. The resolution set up a 12-member Committee on Standards of Official Conduct which was given limited authority to investigate alleged misconduct by members or employes.

Representatives and top employes of the House are required to list publicly their source of major income, usually business interests worth more than $5,000 and income of $1,000 or more from a single source.

Recently, reports filed by congressmen showed that what was not disclosed may be as important as what was disclosed. A total of 161 congressmen turned in blank reports indicating that they either had no outside income or were taking advantage of loopholes in the law.

Congress did take an important initial step in setting some standards in writing for the first time in 200 years. Now those standards should be made meaningful.

And similar disclosures would be in order for members of both the Judiciary and Executive branches, too.

ELEVEN DEATHS and thousands of sicknesses from "bad fish" in recent years point up the urgent need for federal inspection like that now covering meat and poultry, said Arnold Mayer, center, Meat Cutters legislative representative, on Labor News Conference. The public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio. Questioning him were Spencer Rich, left, of the Washington Post and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

Participation In Model Cities Termed Vital

Locals of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters should get involved in Model Cities programs in their home communities, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann urged.

Schoemann told union members attending a luncheon during the Building & Construction Trades Dept. legislative conference that it's up to them to work with other segments of the community on procedures "to help employ the unemployed and train the untrained."

It is the mandate of Congress, he reminded the delegates, that "maximum opportunities" for jobs and training be given to residents of the neighborhoods being rehabilitated.

'Proud Tradition'

And, he added, "it is the proud tradition of the building and construction trades to respond effectively to the needs of the nation."

If unions don't participate from the start, he warned, job procedures are likely to be set by people who are "totally unaware" of the skills required for various jobs and who think the unemployed can become "instant carpenters, instant plumbers, instant cement masons and instant pipe fitters."

Recruitment procedures, training and wage rates all have to be negotiated, Schoemann said. "Each city has its own immediate problem to solve" and there is opportunity for "new approaches."

The international union, Schoemann said, has prepared comprehensive information kits explaining the operation of the Model Cities program.

It's up to the locals, he stressed, to participate with other community groups in developing a realistic, workable program.

School Funds Urged to End Segregation

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to provide necessary funds to help the nation's school systems effectively end segregation.

Specifically a House Appropriation subcommittee was urged to:

- Approve a $20 million budget request for the civil rights educational assistance program.
- Approve a $4.3 million request by the Justice Dept.'s Civil Rights Division to help meet its increasing workload.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote Rep. John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.), subcommittee chairman, describing the educational assistance program as the "only activity specifically designed to respond to the requests of school systems in overcoming problems associated with desegregation."

'Not Adequately Funded'

Biemiller said the AFL-CIO believes "this important program has not been adequately funded in the past."

The letter added that the "key to an effective school desegregation program is close coordination" between the Office for Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Division's compliance programs.

"In order to improve this coordination, however, and to carry out more effectively the many other activities of the Civil Rights Division, it will be necessary to assign more attorneys to the division," the letter said.

Approval of the $4.3 million authorization would permit the hiring of 90 more persons, including 50 lawyers, the letter noted.

Poll Finds Union Leaders Responsive to Members

Union members and their families give labor's leadership a strong vote of confidence, a professional polling firm reported.

A survey taken by Sindlinger & Co. in late April found that "union members overwhelmingly believe the leaders of labor organizations are concerned with the interests of the rank and file."

The nationwide sampling of union members found 73.9 percent agreeing and only 3.9 percent disagreeing that union leaders are concerned with the interests of union members. The remaining 22.2 percent either declined to answer or qualified their replies.

The attitude was almost as favorable among adults living in households where there is a union member, even though they were not members themselves.

In those households, 64.1 percent said union leaders represent the interests of the average member.

Grain Millers Endorse Demand for Tax Justice

Las Vegas—Delegates to the Grain Millers 11th convention here called for "tax justice for all Americans."

A key resolution adopted unanimously by more than 200 delegates said that American workers are willing to pay their fair share of taxes but "are tired" of paying an unfair burden under a system "rigged for the wealthy."

Copies of the resolution, which fully supported the AFL-CIO's proposals for tax reform and elimination of "loopholes of special tax privilege," were sent to Pres. Nixon and all members of Congress.

The convention urged union members to follow through with individual letters to their congressmen and senators.

Another convention action resolved to make achievement of a $2 an hour minimum wage and expanded coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act a top goal of the union in the 91st Congress.

It was pointed out that while 1966 amendments to the law represented a step toward reducing poverty, the present $1.60 minimum "is still inadequate in terms of living costs and family needs."

Specifically singled out was the need for eliminating the present $1.30 cutoff for farm workers covered by the law so that they also will progress to a $2 level.

Resolutions dealing with the National Labor Relations Act called for repeal of a section of the law which prohibits the inclusion of plant guards in the same bargaining unit with other employes and pledged resistance to moves to weaken the National Labor Relations Board or replace it with a Labor Court.

The delegates proposed sizable increases in social security benefits and a National Health Insurance System to guarantee "high quality" medical care for all citizens, "rich and poor alike."

The convention urged its members "to cooperate more fully financially" with COPE and called for the establishment of COPE committees by each local—"to promulgate the principles of Samuel Gompers of electing friends and defeating enemies."

Reports Received

In sessions covering three days, the delegates representing 40,000 union members received reports from AFGM Pres. Roy O. Wellborn and Sec.-Treas. H. A. Schneider, and heard addresses from a number of speakers.

They included Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritimes Trades Dept., Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Daniel V. Flanagan and industry officials.

200,000 Gate in Denver:

Union Label Show Pulls Huge Crowd

Denver—The 1969 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show hit here like one of Buffalo Bill's wild west shows of yesteryear.

Colorado's citizens turned out in record numbers to see the annual labor-management exhibition at Denver's new $13 million Currigan Hall and Exhibition Center. Visitors streamed into the big, new union-built hall at the rate of 1,000 an hour on opening day. Show officials estimated that more than 200,000 persons saw the show by the time it closed six days later.

The success of the 1969 show will be a challenge to future labor-management exhibitions, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler predicted at a luncheon honoring exhibitors and guests on opening day.

"In a very real sense," Schnitzler observed, "this show is a kaleidoscope of tens of thousands of work places across this country where skilled and experienced men and women produce the goods and perform the services that make it possible for Americans to have the highest living standards in the world."

More than 300 exhibitors gave away an estimated $100,000 in prizes and souvenirs in the 100,000 square-foot column-free hall. Visitors watched Bakers decorate cakes, Glass Bottle Blowers create bottles from molds, a union artist paint a spectacular view of the Denver skyline, and they saw movies in two theaters operated by the Theatrical Stage Employes and the AFL-CIO. Butchers gave away meat. Scores of television sets were offered as prizes. For the kids there were balloons and cotton candy, kites and other trinkets.

The show, the largest free national exposition in North America, offered a fitting debut to the new Currigan Hall and Exhibition Center. The building was actually dedicated on the morning of the second day of the show.

Palmer Hoyt, editor of the Denver Post, applauded the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept., which produces the exhibition for "breaking the ice" at the convention center and praised organized labor's advances in Colorado.

Under Sec. of Labor James Hodgson toured the exhibits, as did Colorado's Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan and other state and city officials. They found themselves among a big opening day crowd which included 25 classes of school children, 100 Boy Scouts and 150 Boys Club members who joined the ribbon-cutting ceremonies.

There were a number of exciting additions to this year's show. Communications Workers employed by the Mountains States Telephone Co. maintained a message center for show visitors. They demonstrated picture telephones, which communications firms expect to make available to the public by 1972. And one member demonstrated the work done by Communications Workers below street level in a manhole. The Meat Cutters added to their traditional magic shows and meat giveaways by displaying and awarding union-made western saddles.

The Railway & Airline Clerks boosted their campaign to get Americans to travel on their vacations with a special "travel industry employes" booth showing travelogues.

Visitors saw themselves on color television, as members of the Broadcast Employes & Technicians, in cooperation with Denver Station KOA, operated a color camera and monitors.

Two women representing the recently formed United Fishermen's Wives organization in New Bedford, Mass., encouraged passers-by to purchase scallops and other seafood products harvested by the New Bedford fishing fleet. They urged federal action to preserve the fishing industry against harassment and encroachments by other nations.

In another booth, members of the striking United Farm Workers Organizing Committee urged continued support of the California table grape boycott.

Among the yellow sports jackets of the men who staffed the Painters' exhibit, the colorful fashion displays of the garment and textile unions, and the many special costumes, there appeared the neat black blazers of Job Corpsmen from various Job Corps camps across the nation where young men and women have been trained by union instructors for future careers.

Among the new exhibitors was the Allied Chemical Co., which collaborated with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers in a display of latest developments in the chemical and allied industries.

The 1969 show was in a tradition that began in 1938, when the first Union-Industries show was held in Cincinnati. The final night became a grande finale as crowds returned for drawings for the big prizes—color television sets, a fiberglass runabout boat given away by the Glass Bottle Blowers, a complete kitchen presented by the Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and similar attractions.

Pres. Nixon and Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz sent messages to Pres. Richard F. Walsh and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. praising the show as a constructive demonstration of labor-management cooperation.

The 1969 show in Denver indicated, as Schnitzler told exhibitors earlier, that American employers recognize the dignity of workers and that the union card and union label carry messages not only from union employes but from union employers as well.

RIBBON-CUTTING by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler opened the 1969 Union-Industries Show at the Currigan Hall and Exhibition Center in Denver. From left, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Under Sec. of Labor James Hodgson; Dept. Pres. Richard F. Walsh; Schnitzler; Pres. Joseph P. McCurdy of the United Garment Workers; Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers; and John O'Hare, president-emeritus, Tobacco Workers.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, May 31, 1969 | No. 22

Workers Rallied to Press Campaign for Tax Justice

House Votes $20,000 Lid On Farm Aid

The House rebelled against huge subsidies running into millions of dollars to a handful of big corporate farms and voted to impose a $20,000 limit on any single payment.

Over Administration opposition, two Republicans led the fight to limit subsidy payments and carried a majority of their own party as well as the bulk of liberal Democrats with them.

On the 224-142 roll call vote, 118 Democrats and 106 Republicans voted for the $20,000 limit, while 89 Democrats and 53 Republicans opposed the ceiling.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this year called for "a reasonable ceiling" on subsidy payments to any farm. It said programs to assure the ordinary farmer of a fair return are still needed, but there is no justification for "excessive payments to large and profitable agro-businesses."

Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.) and Rep. Paul Findley (R-Ill.) led a similar effort last year, when the basic farm program was extended. The House backed them then, although by a smaller majority. However, the Senate rejected any subsidy ceiling and farm bloc congressmen who represented the House in the conference committee happily gave in to the Senate without a fight.

Hardin Opposed

Before the vote, Pres. Nixon and Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin met at the White House with Republican congressional leaders in an unsuccessful effort to head off the subsidy ceiling. Later House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford (Mich.) quoted Hardin as saying that the restriction would cost the government more money by triggering a different price support formula for paying cotton farmers who make up the bulk of the growers receiving big subsidies running into millions of dollars.

After the House insisted on the limitation, Hardin told newsmen he hoped the Senate would reject the provision. He promised that the Administration by next year will come up with a plan to "modify downward" the farm subsidy program.

The Agriculture Dept. money bill included the full $340 million authorized for the food stamp program for the coming fiscal year. Pres. Nixon several weeks ago told Congress that he will propose an additional $270 million for food stamps—but the Administration has

(Continued on Page 9)

Labor Asks Stiff Law on Fair Credit

The AFL-CIO gave "enthusiastic support" to a Senate bill aimed at protecting the public from inaccurate or misleading credit reports that can destroy a buyer's reputation—or cost him his job.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged quick congressional action on the Fair Credit Reporting bill sponsored by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.). And he expressed the AFL-CIO's gratification for the endorsement and strengthening amendments advanced by Pres. Nixon's new consumer affairs assistant, Mrs. Virginia Knauer.

The legislation, Biemiller told a Senate Banking subcommittee, should be passed "in the strongest form possible."

The Proxmire bill would require that information gathered by credit bureaus and collection agencies be kept confidential. It would obligate agencies to inform consumers of any adverse notations on their records and give persons an opportunity to correct the information.

The trade union movement has a strong interest in halting credit agency abuses, Biemiller stressed.

"The secret circulation of wrongful, overly personal and irrelevant misinformation about individuals may impair a person's ability to find a job, his ability to obtain credit, and may harm his general reputation," he said.

Biemiller termed it "shocking" that private reporting agencies maintain credit files on some 110 million persons, including "54 mil-

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LABOR'S HIGHEST HONOR—the Murray-Green Award—is bestowed on former Sen. Paul H. Douglas during the 14th annual AFL-CIO Community Services Conference. Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, right, of the Communications Workers and chairman of the Community Services Committee, makes the presentation.

Murray-Green Award:

Labor's Top Honor Given Sen. Douglas

Former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.), whose dedication to liberal causes put him in the forefront of many of labor's battles, received the AFL-CIO's top honor, the Murray-Green Award, in ceremonies highlighting the 14th Annual AFL-CIO Community Services Conference.

Speaking of his 18 years in the Senate, Douglas told an audience of 800 at the award banquet:

"The efforts of the progressive bloc in behalf of the great mass of the American people would have been relatively ineffective if we had not had the American labor movement on our side. We could not have passed Medicare or put a floor under wages without your help."

He cited unions for their aid "in the long, continuing battle for civil rights" and said "they were the backbone of our successful movement to pass truth-in-lending and aid for depressed areas. The political history of those two decades would have been far more arid without your help."

The Murray-Green Award is given by the AFL-CIO in the name of the late William Green, who was president of the former AFL, and the late Philip Murray, who led the former CIO. In accepting the award, Douglas specified that the accompanying $5,000 be used "for purposes in the public interest."

The four recipients he designated are:

- The Joint Committee on Apprenticeship, consisting of the representatives of the building trades unions and of Negro and other minority groups ($1,000).
- The Hyde Park Neighborhood Club of Chicago ($1,000), ". . . one of the few communities that has been able to maintain racial integration over many years, instead of this being—as is so common—merely a fleeting transition between being a segregated white community to being a segregated black one."
- The Indiana Dunes National

(Continued on Page 2)

Push Drive In Congress, Meany Asks

By Duane Emme

American workers are willing to pay their fair share of federal taxes but they will not continue to foot the bill additionally for millionaires who evade taxation —"the loophole set."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the convention of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union in Washington that union members must "get that message across" to Congress if there is to be genuine tax reform.

The labor movement, Meany said, "is tired of playing the tax game with a stacked deck. Workers and taxpayers the country over are demanding fairness and equity in the tax system. And they mean to get it." **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

"We say," he added, "there's no justice in a system that lets millionaires pay no taxes at all (21 of them in 1967) while it forces workers, earning barely enough to make ends meet, to make up the difference."

The day after Meany spoke, Chairman Wilbur D. Mills announced that the House Ways & Means Committee had reached tentative agreement on certain tax reform items. These involve foundations and other tax exempt organizations, charitable deductions, large scale "hobby" farming, multiple corporations and certain types of business mergers.

The committee so far has not developed proposals to deal with such major loopholes as capital

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New Jobs Bill Picks Up Wide Support in House

Legislation aimed at providing a job or training leading to a job for every American looking for work has been introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) with more than 100 other congressmen as co-sponsors.

The O'Hara bill has the AFL-CIO's "strongest endorsement," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said. Joining with labor in launching a major campaign for the bill are leading civil rights, religious and civic organizations.

The legislation would pull together and expand existing manpower programs geared to jobs in private industry.

It would provide incentives for employers to train their present workforce for higher-skilled, higher-paid jobs—opening up new entry-level jobs in the process.

And it would add to this a large-scale public sector job and training program that would both meet unfilled public service needs and provide assurance of full employment.

The goal of the legislation, O'Hara declared, is "to end involuntary unemployment in the United States."

A statement of purposes written into the bill opens with a finding by Congress that to achieve the objective of the 1946 Employment Act "we must assure an opportunity for a gainful, productive job to every American who is seeking work and make available the education and training needed by any

(Continued on Page 11)

More Funds Urged To Conquer Hunger

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to provide more funds for the food stamp program than the Nixon Administration is asking in order to wipe out hunger and malnutrition in America.

The Administration has proposed a $270 million increase in the food stamp budget for the coming fiscal year—to a total of $610 million.

That's "a step in the right direction" but not a big enough step. Julius F. Rothman, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, said.

"When measured against the need, this sum is completely inadequate," Rothman told the Senate Agriculture Committee.

He said feeding the nation's hungry through the food stamp program "will require at least $1 billion" during the coming year "and a proportionate increase the following year."

Besides more money, there is a need for "substantial" reforms in the Administration of the program, Rothman testified.

Food stamps are sold at discounts based on family income and size to poor people in most, but not all, sections of the country. The intent is to enable families to buy the variety of food they need for an adequate diet at a cost they can afford.

Rothman advanced these AFL-CIO proposals to improve the food stamp program:

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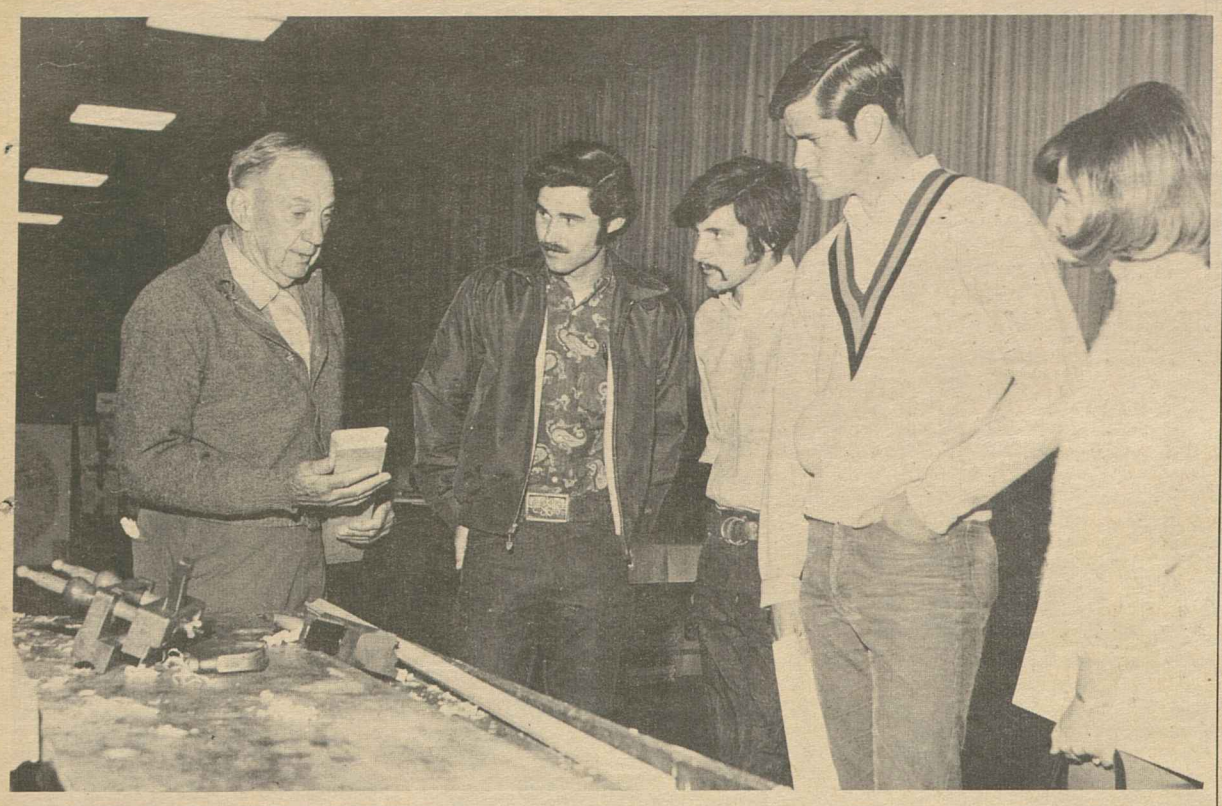


OLD-TIME CRAFTSMANSHIP is demonstrated at the sixth annual Skillorama in Santa Barbara, Calif., sponsored by the Northern California Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee. Velimer Budinsky, left, of Petaluma Carpenters Local 981, explains the use of an antique wood plane to young people touring the exhibition. The main feature of the Skillorama is a contest of leading Carpenter apprentices from 41 northern California counties.

Equal Job Opportunities Conference Reviews Progress and Problems

Representatives of the AFL-CIO, its affiliated unions and government agencies exchanged experiences—good and bad—in implementing equal employment programs at a two-day conference in Washington.

On hand were leaders of 36 unions, assigned by their international presidents to work with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and government agencies in securing compliance with the equal employment provisions of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

They discussed programs and problems with officials of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, the Justice Dept. and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance—all involved in enforcing areas of the law.

Principal speakers at the conference were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Federation Vice Pres. John H. Lyons, president of the Iron Workers.

Schnitzler opened the conference by tracing "constant progress" by labor in advancing civil rights and helping to eliminate discrimination in employment.

The federation has a Dept. of Civil Rights that now works at "one speed—and that's top speed" in wide areas that involve "positive action on behalf of civil rights," Schnitzler said.

He assessed the steady effort made by unions over the past few years to eliminate the last vestiges of segregation by noting that there are now fewer than 100 segregated locals out of a total of more than 60,000 among AFL-CIO unions.

Slaiman, in noting the forthcoming retirement of Schnitzler, praised the leadership he has given to the federation's civil rights program as chairman of its Civil Rights Committee.

The AFL-CIO, Slaiman pointed out, called upon its affiliates to cooperate fully with the equal employment provisions of the 1964 law even before they became effective.

He recalled that an AFL-CIO Executive Council resolution adopted in August of that year emphasized that the "struggle to get compliance would be as difficult as getting the law through Congress."

Since then, Slaiman said, union representatives have made steady progress in securing compliance even though there continue to be problems. "Yours is not an easy area in which to work," he observed.

Lyons, who was chairman of the labor advisory committee to the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity that existed prior to passage of the law, was the main speaker at a conference luncheon.

He cited the progress building trades unions and other AFL-CIO affiliates have made in expanding opportunities for minority group workers by training them in job skills and placing them in apprenticeship programs.

Proof of the progress, Lyons said, is found in Labor Dept. figures showing that the percentage of non-whites in registered apprenticeship programs increased from about 2 percent in 1964 to 7.2 percent in 1968.

He also described Negro apprentices in training in his own union in Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas and Detroit.

"The contractors are generally as well satisfied as we are that these youngsters will make first-rate journeymen and nowhere have any (apprenticeship) standards been lowered to obtain these results," he said.

William E. Pollard and Doris Hardesty of the federation's civil rights staff along with AFL-CIO Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris chaired panels on procedures for handling employment discrimination complaints and programs to expand opportunities for minority workers.

Participating on one of the panels were EEOC Commissioner Elizabeth Kuck; Jerris Leonard, civil rights director for the Justice Dept.; and Ward McCreedy of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

It produced a strong barrage of questions from the union representatives and a lively exchange of ideas on how both the government and labor can smooth the handling of equal employment problems.

Labor Editors Hone Skills at 3-Day Seminar

Madison, Wis. — Journalism's techniques and their application to the labor press was the main theme of a three-day meeting at the University of Wisconsin attended by 61 labor editors from 10 states.

The occasion was the annual conference of the Midwest Labor Press Association held in cooperation with the University's School for Workers. Editors came from Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

MLPA's annual Eugene V. Debs Memorial Lecture was given by Vice Pres. Antonio Oredin of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee staff, who described the farm workers' struggle "to get out from the bottom of the barrel."

Other speakers included Pres. Fred Sweet of the International Labor Press Association and Ann Gordon, editor of Connection, a student underground publication.

MLPA Pres. Raymond G. Dickow, editor of the Butcher Workman, and Sec.-Treas. William Scoggins, Steelworkers' Local 1011, were unanimously re-elected to new terms, as were the association's 11 vice presidents.

At 5th Convention:

Laundry Workers Spur Social Gains

The role union members must play in ending poverty and advancing human rights was the major theme of the fifth convention of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union in Washington.

It ran through a report of the union's officers, was pinpointed in an opening address by Pres. Russell R. Crowell and dominated actions by nearly 100 delegates.

Major speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who saluted the union for "doing a fine job of helping workers at the bottom of the economic ladder."

Meany also carried labor's campaign for "tax justice" to the convention, urging delegates to demand that Congress close loopholes allowing millionaires to escape taxes. **(Story, Page 1.)**

Crowell noted that the convention was meeting "at one of the most critical times in our nation's history," with cities being plagued by violence, immense problems, and mounting demands for equal justice.

"Yet in a way," he added, "it's a time of great hope, for we may be on the verge of the greatest breakthrough in human rights that we have ever known."

He called upon the union's members to recognize that they can best participate in helping to build a strong society "by building a strong union, local by local."

Officers Re-elected

The convention unanimously re-elected Crowell, Sec.-Treas. Sam H. Begler and nine vice presidents. Crowell and Begler were prime movers in the drive that set up the union following expulsion of the Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Dye House Workers from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on findings of corrupt domination.

The officers report cited "great changes for our union" since the last convention in 1965, including enactment of legislation that brought laundry workers under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Although the minimum for these workers—$1.30 an hour now and scheduled to go to $1.45 in 1970 and $1.60 in 1971—"is still inadequate, it represents a step in the right direction," the report said.

The delegates backed up the officers' call for a higher minimum wage by urging Congress to enact a $2 minimum under the law and also provide yearly adjustments to meet increases in living costs.

History proves, the resolution said, that past increases in the minimum wage have not resulted in "dire consequences of unemployment" as opponents invariably have predicted.

Instead, it noted, "these amendments have resulted in more jobs, as a result of the increased purchasing power of millions of the nation's lowest paid workers."

In other areas, the report pointed to successful organizing drives that resulted in new locals in Memphis, Tenn., and Phoenix, Ariz., negotiations that brought "some of the best wage increases ever won by our locals," and expanded educational programs.

The report hailed the affiliation of Local 52 in Los Angeles earlier this year. The local, with 6,000 members, was granted a charter after disaffiliating from the union that was expelled by the federation.

'Welcome Home'

"To Local 52 we say, warmly and sincerely, 'Welcome home, brothers and sisters,'" the officers declared.

AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher described the "great challenges" being met by labor in organizing farm workers and other unorganized employes, including those in minorities, such as Negroes and Mexican-Americans.

"When I look around at this convention," he added, "I know that there isn't much I can really say on the subject because I see the people who really do the gut work in this area—people who have been on the picket lines."

He recalled that Crowell was among trade unionists who were briefly arrested for staging a sit-in at Safeway Corp. in Oakland on behalf of labor's boycott of California grapes.

Other speakers included J. Albert Woll, AFL-CIO general counsel; O. William Moody, Jr., administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis; J. C. Turner, president, Greater Washington Central Labor Council; Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and Representatives Phillip Burton (D-Calif.), George P. Miller (D-Calif.) and Richard D. McCarthy (D-N.Y.).

Sen. Douglas Hails Trade Unions As Progressive Force in Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

Lakeshore Trust Fund ($2,000), to purchase recreational land.

- The Consumers' Federation of America ($1,000), "to help provide expert representation for that numerous and long suffering body of citizens in their dealings with regulatory and public bodies . . ."

In presenting the award, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne cited Douglas's voting record, saying: "Certainly no man more nearly matches labor's own image . . . COPE's official score card shows Paul Douglas voted 76 times on the 'right' side of the issue—zero times on the wrong side."

Beirne, who is outgoing chairman of the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee, called Douglas "the catalyst whose foresight and courage turned so many of our ideals into reality." He listed many of the senator's achievements in the social welfare field from co-authoring the original social security law to introducing the first truth-in-lending bill in the Senate.

Federation Pres. George Meany, noting how parallel are the contributions and aims of Douglas and the AFL-CIO Community Services, called him "a rare public servant who gives complete adherence by his actions as well as his words to the principle of public service as a public trust."

Meany cited Douglas's record as "life-long champion of all that is human and compassionate" and noted that the senator's career has encompassed being "a teacher, a member of the trade union movement (still a member of the Teachers), an impartial arbitrator for the printing industry in his home city, member of the city council, a soldier with honors for heroic achievement in action, and a United States senator for 18 years."

Douglas, recalling organized labor's long struggle against exploitative working conditions, Douglas said:

"Most of these abuses, and others as well, have now been cured, and cured primarily because of the activity of unions as well as the middle class of reformers. I am proud that I have been a member of my own union for nearly half a century, and I feel that it has greatly improved conditions in the teaching profession."

He observed that while the labor movement is not perfect and at times will make mistakes, "it is humane at heart, and we must see to it that this spirit continues to be dominant. The record is so good that we cannot permit it to be sullied by unworthy acts."

Teachers Pledged Funds:

Chicago School Pact Bars Program Cuts

Chicago—Teachers returned to public schools here after a two-day strike with assurances of financing for an $18 million package and a pledge of no layoffs and no cutbacks in the school program.

Members of Teachers Local 1 staged the first walkout in Chicago school history to protest the failure of city officials to implement an agreement reached last January. The strike also was precipitated by predictions of the superintendent that he might be forced to suspend the summer school program and lay off up to 7,000 employes for lack of funds.

While the strikers picketed, their officers met with Mayor Richard J. Daley and the 11-member Board of Education at City Hall. Daley mediated the dispute after consulting by telephone with Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie (R), who said needed funds can be raised if the state legislature approves his proposed 4 percent state income tax plan.

About 75 percent of the city's 22,000 teachers, clerks and attendance officers stayed out during negotiations. They returned May 26 after voting 9,778 to 530 to accept the city's promise to carry out its contract agreement with the union.

Added to the agreement in the City Hall talks was a new salary schedule raising beginning teacher salaries to $8,000 a year, plus $400 in vacation pay—the highest in the nation, Local Pres. John H. Desmond said.

Civil service employes, who are part of the AFT bargaining unit, will get a salary hike of 7.5 percent starting in September.

Other contract gains include fully-paid hospitalization insurance, three personal leave days, and a board-paid life insurance policy of $2,500.

One new feature is a severance pay plan under which those who retired in the 1967-68 school year will be given a third of the pay for their accumulated sick days in cash—an amount rising to one half for retirees in the 1968-69 year.

The city agreed to hire 725 additional teachers for the next school year to reduce class size to 25 in basic English classes, to a top of 35 in upper grade centers.

The number of teacher aides will be raised in September from 1,200 to 1,800. Other improvements:

The city agreed to budget $1.2 million to operate three inner-city "More Effective Schools" in a program pioneered by the AFT and its New York City local.

Effective in November, full-time substitutes with three years of satisfactory service in Chicago schools will be rated as certified teachers.

The union sought a $1,500 annual increase but accepted $1,000.

The Chicago School Board approved the settlement. One member pointed out that Illinois ranks 47th among the 50 states in state aid for public school pupils per year.

UNION TEACHERS picketed Chicago schools for two days to win contracts providing pay hikes of $100 a month and a higher salary scale starting at $8,400 a year. Pres. John Desmond of Chicago Local 1, light raincoat, is shown before the strike ended with pickets at a high school.

William Farson To Retire From Key Guild Post

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild announced that he will retire as of next October. Farson has served in his post for the past 14 years.

At the same time, the Guild's executive board recommended that the title of executive vice president be changed to president and that the title of president be changed to chairman, so that the position of president would be the Guild's top post.

ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said he would seek the top job and incumbent president James B. Woods said he would seek the job of chairman if the convention accepts the board's recommendations.

Farson has served as ANG executive vice president longer than anyone in the Guild's history. He will be 65 next December. Before he assumed his present post in 1955 he served as secretary-treasurer, organizing director and international vice president.

Retirement Dinner Slated for Schnitzler

The AFL-CIO has announced plans for a retirement dinner for Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler.

In a letter to all affiliates and all state and city central bodies, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said the dinner would be held July 17 in the Regency Ballroom of the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

The dinner committee will be headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Maurice A. Hutcheson. Other committee members are Vice Presidents James A. Suffridge, Hunter P. Wharton, Paul Jennings and Matthew Guinan.

Meany said the dinner would pay "public honor to a man who has been a staunch trade unionist and warm friend."

Alabama Dock Election Set After 10-Year Fight

A 10-year quest by the Firemen & Oilers for an election among 600 Alabama state dock employes won judicial approval in a federal court order for an election without further delay.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered an election to be held at Mobile, Ala., among employes of the state's cargo piers, warehouses, grain elevator, cold storage plant and other port facilities.

The appeals judges, voicing "dismay" at the length of the struggle, said "we order that the jousting must terminate so that the electoral tournament may proceed."

"Let the epilogue to this epic be written," Judge Irving L. Goldberg wrote for the court.

The decision noted that the law's command for a prompt and orderly settlement of labor disputes has been "made a mockery in cynical disregard of the Supreme Court's . . . words that there is to be 'no dragging out of the controversy into other tribunals of law.'"

The opinion concluded: "As we are witness these days to much vocalizing for participatory democracy, we can feel nothing but dismay at the length of the enforced . . . disengagement here."

Patience Praised

A union spokesman praised Mobile members for their patience in refusing to drop their battle for union representation. The Firemen & Oilers will stay "with them to the finish," he said.

The attempt of state dock workers to get an election began in 1958 when some of them signed membership cards.

In 1959 the union petitioned for an election among all employes except office and clerical workers and Mobile terminal railroad employes, already represented by other unions.

The Alabama State Docks Dept. refused to deal with the union on the ground that it could not be compelled to bargain collectively with employes.

The National Mediation Board decided it had jurisdiction under the Railway Labor Act definition of a "carrier" as including any railroad carrier "and any company which is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by, or under common control with, any carrier by railroad."

The first legal skirmishing was over the NMB's right to see Docks Dept. records. The department refused to post election notices and when the board finally called for a vote Mar. 8, 1968, got an injunction against the election. The injunction now is dissolved and the NMB will set another date for a vote unless it is further restrained by the courts.

Wall St. Pact Wins Pay Gain At Exchange

New York—Wage increases of 15 to 17.5 percent within the next 20 months are provided in a renewal contract negotiated by the Office & Professional Employes for 2,100 employes of the New York Stock Exchange.

OPEIU Local 205 won a long-time membership objective when management of the big board agreed to "fold in" to the wage structure a quarterly bonus formerly ranging from 2 to 20 percent. By doing this, the new agreement adds a total of 18 percent to wages.

3-Step Raise

The new pact, ratified both by members and the exchange's board of governors, provides wage increases in three steps:

Seven percent effective May 4 for employes working 40 hours a week. 6 percent for floor employes and others working 32.5 hours weekly; additional raises of 4-5 percent next Mar. 1, and a final 5-5.5 percent more on Jan. 3, 1971.

The union also won a wage differential for those on late afternoon or midnight shifts, and other improvements, Pres. John R. Kret reported.

The former contract, due to expire May 3, was extended by agreement to May 31. The new expiration date is Oct. 30, 1971, with an automatic three-month extension clause to prevent crisis bargaining.

Final sessions in this year's negotiations centered on wages, with two members of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service assisting the negotiators.

Labor Policy Set for Federal Reserve Banks

The Federal Reserve Board for the first time has said it will recognize and bargain with unions representing its employes.

The system, with 12 district banks and 24 branch offices, is exempt from the National Labor Relations Act and is not covered by the presidential Executive Order that governs the federal civil service.

The Fed's Board of Governors announced a labor policy patterned after the federal government's program. It said its action was intended to "contribute to continued effective employe-management relations."

Some 15,000 non-supervisory employes work for the Federal Reserve System.

As is the case with direct federal government employes, strikes are barred.

Back Pay Won At J. P. Stevens Near $1 Million

New York—Back pay won by the Textile Workers Union of America for employes of J. P. Stevens & Co., who were discriminated against by that firm for union activity in violation of the law, is now nearing the $1 million mark, Pres. William Pollock announced.

Pollock said a second round of claims against Stevens has been settled, with 18 workers sharing a gross payment of $187,798.71 in lost wages. Combined with an earlier settlement involving 71 workers, the total paid out by J. P. Stevens in line with National Labor Relations Board directives now stands at $854,784.27.

The $1 million mark is certain to be passed when the NLRB's order in a third Stevens case, involving 17 more workers, is complied with, Pollock said.

Two of the workers benefiting from the most recent payments by Stevens collected checks in excess of $20,000 before taxes. Juanita Faulkenberry of Great Falls, S. C., received $20,444 while the award to John R. Fulbright of the Dunean Plant in Greenville, S. C., was $20,369.70, Pollock said.

Rail Safety Legislation Held 'Long Overdue'

Direct action by Congress "to deal with the deplorable railway safety problem" was urged by A. H. Chesser, national legislative director of the United Transportation Union.

Appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee in support of the railway safety bill sponsored by Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), Chesser spoke on behalf of all railway labor.

He noted that the Dept. of Transportation reported 2,359 persons killed and 24,608 injured in railroad accidents in 1968, and that 8,028 train accidents last year exceeded 1967 accidents by 10 percent.

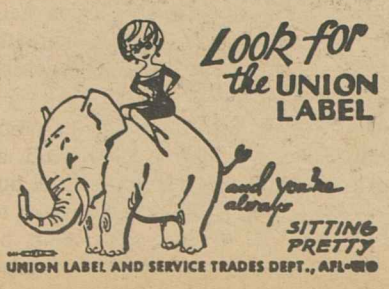
"There is no indication that the transfer of safety responsibility from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Dept. of Transportation has had any effect in improving railroad safety," Chesser said.

Pointing out that virtually all types of railroad accidents have increased, Chesser said the prime responsibility for accidents "must be placed directly on the carriers."

He said: "The limited legal authority possessed by the federal government over railroad safety has made it impossible for the government to take effective action to compel railroads to operate safely."

Chesser explained how the proposed safety bill would fill in regulatory gaps in existing laws and listed five areas in which additional regulatory controls are essential. They are: track and roadway equipment, operating rules, highway grade-crossing hazards and explosives and inflammables.

"The federal government has broad, effective authority with respect to both air safety and regulated common carrier motor carriers," he said. "It is indisputable, as experience over the years has demonstrated, that a comprehensive railroad safety statute is long overdue."



JOB FILM FAIR participants and guests at the first awards banquet hear an address by Frederick O'Neal, president of Actors' Equity, who also received a special award for "consistent and distinguished contributions in breaking down barriers to employment in all entertainment fields." From left are Theodore W. Kheel, labor mediator and president of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment which sponsors the Job Film Fair; James Lavenson of Hotel Corp. of America, and Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount.

Outstanding Job Films Win 'Randy' Awards

New York—Union officials shared the dais with business leaders, stage and screen stars, educators, and government representatives at a Job Film Fair award dinner sponsored by the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, headed by Arbitrator Theodore W. Kheel.

The event climaxed a two-day seminar where the motion picture approach to "jobs in the ghetto" problems were explored by more than 400 representatives of labor, industry, minority groups and education.

"Randy" awards, so-named in honor of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, were presented to 12 producers of films dealing with the training of minority group men and women and sociological problems of the ghetto.

The films were selected from 250 entered in the competition from Puerto Rico, Canada and Britain, as well as the United States.

The two-day workshop, supported by a $25,000 Ford Foundation grant, was the first of its kind to deal with films devoted to jobs and job training.

Keynote speaker was Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount who hailed the efforts of the American Foundation on Automation & Employment to establish a central clearing house for information on job training.

Production of the films is part of a massive educational campaign being launched by industry with the cooperation of the labor movement, professional actors, and technicians.

Film Increase Predicted

Kheel, the foundation's president, predicted that the first international job film fair would lead to a 25 percent increase in production of such films by next year.

He said films like those entered in the competition "have proven their effectiveness in training people for unfamiliar jobs. And they have a host of other uses as well, from explaining the company's contribution to the community to acquainting supervisors with the background problems of the hard-core unemployed."

The "Randy" awards covered four categories: Understanding the Ghetto, Orientation Toward World of Work, Sensitivity Training and Orientation of White Managers, and On The Job Training.

Excerpts of several of the winning films were shown at the awards dinner at which James Lavenson, director of the Hotel Corp. of America, served as toastmaster.

The American Foundation on Automation & Employment, a nonprofit organiaztion, was founded in 1962 by unions and management. Its aims are to provide an opportunity for involved groups to deal with the human problems created by automation and technological change and to demonstrate what labor and management can accomplish in their own and the public interest by working together.

R. C. Coutts, Dispatchers Leader, Dies

Chicago—R. C. Coutts, president of the Train Dispatchers since 1959, collapsed and died at the union's headquarters here. He was 69.

The union's joint board chose Vice Pres. Charles R. Pfenning, 49, of Coggon, Ia., to fill Coutts's unexpired term until the October 1971 convention. Pfenning became a telegrapher at 17, served in the Army Signal Corps from 1942 to 1948, and returned to telegraphy until 1950, when he became a dispatcher on the Western Pacific. He was office chairman and general chairman until elected as ATDA vice president in 1964.

Memorial services for Coutts were held in Chicago, with burial in Grinnell, Ia. Born in Grinnell, he was a telegrapher until promoted to dispatcher, became general chairman on the Rock Island, and was elected union vice president in 1947 president in 1959.

In other changes caused by Coutts' death, D. V. Chandler, trustee for the union's Western region, was named vice president to succeed Pfenning. R. E. Johnson, general chairman for the Santa Fe System, was named to Chandler's former post.

IAM Members Vote to Reject Pact at United

Mechanics and ground service crewmen for United Air Lines voted to reject a proposed three-year contract which they said failed to meet the needs of more than 17,000 members employed by the carrier.

The IAM said it will ask management to return to the bargaining table. It did not release details of the company offer, but said it parallels those offered by other major U.S. airlines in recent settlements.

The union previously came to terms in this year's round of negotiations with Eastern, Northeast and Braniff air lines, and with Air Canada after a two-week strike.

More than 1,000 IAM members have been locked out since Jan. 21 on National Airlines, whose planes have been maintained mainly by supervisors and strikebreakers ever since, the union charged.

Still to be settled are IAM contracts with Northwest, Trans World and Continental air lines.

'RANDY' AWARD—named for AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph—is presented to Harold Mayer by Motion Picture Academy Award winner Estelle Parsons at the first awards banquet of the Job Film Fair in New York City. James Lavenson, Hotel Corp. of America director who was banquet toastmaster, observes, while Joseph Krevisky of the Job Film Fair staff applauds. The fair is sponsored by the American Foundation on Automation & Employment.

Keyed to Organizing, Defense:

Utility Workers Vote Per Capita Increase

By John Oravec

Miami Beach—An expanded organizing drive and a campaign to build the union's defense fund were launched by the Utility Workers following an increase in per capita payments from $1 a month to $1.25.

More than 400 delegates to the UWUA's 16th convention here voted overwhelmingly to raise the dues following an appeal by the executive board.

Pres. William J. Pachler noted that several lengthy strikes during the past year had cut into the defense fund by $350,000.

From the increased dues, 20 cents will be added to the defense fund—double the previous allocation. Additional funds will be funneled into the union's organization efforts, Pachler said.

A convention resolution also clarified the unon's stand on strike sanctions by UWUA locals, specifying that at least a simple majority of members' votes is needed to call a strike action. But local bylaws will prevail if they require a two-thirds or three-quarters majority.

Atomic Concern

Concerned with the effect developments in atomic energy will have on Americans and workers—especially in the utilities industry—the UWUA called on the Atomic Energy Commission to accelerate its program of developing economically feasible nuclear technology.

It also urged federal guidelines governing nuclear power plants "to enable all utilities to participate in such development, to safeguard worker and public health safety, to protect the air and water from discharge of radioactive wastes and to meet the needs of power-short areas of the country."

The UWUA atomic energy resolution stressed stiff federal standards for the protection of workers from atomic radiation exposure in all industries, including underground mines.

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) emphasized the importance of the technological advances in nuclear energy, calling on the union to maintain a deep involvement in the field. He noted that by the end of the century the need for power will triple and most of it will have to come from nuclear sources. "And that's you," he told Utility Workers' delegates.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler traced the federation's fight for tax justice.

"This battle pits people—workers, wage and salary earners, housewives, children—against some of the richest and most powerful interests in this country," he said.

Noting that "we've all just lived through the annual agony of tax time," Schnitzler said this makes people especially aware of the income tax structure problem.

"We want that load shared equally and fairly," he stressed. "To us, that is justice for people."

Tax Reform Urged

The delegates promptly passed a resolution calling for the elimination of tax loopholes for the wealthy. It also urged a minimum tax on all income "over a total which would provide protection for legitimate small investors," but which would require some tax payment from huge incomes that are now preferentially taxed or totally exempt.

National Labor Relations Board member Howard Jenkins, Jr., discussed the operations of the NLRB. He said the board continues to maintain the important function of guaranteeing workers' rights, but warned of the consequences that may result should the NLRB be replaced by a "labor court," as numerous antilabor forces are promoting.

Jenkins' Appeal

Jenkins appealed for full labor support of the civil rights struggle, which he noted, parallels the efforts of the labor movement.

The convention answered Jenkins' appeal with a resolution pledging "our unrelenting and strongest support for legislation that would not only fully implement existing civil rights laws, but, would also eliminate those economic and social weaknesses which are so largely responsible for racial discrimination."

In other resolutions, the delegates urged Congress to act on:

- An investigation of conglomerate mergers to halt the current wave of manipulations where control of wide segments of the nation's economy is slipping into the hands of a few giant concerns.
- Wider coverage for the Fair Labor Standards Act to take in the millions of workers who are still excluded from the federal minimum wage protection.
- Stronger legislation to curb abuses of consumers.
- Extension of Medicare benefits to disabled workers and to child health programs.
- Measures to re-employ workers displaced by automation and to improve existing income maintenance programs.

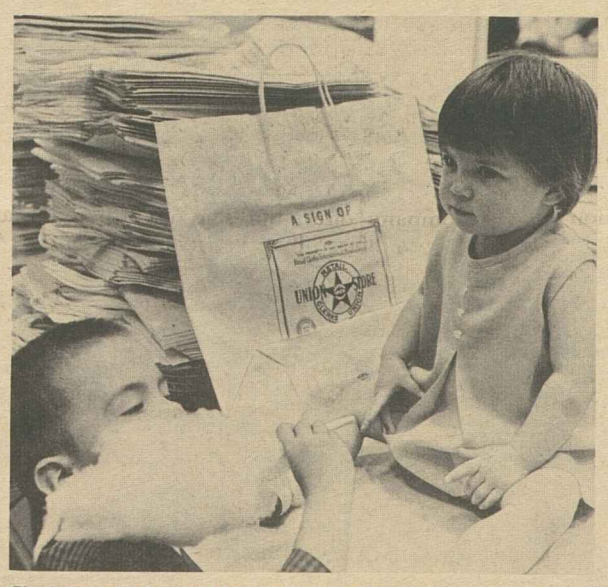
The convention also voted to increase pension benefits of UWUA retired officers and staff members 10 percent effective immediately and revised other provisions in the union's pension program.

Other key speakers at the convention were COPE Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke and UWUA General Counsel Gerhard P. Van Arkel.

This is a portion of the massive turnout for the Union-Industries Show in Denver's exhibition center. More than 200,000 toured the spectacular six-day show.

Label Show Packs 'Em In

Formal evening wear is modeled for Union-Industry Show-goers by the United Textile Workers.



Cotton candy and a little spot to rest keeps these tots contented before pressing off with their parents to visit the 300 exhibits.

Finishing touches are dabbed onto a creation at the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers display. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Pres. Richard F. Walsh of the Union Label & Service Trades, kibitz.

A pert youngster dips into the barrel to pick a winner for one of the many prizes given away at the Retail Clerks exhibition.

Lighting a cigarette on a newly blown glass bottle is Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. Watching at the Glass Bottle Blowers exhibition are, from left, Assistant Labor Sec. William J. Usery, Steelworkers Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Ethics in Government

LAST YEAR the House and Senate adopted new rules on ethics and conduct covering members and employes that were laudable in their intent but called for only limited financial disclosure reports.

The statements required under the new rules have been filed and their obvious shortcomings put on public display. This plus the public furor raised by the conduct of Justice Abe Fortas that led to his resignation from the Supreme Court, and the continuing questioning of possible conflicts of interest of executive branch officials, adds up to a new urgency for the creation of a body of law covering public officials—elected or appointed.

The basis for such a statute is simple enough: a public official should be required to make full disclosure of income over and above his salary as a public official, and as importantly, the source of the outside income.

The electorate has a basic right to this information in making its choices of elected officials and in placing its full confidence in the government in terms of those appointed to office.

* * *

CONTRAST the principle of full disclosure with the current practice.

In Congress, members of the Senate must disclose fees for speeches, writing, television appearances and other related activities as well as the source of political contributions and gifts. House members must list interests worth more than $5,000 in any firm doing substantial business with the federal government or subject to federal regulatory agencies, as well as other sources of outside income, of capital gains exceeding $5,000 and association with any professional organization from which they get $1,000 or more.

Members of both houses must file confidential financial reports with special committees, but these can be opened only by a majority vote of the committees.

In the executive branch, Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officers must divest themselves of holdings in companies doing business with the government, and all executive employes are barred from direct dealings with former firms or employers.

While the Constitution provides for impeachment of federal judges for "treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors," the only statutes that exist make it a felony for a judge to peddle influence or practice law.

* * *

THERE IS an obvious need for an across-the-board code of ethics and conduct rather than this bits and pieces approach. And while Congress exhibits commendatory zeal in seeking to avert conflicts of interest in the executive branch, there is a need for certain prohibitions on the legislative side.

The basic problem is to assure full confidence of the nation in the men elected and appointed to public office. This confidence can be called into question by failure to make a full and complete disclosure of financial status.

A carefully developed code with meaningful provisions that can be enforced will go a long way to assure confidence and reinforce the basic principles of a democratic system of government.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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WILLIAM F. SCHNITZLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, May 31, 1969 No. 22

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'Got a Match?'

A Word Edgewise:

Vietnamese Base Political Life On French, Not U.S. Model

By John P. Roche

OVER THE YEARS a number of efforts have been launched from Washington and the U.S. Embassy, Saigon, to get the South Vietnamese to act in sensible political fashion; that is, to behave like Americans. In specific terms, we have hoped that they would set up a stable constitutional government, implement civil rights, and form a nice, solid two-party system.

Although critics interpreted this pressure as part of Pres. Johnson's alleged compulsion to impose the "Great Society" on the world, it was a notion that is quite traditional and reflects a generalized American hope that democratic institutions should be nurtured throughout the globe.

The Foreign Assistance Act, for example, contains a provision (Section 281 of Title IX) that urges programs to encourage the growth of democratic institutions and "training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government."

Sponsored by liberals in Congress, notably Rep. Donald Fraser (D-Minn.), this interventionist credo clearly justifies the use of American economic power to shape political development elsewhere.

Currently there is considerable effort under way to intervene in the internal affairs of Greece by cutting off aid to the military junta.

Some critics denounce this as "moral imperialism." If believing that a free society is better than a dictatorship makes one into a "moral imperialist," I cheerfully plead guilty. I hasten to add that one who believes this can have no favorite dictators. If he jumps up and down with rage about the Greek junta, he must reserve at least a paragraph for Fidel Castro and Ho Chi Minh.

The real problem, however, is implementing this shining aspiration. How does one go about the job of encouraging the growth of democratic institutions?

Here the Republic of Viet Nam is an interesting case study, for since the Honolulu Conference in February 1966—at which Vice Pres. Ky promised Johnson that Saigon would move toward representative, constitutional government—a tremendous amount of American advice has been provided, and the Vietnamese have made great progress in the right direction.

The current South Vietnamese government has taken a terrible beating from American commentators. Without for a second arguing that it is a democratic paradise, I am prepared to defend the proposition that the Republic of Viet Nam is somewhat more democratic than 80 percent of the members of the United Nations.

YET THE VIETNAMESE are persistently un-American. When their new constitution came out, for example, Sen. Stephen Young (D-Ohio) loosed a salvo at it because it had no Bill of Rights. Young worked himself up into quite a frenzy and the theme was widely repeated in anti-war circles. Regrettably no one in the Senate caught Young's cultural parochialism: the Vietnamese Constitution in its treatment of civil rights is almost a line-by-line repetition of the Constitution of the Fifth French Republic.

Three years ago Pres. Johnson sent me to Saigon to review the possibilities of democratic political development. I spent a good deal of time talking to Vietnamese political figures and within two weeks I was, figuratively speaking, back in France (where I once taught). The political vocabulary, the whole governmental style was French and it soon became quite clear that—while American pressure for democratization was vital—the Vietnamese were going to draw their models from Paris, not Washington.

Some nit-wit accused me of going to Saigon to write the Vietnamese Constitution. The truth was that my report to the President came down to one proposition: "If we are lucky, we will get the Fifth French Republic; if we are unlucky, we will get the Fourth."

This pessimistic advice (based on my certainty that the Vietnamese were far better at Vietnamese politics than Americans) distressed various associates who were busy trying to work out a foolproof formula for a strong two-party system in Viet Nam.

They are still at it, but the Vietnamese persist in being Vietnamese and looking elsewhere for their cultural style. Like the French, they fundamentally believe that there is something prosaic and stultifying about a two-party system and I am convinced that, no matter how much it distresses Sen. Young, they will persist in this heresy.

Meany Tells Laundry Workers:

Unjust Tax Bite on Workers Swells Demand for Reforms

The following is excerpted from a speech by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Laundry Workers convention in Washington.

YOUR UNION and all the unions in the AFL-CIO are waging a fight to put real justice into the tax system. And there is real need for that.

All of us here, and the vast majority of Americans, just filed their annual April 15th tax returns. Lots of Americans even had to pay much more than had been deducted from their pay envelopes every pay period.

But a lot of people, with income many times yours, had little or nothing to worry about on April 15th. They just do not have to pay any income tax at all. They did not chisel—they did not gyp. They just did exactly what the law—as it now stands—lets them do.

And that's where the real rub comes. The law is rigged in their favor and it is rigged against workers.

Workers, wage earners, salaried employes pay their taxes pay day after pay day, without fail.

But what about some millionaires and other high income people—those who make fortunes every year trading in real estate or the stock markets? What about the "loophole set?"

Well, they get all the breaks—all the tax breaks.

We in the union movement are tired of playing the tax game with a stacked deck. Workers and taxpayers the country over are demanding fairness and equity in the tax system. And they mean to get it.

We say there's no justice in a system that lets millionaires pay no taxes at all while it forces workers, earning barely enough to make ends meet, to make up the difference. That's exactly what happened in 1967. Twenty-one millionaires completely avoided income taxes that year, while $100 million in taxes were paid by workers earning less than what the government itself says it takes for poverty-level living.

Here is one example of what's wrong that seems to me to sum up the problem:

A married worker who earned $8,000 paid a $1,000 tax bill. But in that same year, 134 people who reported incomes over $200,000 didn't pay any taxes at all.

No wonder Americans are calling for tax justice. No wonder the labor movement is involved in this fight.

Now we in the AFL-CIO aren't just demanding that Congress "do something—do anything" to reform the tax system. We have developed a comprehensive tax reform program that our tax experts say will put the system in line with justice, equity and fairness.

We've presented our program to Congress—to the House Ways & Means Committee, where federal tax laws are written. We have shown them how they can plug loopholes that now cost the federal treasury as much as $15 billion every year.

And we have shown them how some $7 billion of those savings can be used for long-overdue relief for that vast majority of American taxpayers who are in the low, moderate and middle-income brackets.

For instance, we propose an end to the special break now given unearned capital gains income—the profits from long-term investment of dollars. We say that the investment a worker makes—his skill and talent, his life—is just as important, just as valuable. We say that the profits the rich make from their dollar investments should be taxed the same way that the earnings of workers on their human investments are taxed—as ordinary income.

PLUGGING the capital gains loophole is just one of the tax reforms that the AFL-CIO demands—a list too long to recite here today. But the capital gains loophole is typical of the glaring unfairness of the law as it now stands. It is a clear example of why the law has to be changed.

As you know, Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to extend the so-called temporary 10 percent surtax, instead of letting it expire at the end of June. Without tax reforms, that surtax only adds to the already too-heavy tax burden of workers. It really doesn't affect the millionaires and other high income people.

A surtax is an additional percentage added on to the regular tax. And when a millionaire is already paying nothing in taxes, the surtax doesn't cost him a cent.

Under the circumstances, there was only one thing we could do. We said: "No. We will not support the surtax until it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the entire tax system."

In a real sense, victory in the fight for tax justice is up to you and to workers everywhere.

You and they can do the job—by seeing to it that your congressman and your senators know how you feel. Write them letters, call them on the phone, see them while you are here in Washington.

Make sure you have the details—they are available in the material we've sent over here for your delegates.

Get the message across that we are willing to pay our fair share.

But we refuse to pay the share of others—the share of the millionaires who today escape taxation.

After all, they can afford to pay their own bills.

Faupl Views ILO Issue:

Global Minimum Wage Action One Way to Curb Slave Labor

A WORLD-WIDE minimum wage may soon be a major issue in the International Labor Organization, the U.S. worker delegate to the tripartite United Nations specialized agency reported in a network radio interview.

The aim would be to "take slave labor out of the goods produced for sale on the world market," said Rudolph Faupl, who is also international representative for the Machinists. He said the ILO has "already undertaken a wage study of international corporations in various parts of the world."

Noting that the ILO rounds out a half-century this year, Faupl said the world-wide organization made up of worker, employer and government representatives, has proved its worth in formulating and stimulating adoption of labor and social legislation in various member nations. He cited the social security system in the United States as an example.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Faupl said that with "few exceptions, standards in the United States are higher than the minimum standards adopted by the ILO." But, he noted, the failure of the United States to ratify more than "a handful" of the 127 conventions adopted by the ILO "has had an adverse impact on the workers in other parts of the world."

FAUPL SAID that although the U.S. worker delegate is appointed at the recommendation of the AFL-CIO, policies and tactics are developed through consultation with government and employer delegates, as well as delegations from other countries—"especially worker delegates who are committed to the objectives of the ILO—the free trade union movement."

While there are differences of opinion among U.S. worker, employer and government delegates, "this is inherent in a free society . . . and on most of the basic issues, we agree," he added.

Reporters questioning Faupl on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on the Mutual radio network, were Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN PRES. NIXON nominated Judge Warren Burger of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as Chief Justice of the United States, he said that sometimes a Chief Justice can have even more influence on the course of the nation than a President.

The Nixon statement should make every American realize that the court and its leadership can affect the lives of every working man and woman—union or not.

The Fortas case, the attacks on Justice Douglas for his connection with the Parvin Foundation, the retirement of Chief Justice Warren on July 1, the advanced age of Justice Black, have suddenly become more than headline stories for workers.

They are personal stories not to be ignored.

What is clear is that the U.S. Supreme Court is certain to be remolded in the next year or two by a relatively conservative Republican President.

Until the Roosevelt Administration, court appointments usually went to more or less venerable legal scholars with a conservative bent. Liberals, such as Brandeis, were the exception rather than the rule. When Roosevelt found his New Deal legislation thwarted by a court that he inherited after 12 years of Republican rule, he tried first to "pack" it, but Congress balked. However, over his long tenure in office he managed to replace the "nine old men" with men of his own choosing.

Black, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy were all scholars enough, but they were also legal liberals and far closer to the political scene than their predecessors. In the end the Supreme Court reflected "people" far more than "economic interests," and its decisions soon showed this change.

Eisenhower appointees to the court were on the conservative side—except for Earl Warren, three-time Republican governor of California. As Chief Justice he has led the court on a liberal course in the field of civil rights that even, at times, brought on hysterical cries of "Impeach Warren."

THE WARREN COURT, by and large, has dealt fairly with organized labor, notably in the past 10 years. In 1955, for instance, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the convention:

"Unions posted an exceptional won-lost record in the unusually large batch of labor cases which were considered by the Supreme Court during the past two years. Of some 28 significant decisions, 20 can be scored as labor victories."

Only three were outright defeats, in the judgment of the legal staff; three involved legal difficulties and the other two losses were minor. Basically the Supreme Court has been supporting NLRB decisions, many of which have stirred the wrath of the business community.

Now, suddenly, the Warren Court appears on the verge of great change.

What does this mean for organized labor?

Obviously a great deal depends on the kind of men Pres. Nixon names during the years ahead.

The makeup of the National Labor Relations Board in the future holds special Supreme Court significance. The current court has upheld NLRB decisions to an extraordinary degree. In fiscal 1967 the court sustained the NLRB in 7 out of 8 cases.

Conservative demands for a "labor court" to supersede the NLRB have dropped off of late. Conservative business groups are hoping that a conservative NLRB plus a conservative Supreme Court, to be named by the Nixon Administration, may make a special labor court unnecessary from their viewpoint.

Pres. Nixon already has given us one clear indication of his thinking about the nature of the appointments he will make. Judge Burger is in the tradition of the conservative justices of the past. His record on civil rights is good. His record on "law and order" is in line with the "strict constructionists" which means "traditionalist." As chief justice, he is certain to influence the whole "tone" of the court, possibly in a new direction.

THE ILO'S DRIVE to end "slave labor" in the production of goods for the world market may soon raise the issue of a world-wide minimum wage, U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Stanley Levey, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The program is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

Price Tags on Cars Trimmed While Meat Costs Grow Fat

By Sidney Margolius

JUMPING MEAT PRICES are shocking and alarming housewives this spring as they find tags of $1 a pound and sometimes more on some widely-used cuts of beef.

A survey by this writer shows that many meats have gone up 10 to 25 cents a pound from a year ago. Even hamburger now costs 79 cents in many cities, while boneless chuck roast is getting close to $1 a pound. Round steak has gone over $1.50 in some cities.

If you had any thought of treating your family to a sirloin steak, you'll probably have to pay around $1.45 a pound. Lamb and veal chops and cutlets have gone out of sight altogether with price tags of $1.50 to $2.19 a pound.

There is no shortage of beef to justify the startling rise in prices. In fact, livestock marketings are running ahead of last year. Producers and processors are simply cashing in on strong demand.

Pork, too, which has been relatively reasonable, is going up although less drastically.

If you don't need to eat much, you at least can find a new phenomenon—Detroit actually has cut prices of some cars, the smaller ones, that is.

Car Competition: The introduction of Ford's new small car, the Maverick, with a $2,000 list price, has led Chrysler to cut the tag on its compact Valiant, to a basic list price of about $2,100. (These prices are for the least-costly two-door models.) Cuts range from $100 to as much as $300. Other compact cars in this price range or a little higher include the Rambler. With dealer discounts, the Maverick is available for less than $2,000.

The Maverick was introduced to compete especially with the Volkswagen and other small imported cars. Foreign cars have been grabbing an increasingly big share of the U.S. car market this year—selling at a rate 17 percent ahead of last year even though car sales in general are lagging.

Both the Maverick and Valiant cost about $200 more than the Volks but are larger cars.

With their larger size and six cylinders, the Maverick and other U.S.-made compacts do not have the gas-saving economy of the small imported cars. But they can get at least 20 miles to the gallon or more under ordinary driving conditions.

Another advantage of light cars like these is that they do not need extra options such as power steering. They usually are less expensive to repair and service.

BUT WITH ANY CAR, you need to try it out yourself to see how it handles and steers.

In general, new-car prices begin to dip in June with successive price trims until the real price cutting starts in September. Used cars, however, have gone up this spring rather sharply. They don't usually go down until mid-summer.

Booming Home Prices: The inflation is sending housing prices as well as food prices spiraling. Individual new homes are well out of reach now of families earning average industrial pay. Median (or middle) sales price of new houses this spring reach $25,800, a jump over $1,200 over last year's $24,600.

Mortgages are still very expensive, with rates around the country up to 7.5-8.5 percent and lenders also charging points, Robert J. Cole, New York Times financial specialist found in a new survey. "Points" are an extra fee. For example, 4 points means an extra fee of 4 percent, or $800 on a $20,000 mortgage. Cole found that in some areas lenders are charging as much as 6 to 8 points.

Often you may not realize you are paying "points" because the lender may require the seller or builder to pay them. But this extra fee usually becomes part of the price the seller charges.

Food Buying Calendar: You may be tired of eggs, chicken and turkey, but these are the best buys for June.

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U.S. MARITIME LABOR played host to Dr. Shanti Patel, president and founder of India's National Union of Seamen, at a Washington luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. From left, Dr. Patel, Rep. Lloyd Meeds (D-Wash.), Pres. Andrew Pettis of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers; and Peter M. McGavin, department executive secretary-treasurer.

Researchers Report:

Job Satisfaction Tied To Status in Society

STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES and other industrialized nations show a clear connection between over-all job satisfaction and social status, a University of Michigan researcher reports.

Dr. John P. Robinson of the Survey Research Center, in the U-M Institute for Social Research, says that the more status an individual has, the more satisfaction he is likely to derive from his job.

The conclusion is based on a summary of research results from job satisfaction questions asked of representative cross-section samples.

Research in this area does not indicate, however, that low-status workers are dissatisfied to the point of revolt. According to Dr. Robinson, just having a job seems to provide a high degree of satisfaction.

Well over 80 percent of the working population give their job an over-all positive evaluation when straightforward job satisfaction questions are employed. It is only the question "If you had it to do again, would you pick the same job?" that elicits negative response from majorities of workers.

"This hardly means that they are ecstatically attached to their jobs," Robinson observes. "Rather their general mood has been well described as one of 'fatalistic contentment.' "

Robinson's remarks are in one of the chapters he contributed to the recently released book "Measures of Occupational Attitudes and Occupational Characteristics," published by the Institute for Social Research.

Money and other external factors have proved to be major causes of job dissatisfaction, the report reveals, while self-fulfillment and related intrinsic factors are most often listed as determinants of job satisfaction.

Here again, the report concludes, the results are directly related to social status. The higher one's status, the more gratification one expects and recevies from the job. Those in low-status jobs become adjusted to the lack of opportunities for self-fulfillment.

Robinson says the recurring finding that blue-collar workers seem more concerned with the extrinsic factors of work (money), whereas higher-status workers concern themselves more with problems of ego-gratification, is in part attributable to the fact that high-level jobs in the social hierarchy already are well paid. They offer "the best of both worlds."

Studies also show, the U-M researcher notes, that people in "data-oriented" professions are far less contented than those in "people-oriented" professions. Women, older people, those free of close supervision, and those with an orderly work history are among groups showing the greatest satisfaction from their work.

Soup to Nonsense:

Anxieties of Worrywarts Eased By Strict Grieving Schedule

A FRIEND OF MINE has worked out a worry schedule, and she claims that it has done wonders for her. Not only does she worry more efficiently than she used to, but her mental health has improved enormously.

Like many of us, she used to worry in a disorganized, hit-or-miss fashion, flitting distractedly from one problem to another. One minute she'd be shaking her head over the population explosion, and the next she'd be fretting about her ragged cuticle or wondering where on earth she put the barbecue tools last September.

Often, at 2 a.m., she'd stare into the darkness, unable to decide which of her anxieties most deserved her immediate attention. Should she wring her hands about her son's motorcycle? Her daughter's long-haired boyfriend? The brown spots on the rhododendrons? Her husband's weight problem?

Or might she better brood on more cosmic problems? Student riots? Water pollution? The situation in Rhodesia? The crisis in the Middle East? The Paris peace talks?

Being a fairly compulsive worrier myself, I was eager to find out how my friend had organized her schedule.

First, she made a list of all her current anxieties. Then she arranged them in alphabetical order, beginning with Accidents (possibilities of) and ending with Zinnias (whatever was the matter with the puny little things?)

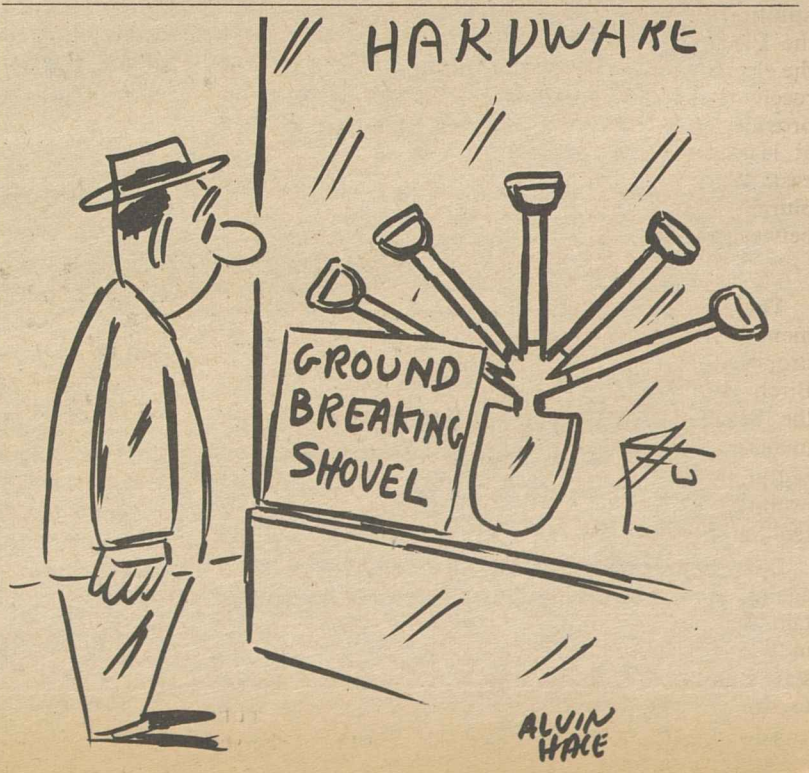
It was her intention to worry her way through the alphabet, one letter at a time. Thus, she could fret on Monday about Bills, Backache, Biafra, the Bureau of Internal Revenue and Budgets; but she must postpone until Tuesday her concerns about Clothes, Carpet Stains, Colds, Crabgrass, Children, Computers, Car Problems and Communism.

Not surprisingly, she ran into difficulties. She found herself with a lot more P's than Q's, and no XYZ's at all except Zinnias which didn't actually qualify as a worry, merely a small nagging concern.

A LITTLE TINKERING corrected these imbalances. By combining some letters and adjusting classifications (for example, she maneuvered her mother-in-law into the G's by calling her Grandma), she worked out a nicely balanced worry program.

My friend is quick to admit that she doesn't follow it slavishly. When her husband is on a plane bound for Chicago, or when her daughter hasn't come home by 1:30 a.m., she sensibly suspends her schedule. It would be utter folly at a time like that to allow herself to dwell on anything but torturing visions of smoking engines and ambulances speeding through the night with sirens screaming. But these are emergency situations which don't, mercifully, come up every day.

For ordinary, day-in-day-out worrying, my friend finds her schedule very helpful.



Outlines Foreign Aid Program:

Nixon Submits Plan On Post Office Shift

Pres. Nixon has sent messages to Congress urging that the Post Office Dept. be taken out of the federal government and asking a continued foreign aid program with new incentives for private investors.

The President described his request to turn over the postal service to a government-owned but largely-autonomous corporation as "one of the most significant proposals that will be made during the entire period of this Administration."

It is a revival of a plan first advanced by former Postmaster Gen. Lawrence F. O'Brien and supported last year by the majority of a presidential commission set up to study it.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, a member of the commission, dissented from the recommendation. The major postal unions strongly opposed the plan, and there was only a thin sprinkling of congressional support for the proposal.

Answers Criticism

Nixon, in his message, sought to answer past criticism of the concept. He said it would make possible modernization and greater efficiency, eliminate political influences in filling postal jobs, and permit "new and extensive collective bargaining rights" for postal workers, whose pay and basic working conditions are now set by Congress.

Postmaster Gen. Winton M. Blount said the collective bargaining rights would stop short of the right to strike. He told newsmen the proposed legislation would set up a permanent panel on disputes, with compulsory arbitration as the final step.

There appeared to be little likelihood that Congress would act on the postal plan this year. The Administration reportedly is hoping for a buildup of public support for the proposal as a means of changing congressional sentiment in the future.

The President asked Congress for $2.58 billion in foreign aid appropriations for the fiscal year starting July 1.

It is the smallest foreign aid request in the program's history, but is still some $900 million more than Congress approved last year.

The President asked $2.2 billion for U.S. economic assistance to developing countries around the world, including a boost in technical assistance programs. He proposed $375 million for military assistance, the amount voted by Congress last year. And he requested $75 million to start a new public corporation to promote private investment in the developing nations.

The new corporation would sell insurance against loss to overseas private investors, backed by the credit of the federal government.

Nixon also said he will name a task force of prominent private citizens to study and make recommendations on the future course of the foreign aid program.

Congress has consistently voted less money than both Democratic and Republican presidents have requested for foreign aid. The President's success in getting an appropriation close to his budget figure is likely to depend on whether a significant number of Republicans who have voted against foreign aid funds will drop or modify their opposition.

ASH TRAYS made for them by Job Corpsmen at Camp Kilmer Job Corps Center, New Jersey, are presented to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and his executive assistant, Lane Kirkland, by Job Corps Dir. William P. Kelly, second from right, and William Price, left, a regional labor liaison officer, Office of Economic Opportunity. Camp Kilmer is one of the 59 Job Corps centers slated for shutdown by the Administration.

House Votes $20,000 Limitation On Subsidy Payments to Farms

(Continued from Page 1)

not yet sent up legislation to bring this about.

The Agriculture Dept. has come under fire from both the U.S. Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Dept. for allegedly dragging its heels on enforcement of non-discrimination policies—and this became an issue in the legislation.

On the plus side, the full House Appropriations Committee added to the money bill drafted by a subcommittee an additional $250,000 for coordination of civil rights enforcement programs.

Then a section of the bill which would have directed the federal government to resume payments to school districts found in violation of desegregation rulings was ruled out of order. The payments are those made from the income of federally-owned timber lands which are earmarked for schools and roads as compensation for loss of taxes by the counties where the timber is located.

Adverse Ruling

The attempt to circumvent the fund cutoff was ruled to be legislation on an appropriations bill and thus a violation of the rules of the House.

On the minus side, an attempt to write into the bill a ban against use of funds to support racially discriminatory farm programs was rejected on a 91-66 non-record vote. Opponents noted that Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act already bars federal funds to support discrimination.

The House overrode both the Administration and the Appropriations Committee by earmarking an additional $100 million to continue the program of low-cost, subsidized milk for all school children. The Administration had sought to limit elegibility to poor children.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate Labor Committee approved a construction safety bill similar to one reported earlier by the House Committee. It would authorize the Secretary of Labor to set and enforce safety standards on federally-financed construction.
- Both the House and the Senate Labor Committees approved legislation permitting employer contributions to jointly administered funds to provide scholarships and day care centers. The legislation had been sought by the Clothing Workers and backed by the AFL-CIO. The committee bills specify that bargaining on such contributions is permitted but not mandatory. Last year, the House passed a similar bill but it died in the Senate.
- The Senate Finance Committee voted to repeal permanently a 1967 law limiting the number of children in each state who could be assisted under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program.

The freeze never went into effect, since Congress last year postponed its effective date until July 1, 1969. At the urging of Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), the Senate committee added a repealer to a minor, unrelated House-passed bill and cleared it for floor action.

- The 13-member Senate Democratic Policy Committee voted to carve out a more influential role for itself in the future. The committee unanimously agreed to make recommendations to Senate Democrats on significant legislation from time to time.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the intent was to provide "some unifying party cement" in framing a Democratic position when the Republicans control the White House. In the past, the policy committee has confined itself to the role of "traffic cop" for legislation, deciding which bills should be brought up on the floor for action.

- The House Labor Committee approved a three-year extension of the Older Americans Act, authorizing $252 million over three years and setting up a new program to pay travel, food and clothing allowances to senior citizens who volunteer to work in programs for the aged.

Electoral Reform Issue Divides Senate Group

A Senate subcommittee split three ways over proposed constitutional amendments to change the method of electing the President and agreed to buck the issue up to the full Senate Judiciary Committee.

The electoral reform drive continued to mount in the House, however. The House Judiciary Committee made public a strongly-worded report spelling out its reasons for supporting the direct, popular election of the President and Vice President.

All other alternatives, the committee said, leave open the possibility of "election of a President who is not the first choice of the voters."

The House committee earlier had voted 28-6 approval of a constitutional amendment abolishing the Electoral College and assuring the election of the presidential ticket receiving the most popular votes—provided its nationwide vote was at least 40 percent of the ballots cast. With less than a 40 percent plurality, there would be a runoff between the two top slates.

Senate Action

The House committee's amendment is basically the same as that proposed and publicized by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Constitutional Amendments subcommittee.

But Bayh was unable to get his proposal acted on by the conservative-dominated subcommittee.

First the subcommittee voted 8-3 against a substitute proposal to retain the Electoral College, abolish individual electors, and divide each state's electoral votes in proportion to the popular vote in that state.

The subcommittee then voted 6-5 to substitute for the Bayh amendment a district system of dividing a state's electoral votes. Under this system, each state would be divided into districts and the candidate carrying a district would receive one electoral vote.

Bayh and his supporters then joined in a 9-0 vote to report the district plan to the full Judiciary Committee—but without a recommendation.

The effect is to enable the full committee to adopt whatever plan it chooses and direct election supporters think they can count on a majority—despite the opposition of Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

The AFL-CIO is strongly on record in favor of direct, popular vote election of the President and Vice President, as is the politically-potent American Bar Association. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce also has expressed its preference for this plan.

The House Judiciary Committee said in its report that the basic principle is that "no citizen's vote should have more weight than any other's—above all in the election of a President and Vice President."

Any constitutional amendment requires two-thirds approval by both the House and Senate, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the states.

District 50 Must Pay $8 Million UMW Loan

District 50, a union formerly affiliated with the Mine Workers, has been directed by a U.S. District Court to pay $8 million to the UMW and to stop using the words "United Mine Workers" in its title.

Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia ruled after hearing testimony that District 50 must pay the balance due on a note its officers signed in 1962.

In a related lawsuit, the judge enjoined District 50 from continuing to use the name of its former parent organization.

Attorneys for District 50 asked for a stay of that order pending appeal to higher courts. UMW counsel said the union will oppose any further stay.

The court described the UMW as a nationwide labor organization of coal miners subdivided into numerous local unions, and District 50 as an organization of workers in gas, coke and chemical industries which formerly was allied with UMW and is likewise subdivided into local units.

The UMW, the court said, admitted the non-miners to membership in 1936 but was "very careful" not to make District 50 an integral part of the Mine Workers. District 50 had no vote in the UMW, and sent no delegates to its conventions.

It was a "vassal" rather than a member of the parent union "and was governed . . . in an autocratic method. It had no elections of its own and its members had no participation in its government and affairs" from 1936 to 1961, the court found.

UMW advanced funds to District 50 for 25 years but in 1962 the two unions agreed to operate as "separate, distinct and independent labor organizations," with either having the right to terminate affiliation on 30 days' notice.

District 50 signed a note for $8 million owed the UMW, and agreed to pay an affiliation fee of 10 cents a member per month. District 50 stopped making payments on the note in 1964, and the UMW terminated the affiliation Apr. 6, 1968, the court noted.

Government Revises Labor History Outline

The Labor Dept. has issued a new booklet on labor history in America. It is titled Important Events in American Labor History, 1778-1968.

The booklet is available at 25 cents per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENTS for New York state's capital area are studied by students from Brooklyn's St. John the Evangelist School during a tour of Albany sponsored by the Seafarers. The 80 students were shown through the state house by state Sen. William J. Farrell, right. A capital guide explains the proposed developments on the model.

Court Scores Charleston Hospital For Race Bias in Jobs, Admissions

Charleston, S.C.—The Medical Society of South Carolina has been ordered to eliminate a wide "pattern and practice" of discrimination against Negroes in its operation of Roper Hospital here.

The U.S. District Court found the society violated the Civil Rights Act both with respect to employment policies and in admission and treatment of patients.

Federal Judge J. Robert Martin prescribed a detailed remedy in upholding the Justice Dept.'s request for an injunction against violations of the law's employment and public accommodations' provisions.

The decision drew additional attention to a city which has been in headlines because of a strike for union-recognition against the state Medical College Hospital and Charleston County Hospital.

The Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare said it is investigating complaints of racial discrimination at the state hospital, which receives federal funds.

The court found that operation of Roper Hospital—set up under an 1829 will of Thomas Roper for the medical treatment of "paupers without regard to religion, complexion or national origin"—has been on a "white-only" basis in admitting patients since 1957.

For most of 100 years prior to that time, the hospital was the primary facility for the treatment of Negroes. The change came with the opening of a new hospital facility and the closing of the old one.

The court said that most of the 232 Negroes among the hospital's 523 employes performed menial work, were paid less than white workers, and were obliged to use segregated facilities.

To the society's claim that its wage and promotion policies were based on "merit," the court said the policies were "subjective" and designed to keep Negroes in "the least attractive and lowest paid jobs."

It cited examples of Negro workers having remained "at the lowest paid levels even though some of them have as much as 10 years service."

The hospital was ordered to file a document with the court within 90 days showing each job classification, its duties, salary and grade or step promotion possibilities.

Also, the management was ordered to take a series of steps to assure against future discrimination in hiring, making job assignments and promoting workers.

The substance of the compliance program with regard to employment is to be communicated "to at least 10 prominent Negro citizens in the area, including at least three Negro physicians."

In other areas, the judge ordered the Roper hospital to:

- Eliminate race or color as a factor in the admission, assignment, classification, transfer or treatment of patients.
- Assign patients to floors, wings, wards, and rooms solely on the basis of age, sex, illness, or other relevant factors without regard to race or color.
- Operate all programs conducted or sponsored by or affiliated with the hospital without regard to race or color.
- "Desegregate all of the facilities for employes," including work areas, employes lounges, locker rooms, dressing rooms, bathrooms and toilets.

The order also forbids any discrimination against Negro doctors as staff members, interns or residents on the basis of their race.

Within 20 days of the order's issuance, the hospital must furnish all employes and members of the staff a brief written explanation of the court's order, and for a period of two years Roper must make quarterly reports to the U.S. Attorney General on all personnel actions.

Public Officials Revive Management Rights Cry

Los Angeles—Private industry's time-worn battlecry of "management rights" today threatens a rash of upheavals in the public sector, Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes told the National Academy of Arbitrators here.

"With ever-increasing determination and frequency, lawmakers are adopting 'management rights' statutes that are intended to negate that which is accomplished when the hurdle of (union) recognition has been crossed," Wurf said.

But public officials are going to have to accept the fact that public workers no longer are "willing to place their destiny in the fickle hands of lobbyists—no longer are they going to fill the role of the supplicant, the beggar," he added.

Wurf was a panelist at the one-day seminar on critical aspects of labor-management relations in the public sector.

He told the 400 arbitrators and labor and public officials that "the very inadequacy of the civil service system has resulted in the tremendous thrust of union organizing among public employes in recent years."

The highest percentage of trade union membership and the most militant public employe trade union movement is in states with the most elaborate civil service machinery, Wurf said.

His counterpart on the panel, Richard Carpenter, executive director of the League of California Cities, indicated public management was seeking to avert development of collective bargaining, as it is known and practiced in the private sector.

He said "the nature" of public employment requires a different approach although "there may be little difference between the needs and desires of public and private employes."

Benjamin Aaron, director of the UCLA Institute of Industrial Relations, predicted that public employment at federal, state and local levels would reach 15 million by 1975.

Apprenticeship Training Certified at 4th Prison

There are now four prisons in the United States that provide Labor Dept.-approved apprenticeship training programs for their inmates, Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz announced.

The latest to get approval of a program is the State Correctional Institution, London, Ohio. Earlier programs were set up at McNeil Island, Wash., federal penitentiary and Mansfield Reformatory and Chillicothe Correctional Institute, both in Ohio.

All of the programs are conducted with the cooperation of both labor and management outside the prisons.

Instant Cities:

Union Co-ops Fight The Housing Crisis

Co-op City is growing into a massive building complex that will be home for 15,382 New York City workers and their families by 1971.

The $300 million project is the nation's biggest apartment community and the world's largest housing cooperative. It is like many other union-sponsored housing cooperatives—although on a smaller scale — popping up around the country.

Labor has been involved in housing cooperatives since the mid-1920s, writes Harold Ostroff in the May issue of the American Federationist. It all started when the Clothing Workers backed a 303-apartment project in the Bronx.

From this effort, the pattern was set for most housing cooperatives that followed.

Under the leadership of Sidney Hillman, Jacob S. Potofsky and Abraham E. Kazan—the man Hillman picked to develop the ACWA cooperative housing program—the Amalgamated Housing Cooperative established the principles that are now the guidelines for today's cooperative communities, the article states.

The force behind Co-op City is the United Housing Foundation, a non-profit federation of 62 groups—trades unions, civic organizations and housing cooperatives.

The objective of the housing cooperative is to provide good housing to its members at the most reasonable prices, Ostroff points out. Tenants of Co-op City invest about $450 per room and pay about $25 a month. For this they receive fully air conditioned facilities, which on the private market in New York City would range up to $100 per room.

Apartments in Co-op City are available in one, two and three bedrooms.

Most of the money comes from a 45-year mortgage through the New York State Housing Finance Agency. The loan rate is considerably below the conventional mortgage charges, Ostroff reports.

The City of New York also has granted the cooperative a 50 percent tax abatement for 30 years. Despite the abatement, the city will be receiving about $6.6 million more in revenue from the project area than before the site was redeveloped.

Since the inception of housing cooperatives, open membership always has been a basic principle.

"One of the most encouraging aspects of the development of housing cooperatives has been that they create naturally integrated communities," observes Ostroff, who is also executive vice president of the UHF.

The UHF is an outgrowth of the initial ACWA project, which through the years was quadrupled in size. In 1965, the union sponsored three additional cooperatives that provided homes for 3,628 families.

Noting the success of the ACWA projects, a number of other unions entered the cooperative housing field as a critical shortage of homes arose following World War II and the mid-1950s. Among the leaders were the Ladies' Garment Workers, Local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Meat Cutters.

In 1951, the United Housing Foundation was incorporated to establish a central organization for the various cooperatives that evolved through the years. ACWA Pres. Potofsky is president of the UHF and Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., financial secretary of IBEW Local 3, is vice president.

The combined strength of the organization has resulted in the foundation sponsoring and building eight cooperatives, Ostroff reports, which have provided homes for 30,442 families in the city. These communities were built at a cost of $536.5 million.

A 6,000-unit cooperative is on the drawing boards now that will be built by UHF for $125 million.

The union-backed housing cooperatives do not end at the edge of the Hudson River.

Ostroff points out that unions have been deeply involved in projects elsewhere in the nation:

- In Roxbury, Mass., Service Employes Local 254 sponsored a $3.3 million 200-unit project and then backed a companion $5.6 million 314-unit co-op.
- In Connecticut, the Greater New Haven Labor Council sponsored a 101-unit project.
- In Nashville, Tenn., Communications Workers Local 3808 backed a 76-unit co-op after an earlier project of 178 units.

These union-sponsored projects are helping fill in the critical gaps in urban America's housing needs, Ostroff writes.

But greater participation must come from the federal government, he urges in the Federationist article, pointing out that while Co-op City alone will cost $300 million, Congress allocated only $625 million for the model cities program for the entire nation last year.

'Better Get Moving!'

Jobs, Reputations at Stake:

Strong Curb Sought On Credit Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

lion personal dossiers, collected largely in behalf of insurance companies, with intimate details on personal characteristics, sex and drinking habits, manner of living, condition of household, marital history and numerous other matters."

He termed it "incredible" that credit reporting agencies "are responsible to no one but themselves for the information or misinformation in their files."

Biemiller said the American public is "only now waking up to the truly frightening dimensions of private reporting systems offering no reliable safeguards to the individuals reported on, despite ruinous potential to the individual's ability to obtain credit, to qualify for insurance, or to get a job."

He charged that credit bureaus show "callous indifference to the fate of maligned individuals" and are motivated primarily by cost considerations.

Thus "it is relatively inexpensive to hunt up notices of law suits from court records . . . but more expensive to search out the disposition of such suits. The recording of neighborhood gossip is cheaper than actually verifying it. . . . A certain cost is involved in removing obsolete and irrelevant material from the files, no matter how unfairly prejudicial to the individual involved."

Biemiller stressed that reform cannot be expected from adoption of voluntary industry codes "but must be assured through legislation, with penalties for violation and with the creation of legal rights for the individual with respect to the contents and use of the records."

In her opening testimony before the subcommittee, Mrs. Knauer emphasized that credit is crucial for the poor.

She urged that the bill be strengthened by barring credit agencies from listing transactions more than seven years old and by lifting the limit on the amount of punitive damages courts may set under the legislation.

Mrs. Knauer made her first official appearance on Capitol Hill to testify for the bill.

When asked if she were speaking for herself or the White House, she replied that the proposed legislation "would be consistent with the policy of the Nixon Administration."

Another witness before the subcommittee was Columbia University Prof. Alan F. Westin, author of a book on invasions of privacy.

He told of a salesman who was turned down for job after job over a six-year period. The cause, he finally learned, was the unconfirmed gossip of a hostile neighbor and a typographical error in a report on him prepared by an information-gathering firm.

Chairman Paul Rand Dixon of the Federal Trade Commission said the Proxmire bill was needed "as the lone barrier" to creation of a vast computerized network of personal information about nearly every American.

He said there is ample evidence "that abuses do exist in the credit investigating and reporting field that can readily be corrected by adoption of the basic safeguards in the bill."

HUNGER IN AMERICA can be ended by an improved food stamp program, Julius F. Rothman, right, associate director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, testified at Senate Agricultural Committee hearings. Listening are Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), foreground, and Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.).

More Funds Urged To Conquer Hunger

(Continued from Page 1)

- Less restrictive eligibility requirements, with federal standards, "so that a broader spectrum of the poor will be eligible" for the food stamps.
- Free food stamps for the lowest income groups, including households with monthly incomes of $60 or less.
- Authority for the federal government to administer food stamp programs if local agencies are unwilling to cooperate or to finance the administrative costs if local funds are not available.
- Simpler procedures with less red tape in certifying eligible families and issuing the food stamps.
- Permission for families to pay for food stamps on an installment plan or just pay part of the monthly allotment "to facilitate purchasing by families whose paydays do not coincide with stamp issuance periods."

Rothman acknowledged the importance of providing education in nutrition to poor families so that the goal of a healthful diet can be achieved.

But he suggested that this might best be done by hiring and training persons from the poverty group who would be better able to work with food stamp recipients than professional home economists who "have been notably unsuccessful in reaching the poor."

A major expansion and reform of the food stamp program was urged also in testimony by the Meat Cutters.

The union's legislative representative, Arnold Mayer, said the campaign to end hunger and malnutrition "should have top priority." Hunger in the world's richest nation "is incredible and shameful," he stressed.

A group of prominent southerners urged that food stamps be given free to those who cannot afford to buy them. Brooks Hays, former congressman who heads the Southern Committee on Political Ethics, said the food stamp program should be administered by a committee of citizens in any county where elected public officials will not permit the program to operate.

Harris Named to Panel To Appraise FTC Work

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, has been named to a 16-member commission to appraise the work of the Federal Trade Commission in the fields of consumer protection and enforcement of laws.

Other members of the commission, appointed by Pres. William T. Gossett of the American Bar Association, are attorneys, economists and educators familiar with the operations of FTC in the two areas.

The study is being undertaken by ABA at the request of Pres. Nixon.

Yorty Scores Upset Victory In Los Angeles

Los Angeles—Mayor Sam Yorty, who made the race issue a key campaign point, upset the polls and pulled out a third term as he defeated Negro City Councilman Thomas Bradley in a record outpouring of 850,000 votes.

Unofficial results gave Yorty, a political maverick, 450,000 votes (53 percent) to Bradley's 400,000 (47 percent).

Bradley, running with broad based support from labor, business and civil rights sectors, was top vote-getter in a four-way primary election Apr. 1. Yorty was second, 16 percentage points behind.

Yorty immediately set the pace for his campaign by bitterly charging Bradley with making a special appeal to black voters, who made up about 17 percent of the electorate.

But the political polls had indicated Bradley would win by anywhere from 1 to 3 percentage points.

Edmond G. Brown, Jr., son of the former California governor, proved his name was still politically potent when he emerged as high man in a race for seven seats on the Junior College Board of Trustees. But conservatives, campaigning on recent school disturbances, captured two of three contests for the city school board.

Cement Union Reaches Pact With 6 Firms

Chicago—The Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers announced a contract settlement with six Far West cement firms providing wage increases averaging 66.7 cents an hour plus 16.5 cents in fringe benefits for Arizona and southern California members.

The two-year agreement was reached after a marathon negotiating session which headed off a strike deadline at plants of the American Cement Co., Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corp., California Portland Cement Co., Southwestern Portland Cement Co., Monolith Portland Cement Co., and Pacific Western Industries.

The pact calls for wage increases ranging from 32 to 40.4 cents an hour effective May 1 and 21 to 29.4 cents next May 1.

Insurance improvements including a new dental care plan will cost the companies an estimated 6 cents an hour.

Pension benefits will be increased to $6.50 for each year of service effective next Jan. 1; disability pension benefits to $7.50 but not less than $150 a month; a $75 floor on a widow's pension to age 62, and a pension on layoff or shutdown for workers whose age and service total 75 years.

The pension improvements will be applied Jan. 1 to all employes who retired on or after May 1, 1969.

Improvements were made in the supplemental unemployment benefit clause, and in other non-economic provisions, Pres. Felix C. Jones said.

Mediation Service Fills Chicago Post

The National Mediation Service named M. Clair Willmeth as Chicago regional director and Charles L. Bowen as assistant director. Willmeth succeeds C. K. Call, retired, in an area including Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Michigan's upper peninsula.

New Jobs Bill Picks Up Wide Support in House

(Continued from Page 1)

person to qualify for employment consistent with his highest potential and capability."

It declares that "the guarantee of meaningful employment opportunities for all Americans requires public investment to the extent the private sector is unable to provide such opportunities."

O'Hara said he foresees a first-year target of 200,000 jobs in the public and non-profit sectors, with the future extent of the program depending on the ability of private industry to provide jobs for those looking for work.

The public sector jobs wouldn't be make-work, he stressed. He cited surveys showing urgent needs of cities, states and rural areas for expanded facilities and services.

Public service jobs would be provided through contracts with government and non-profit agencies, with safeguards to assure that persons hired will be paid prevailing wages, will receive the same benefits as other workers, and will not be used to displace present employes.

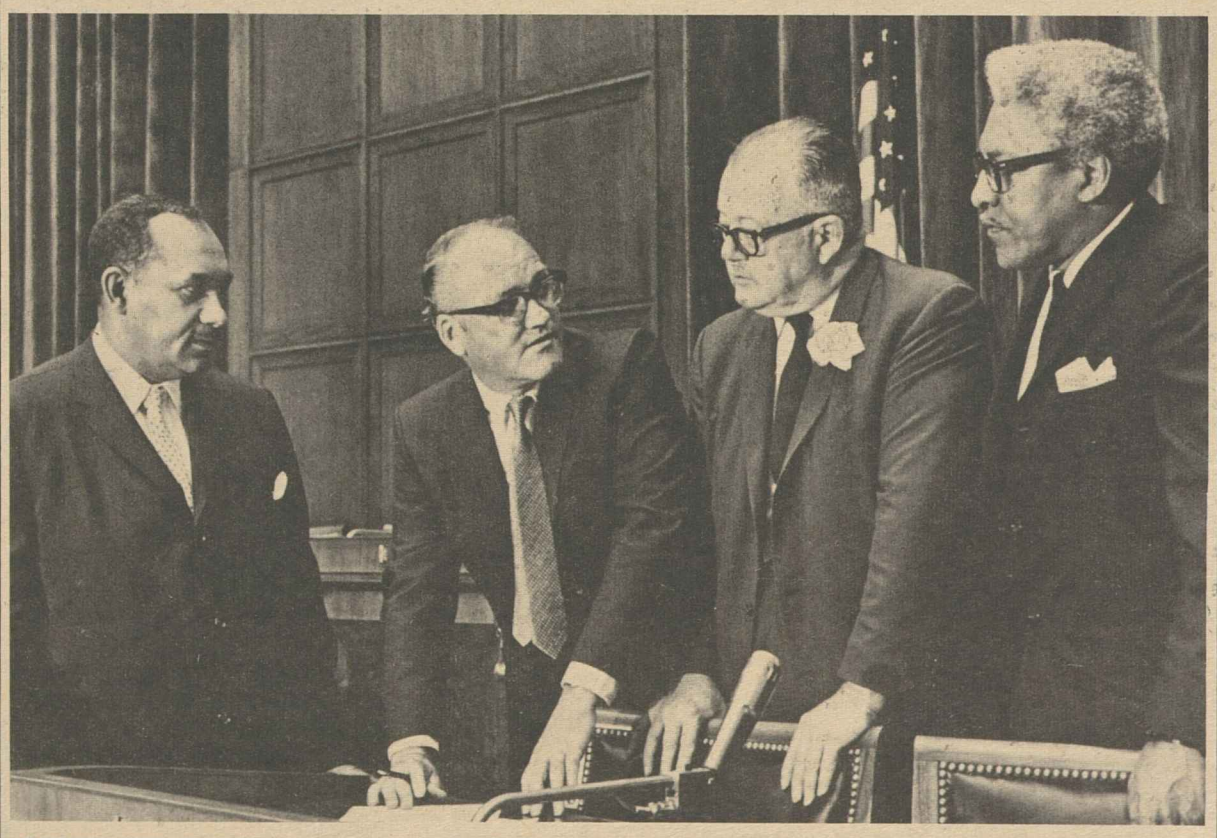
Similar safeguards would be written into private industry training and upgrading programs.

A small-scale public sector job program is reportedly included in an Administration manpower bill drafted in the Labor Dept., but still awaiting final White House clearance before being sent to Congress.

The 105 initial sponsors of the O'Hara bill included 19 of the 20 Democratic members of the House Education & Labor Committee—all but Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.). Nearly all of the sponsors are members of the liberal Democratic Study Group of the House.

O'Hara said the government has already had sufficient experience with its assortment of manpower programs to demonstrate the practicality of the approach.

"This bill takes the wraps off," he said, "and lets us really move toward the optimum use of our most valuable natural resources—the hands, muscle and brains of the American people."



MORE THAN 100 congressmen joined Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) in sponsoring a bill to provide jobs or training for every American looking for work. Going over the list of sponsors are, from left: Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office of the NAACP; O'Hara; AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, and Bayard Rustin, of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

To 'Get Message Across':

'Tax Justice' Drive Rallies All Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

gains, the oil depletion allowance, and income from tax-free bonds.

Meany told the Laundry Workers' delegates that the AFL-CIO is not asking Congress to "do something—do anything" in reforming the tax system, but has presented a comprehensive tax reform program "in line with justice, equity and fairness."

The program, outlined to hearings in Congress, would plug loopholes that are costing the federal treasury up to $15 billion a year in lost revenue, Meany said.

And, he added, the program shows how "some $7 billion of these savings can be used for long-overdue relief for that vast majority of American taxpayers who are in the low, moderate and middle-income brackets."

Meany singled out the need for ending a "special break" given to capital gains income—the profits from long-term investment—as one of the important reforms needed.

He reiterated the AFL-CIO's opposition to extending the income tax surcharge, as recommended by the Nixon Administration, until it is tied to "immediate, substantial and equitable" tax reform.

The surtax, he pointed out, can't affect millionaires who escape taxes since it is a percentage added to the regular tax. "Without tax reforms," he said, "the surtax only adds to the already too-heavy tax burden of workers."

"In a real sense, victory in the fight for tax justice is up to you and workers everywhere," he told the convention's delegates.

"You and they can do the job," Meany concluded, "by seeing to it that your congressman and senators know how you feel. Write them letters, call them on the phone, see them while you are here in Washington."

The Ways & Means Committee's tentative package of reforms contained these major proposals as outlined by Mills:

Foundations — Prohibitions on self-dealing (borrowing) between a founder and his foundation. A requirement that foundations distribute all of their income within a year after earned, or face a 15 percent tax; limits on voting stock a foundation may hold in a company; a 5 percent tax on net investment income; bans on political activities and direct grants to individuals; disclosure of operations to the Treasury Dept.

Other tax exempt organizations —Unrelated business income of churches, social welfare clubs, civic leagues, and fraternal organizations would be taxed. In the case of churches, they would be allowed to dispose of unrelated businesses over a period of five years.

Charitable deductions — Repeal over a 5-year period of provisions allowing some people unlimited charitable deductions—mostly used by the wealthy to escape paying taxes. For most other people, the maximum allowable deduction for charitable contributions would be boosted from 30 to 50 percent of income.

Farm losses — Prohibitions against wealthy persons operating farms at a "paper loss" through accounting gimmicks that have reduced their taxable non-farm income to zero in some cases.

Corporate mergers — Disallowance in some cases of interest deducted in connection with bond issues used to purchase other unrelated businesses—the conglomerate mergers. Tax treatment also would be tightened on other financing procedures used in mergers.

Multiple corporations—Elimination of the use of multiple surtax exemptions over five years. These permit a corporation to divide up into numerous branches so as to pay the lower tax rate of 28 percent on the first $25,000 of income for each of its divisions instead of the regular 48 percent rate on the business as a whole.

The committee also has agreed to liberalize the tax deductions allowed for moving from one job to another by permitting deductions for house-hunting trips, temporary living quarters, and expenses related to selling one home and buying another.

Mills emphasized that all reforms agreed to by the committee are tentative decisions and subject to review once statutory language is adopted. He said the committee "will continue to work until it has covered all the items" of tax reform on which it held hearings in April.

He made no mention of when the committee will consider the proposal to extend the income tax surcharge or a measure, backed by labor, calling for repeal of the 7 percent tax credit on investment given to businesses.

DEMAND FOR TAX REFORM pours in from all parts of the country to the House Ways & Means Committee on Capitol Hill. This is just a portion of the 1,100 pieces of mail that has been arriving daily. Virginia Butler, committee staffer, delivers a load.

THE AFL-CIO's Charleston Hospital Strike Fund is launched as Federation Pres. George Meany hands a $25,000 check to Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. The federation's Executive Council asked all union members and organizations to back the South Carolina hospital workers in their fight for union recognition and a living wage. At left is AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher.

Finch Urged To Adopt New Welfare Rule

The AFL-CIO has strongly urged Sec. Robert H. Finch of the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to put into effect a public welfare reform aimed at bringing greater efficiency, economy and dignity to programs to aid the needy.

The change, advanced by former HEW Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen last year, would require states to rely on first-hand information obtained from applicants in determining if they are eligible for public aid.

There would be controls to guard against abuse. The intent is to end complex home investigations that have been criticized as "needless snooping" and often degrading to the needy. The proposal is to go into effect July 1 if approved by Finch. He has said he is studying it, and conservatives in Congress have been pressuring him to reject it.

In a letter to Finch, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman emphasized that the new declaration method would be "simplified, less costly and more humane" than home investigations. Critics of the plan, he added, "have produced no evidence to lend credibility to their opposition."

Seidman enclosed a copy of a letter AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany sent to Cohen supporting the declaration plan when it was first proposed. Meany called it a move "toward making more humane a system which has in many ways been geared to punishing the disadvantaged."

Plumbers Report Executive Shifts

Three top executive changes in the organization of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters have been announced by Pres. Peter T. Schoemann following action by the union's executive board.

John J. McCartin, assistant president, is retiring.

He will be succeeded by Martin J. Ward, at present secretary-treasurer. Son of a longtime member of the union, Ward is a native of Chicago. When he became assistant secretary-treasurer in 1958 at the age of 39, he was one of the youngest men ever to hold executive office in the union.

Taking Ward's place as secretary-treasurer is William T. Dodd, now executive vice president. A member since 1920, Dodd served many years in New York City as a local president and business manager.

Job Freeze Costs U.S. $500 Million in Taxes

A job freeze ordered by Congress last year may have saved the Treasury Dept. a few million dollars in payroll costs. But it cost the government more than $500 million in lost revenue.

That's one of the reasons why appropriations bills now moving through the House all carry provisions exempting the federal agencies being financed from the rigid restrictions on filling job vacancies.

The law enacted last year required federal agencies to leave one out of four job vacancies unfilled until total government employment dropped to the level of June 30, 1966.

Even before it went into effect, a few essential agencies were exempted. But problems arose almost immediately.

The House Appropriations Committee, usually the stronghold of conservative, budget-slashing sentiment, documented the failure of the job ceiling in a report on the Treasury Dept. money bill.

It said the department had to let 4,900 job vacancies go unfilled because of the law. While this resulted in a supposed $23 million savings, "in many instances the full amount of the savings were offset by increased overtime costs in order to perform essential activities."

It quoted Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy as testifying that more than half-a-billion dollars in taxes went uncollected because of a shortage of people to process tax returns and collect money due.

"Probably the most serious effect," the committee said, "is the undermining of public confidence in the effectiveness and impartiality of revenue and tax law enforcement when adequate enforcement personnel are not available."

A few days later, the Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill also carried an exemption from the job ceiling. The House was told that the limitation on filling vacancies would have made it impossible to carry out adequate meat and poultry inspection, food stamp and child nutrition programs.

The Appropriations Committee actions, if accepted by the Senate, would gradually lift the job freeze for a one-year period as the money bills move through Congress. Meanwhile an Administration request for a repeal of the job freeze law is being considered by the House Ways & Means Committee.

But until the ceiling is lifted, federal agencies will have even tighter hiring limits imposed, the Budget Bureau announced.

In order to staff the Administration's "anti-crime" program without running afoul of the overall ceiling on filling job vacancies, the Budget Bureau is requiring most government departments to leave a larger percentage of vacancies unfilled so that additional employes can be hired by the Justice Dept. Its new restrictions are effective July 1. However, the order will not affect agencies exempted by Congress.

5-31-69

Shultz Names Educator As New Deputy

George H. Hildebrand, an educator and labor relations expert, has been named by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz as deputy under secretary of labor for international affairs, a post newly authorized by Pres. Nixon.

Hildebrand has been a professor of economics and industrial-labor relations at Cornell University since 1960. Prior to that he was a professor of economics at the University of California, Los Angeles, and director of UCLA's Institute of Industrial Relations.

A labor arbitrator since 1951, Hildebrand also has served as a Labor Dept. consultant and on a committee to guide the department's study of the basic steel industry in 1959 and 1960.

During World War II, he was principal economist on the War Labor Board and a technical adviser on the President's Cost of Living Commission. He has written a number of books and articles on economics and industrial developments.

ILO Elects Worker to Head Conference

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, June 7, 1969 — No. 23

Choice Seen Reaffirming Principles

Geneva — The International Labor Organization rededicated itself to the workers' cause by breaking new ground with the unanimous election of a distinguished worker delegate instead of a government representative as president of its 50 anniversary conference.

U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl, in nominating Jean Moeri, the Swiss worker delegate, told the more than 1,300 persons in the three-tiered Palace of Nations assembly hall that the election of a trade unionist would reaffirm ILO's "tripartite" structure that assures "participation of governments, workers and employers on an equal basis."

Faupl, a Machinists' international representative, recalled that this fundamental principle was established by a commission presided over by Samuel Gompers, first president of the AFL, that drafted the ILO constitution at the close of World War I.

The election of Moeri, who has been chairman of the worker delegates since 1960, would "reaffirm great principles of human freedom and social justice" for which the ILO stands, the American labor representative said in addressing the conference's opening session.

The Asian governments paved the way for the election by acclamation of Moeri, secretary of the Swiss Trade Union Federation, when they agreed to postpone for a year the presidency one of them would have received under the unofficial rotation system.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany headed a high-level group of federation officials who are serving as technical advisers to Faupl.

Pope Paul VI will fly to Geneva on June 10 to address the worker, government and employer delegations to the 121-nation organization that first met in Washington in 1919.

In his major report to the conference, Director Gen. David A. Morse recalled that the ILO, now a United Nations specialized agency, was one of the very few institutions created by the World War I peace settlement to have survived the 50 "turbulent" years that followed.

An under secretary of labor during the Truman Administration, Morse stressed that the ILO's "ultimate aim" had always remained the "furtherance within the member states of labor policies that make for social progress."

To help promote this goal, Morse proposed that the general

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Renews Campaign For Job Safety Standards

SHOW GIRLS AND ENTERTAINERS demonstrate outside Las Vegas casinos 24 hours before a strike deadline in the Nevada resort city. The Variety Artists called the strike after managements reneged on a contract agreement reached Mar. 21. But last minute negotiations settled a dispute over 28 changes the casinos had made after the earlier agreement. **(Story, Page 7.)**

IUD Parley Stresses Vital Federal Role

By Duane Emme

There will be no reduction in the mounting toll of on-the-job deaths, injuries and illnesses until Congress enacts strong federal standards for safety and health in the workplace.

That was the consensus of labor leaders, health and safety experts and government officials addressing a conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. in Washington.

The nearly 250 representatives of 45 unions attending the two-day meeting also were told that Congress will act only if union members across the nation exert a "maximum effort" on behalf of the legislation.

Pres. Johnson called for federal standards last year in his proposed Occupational Safety & Health Act. But the legislation died after the National Association of Manufacturers and other employer groups mounted a nationwide campaign against it.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and other lawmakers have introduced legislation in this Congress similar to Johnson's measure. The Nixon Administration has indicated it will also submit an occupational health and safety bill.

Major speakers at the conference included IUD Pres. I. W. Abel; Yarborough; Esther Peterson, former assistant secretary of labor and now legislative representative for the Clothing Workers, and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

Opening the conference, Abel said "I know of no more important issue demanding our attention and concern" than securing passage of occupational health and safety legislation.

He pointed out that 100 workers "will lose their lives in work accidents while we are meeting here."

(Continued on Page 8)

Nixon Forms Key Council On Pollution

Pres. Nixon has set up a new Cabinet-level Environmental Quality Council as the "focal point" of the Administration's efforts to combat pollution and protect national resources.

While the President and Vice President will be the titular chairman and vice chairman of the council, the key man in the new advisory body will be Nixon's science adviser, Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, who will serve as executive secretary.

The Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education & Welfare, Housing & Urban Development and Transportation will be the other members.

Nixon described the council as comparable in its field to two other White House policy advisory groups—the National Security Council and the Urban Affairs Council.

In announcing its establishment, Nixon said "the quality of the American environment is threatened as it has not been threatened before in our history."

(Continued on Page 8)

Covers Federal Projects:

Construction Safety Bill Passed by House

A construction safety bill, an important part of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.'s legislative program, has passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming voice vote.

The measure, which BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty describes as a "vital need," provides for and enforces safety standards for workers on federal construction projects.

The House also passed by a 350-0 vote and sent to the Senate a three-year extension of the Hill-Burton Act under which the government helps finance construction and modernization of hospitals and nursing homes.

On the Senate side, the Judiciary Committee unanimously approved Pres. Nixon's nomination of Appeals Judge Warren E. Burger to become Chief Justice of the United States.

There is no precise total of the number of workers covered by the safety bill, but the BCTD points out that "a large proportion" of the 4 million employes in the construction industry work on federal projects from time to time.

In testimony before Congress, Haggerty had noted that "well-conceived and well-enforced safety standards are about as rare on federal jobs as they are in the rest of the construction industry."

Furthermore, he said, standards are almost non-existent on federally financed and federally assisted

(Continued on Page 7)

Long Island Rail Pact Settles UTU Dispute

New York—Union trainmen on the Long Island Rail Road extended a strike deadline and reached agreement on a new contract providing 10 percent benefit gains, job protection and a six-month pension study.

One factor in the settlement, a union spokesman said, was the trainmen's desire to keep the trains going for the sake not only of employes but also of the Long Island's 170,000 commuter passengers, long beset by equipment breakdowns and "erratic" Transportation Authority management.

Members of four locals of the United Transportation Union representing 1,600 train service employes, bartenders and patrolmen, ratified the settlement, reached with the aid of the National Mediation Board and a three-member federal emergency board.

The pact provides an 8 percent wage increase and a $5 contribution to the union health and welfare fund, both retroactive to Oct. 1, 1968; an additional 2 percent per hour for welfare effective Jan. 1, 1970, and a sick leave provision commencing on the latter date.

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Urged to Back Lid on Farm Subsidies

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to join with the House in putting a $20,000 ceiling on the amount of farm subsidy that can be paid to any individual or corporation.

The House wrote the subsidy ceiling into the Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill in an effort to cut off huge windfalls to a few big corporate farms without hurting the family farmer.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed the $20,000 limit "reasonable" and in line with the position taken by the federation's Executive Council earlier this year.

In a letter to Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Fla.), chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee now considering the bill, Biemiller urged that the House-passed ceiling be retained.

"Many Americans find it difficult to justify the huge subsidy payments to large producers under the best of economic circumstances," he wrote. "They see no justification for them at a time such as this when pressing domestic needs of the American people are going unmet because of a tight budgetary situation."

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' delegates listen to an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler during a session of the 64th convention of the GBBA in Bal Harbour, Fla. The union traces its history back to 1842 when a number of locals were organized.

For Economic, Social Gains:

Glass Union Charts Expanded Program

By David L. Perlman

Bal Harbour, Fla.—Delegates to the Glass Bottle Blowers convention here prepared to fight at the bargaining table, the ballot box and in the halls of Congress for a broad-ranging program of economic and social justice.

GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton warned in his keynote address that the bargaining table has become an arena of sharper conflict because of the new breed of management brought in by the huge conglomerates that are changing the face of American industry.

Gone from the scene, he said, are many of the company executives who had learned over the years to accept and work with the union. In their place, too often, are corporation officials indifferent to workers as people and interested only in squeezing out greater profits.

In the glass container industry alone, Minton said, 30 companies have already shrunk to 14 and the consolidation trend is not yet over.

The GBBA, which traces its origins to the mid-19th Century, went into its 64th Quadrennial convention with a record 72,500 members.

Its 916 delegates also set a record. All but three GBBA locals were represented, and the three that did not send delegates, in accordance with a unique provision of the union's constitution, were each fined $100.

The officers' report to the convention expressed hope that talks among unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee would lead to an eventual merger.

Greetings Exchanged

Minton read to the delegates an exchange of fraternal greetings with the Flint Glass Workers, whose convention in Chicago opened on the same day as the GBBA convention.

A letter from Flint Glass Workers Pres. George M. Parker stressed that "our two organizations have been working closer together in recent years than ever before" and predicted that still more progress will be made. "Without a doubt," Parker wrote, this cooperation has resulted in "better contracts than ever before" for both unions.

Minton, in reply, expressed the hope that the cooperation will lead to full merger.

"It is a pity," he suggested, "that we are wasting our time, money, effort and talents meeting at the same time, in a different place, thousands of miles away when our objectives are similar and mutual."

In its first major policy resolution, the convention declared that "American wage-earners are thoroughly weary of carrying more than their fair share of the nation's tax load."

Citing the AFL-CIO's tax justice program, the delegates declared, "reforms are obviously needed, and they are needed now."

'Get Mad'

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who spoke to the convention on the opening day, urged union members to "get mad" about tax injustice and insist that "the rich stop riding on the backs of the poor."

He warned that the drive for tax justice is being bitterly opposed by "some of the richest, most powerful interests in this country."

Schnitzler and COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan both stressed the role of bigotry in the defeat of a labor-endorsed Negro candidate, Thomas Bradley, for mayor of Los Angeles.

"Somehow, someway," Barkan urged, "you have to find the way to make sure that your members know friend from foe, real issues from phony issues, and you have to make them understand."

The point was stressed also by Margaret Thornburgh of COPE's Women's Activities Division, a member of the GBBA. Bradley, she pointed out, "wasn't endorsed by the labor movement because he was black; he was endorsed because he was superior to the other candidate." She warned that "until we educate our membership and their families, we will meet more defeats."

Other Resolutions

Other policy resolutions adopted early in the convention included calls for:

- A congressional investigation of health insurance in view of "outrageously high" increases in premium rates and indications of poor administrative practices.
- Increased social security benefits as an "imperative" need and protection of the Medicare program against abuses and fee-gouging.
- Peace in Viet Nam based on "justice" and reflecting "this nation's dedication to the principles of freedom."

A report to the convention stressed the union's active anti-litter campaign as crucial in the effort to head off threatened state legislation which would ban the use of non-returnable bottles—and throw thousands of GBBA members out of work.

The report noted that some 100 locals already have undertaken "vigorous community action programs on litter, reaching into the schools, civic organizations and other community bodies."

It said the GBBA has taken the lead in seeking to convene a tripartite conference representing industry, labor and government to seek the best solutions to the problem of solid waste disposal.

Election of officers, constitutional changes and committee reports were still on the delegates' agenda midway through the six-day convention.

Arkansas Labor Keys Dues Hike to Progress

Hot Springs, Ark.—Delegates to the Arkansas AFL-CIO's seventh convention approved an increase in per capita payments to continue the state body's "Program of Progress" and expand its legislative goals for the coming two years.

Approving the officers' recommendation to continue the seven-year-old program marked by "unprecedented progress in the face of great difficulties," the 300 delegates voted new two-year terms for Pres. J. Bill Becker and Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs, and raised the monthly affiliation tax from 22.5 cents per member to 23 cents.

Since the Program of Progress was adopted, the state federation increased its dues-paying membership by 11,000 and achieved many of its objectives in the fields of legislation, political education, public relations and union cooperation, the officers said.

They listed these gains:

- An increase in unemployment insurance, voted by the legislature in 1963, when Arkansas became the first southern state to base maximum unemployment benefits on a percentage of the state's average wage.
- Passage in 1964 of a permanent voter registration law, initiated by labor and other groups and approved in a statewide referendum.
- Enactment of the first minimum wage law in state history.
- Passage in 1968 of a workmen's compensation law the federation called "the best in the South."

The federation also mounted a statewide campaign against an unfavorable unemployment insurance bill which the governor vetoed, won enactment of a state prevailing-wage law, secured a union dues deduction procedure for state employes, won exemption of the first $25 of wages from garnishment, and other goals including an increase in teachers' salaries.

Despite these gains, the officers reported, "many problems remain in the antiunion atmosphere" of a state that still is "saddled with a compulsory open shop law and records the second lowest per capita income" in the nation.

Convention speakers included Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller (R), Pres. Thomas F. Murphy of the Bricklayers, Sec.-Treas. William Botkin of the Woodworkers, Vice Pres. George T. Watkins of the Machinists, Vice Pres. Wayne E. Glenn of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers, Rep. David Pryor (D-Ark.), Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Al Kehrer of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights.

Rockefeller urged an increase in the state sales tax, but the delegates voted to oppose it unless its "unfair effect" on the poor is removed. Murphy urged all unions to affiliate with state federations for their full membership—an objective he has asked all Bricklayer unions to achieve.

Becker announced the affiliation of the Chemical Workers for all its 1,800 Arkansas members.

Two Join Staff Of Research Dept.

Frank F. Pollara has been appointed assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research and Richard W. Humphreys has joined the department as an industrial engineer.

Pollara comes to the federation after 19 years with the Steelworkers where he was an international representative in charge of coordinated bargaining. He also served the USWA as assistant research director at one time and held posts on various human relations committees for the union.

Earlier, Pollara had been with the National Labor Relations Board, the Veterans Administration and the U.S. Employment Service.

Humphreys comes to the AFL-CIO from the University of West Virginia. He had been director of the university's Institute of Labor Studies and also headed its Manpower & Labor Studies Division.

From 1959 through 1967, Humphreys had been with the Allied Industrial Workers both as education and research director and as administrative assistant to the president. He also was with the State, County & Municipal Employes before serving on the University of Wisconsin staff, 1952-58.

School Official Named Deputy Mediation Chief

Dr. Lowell M. McGinnis, assistant superintendent of the Los Angeles public schools for employer-employe relations, has been named deputy director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. McGinnis, 55, has been the school system's chief negotiator with employe unions, FM&CS Dir. J. Curtis Counts said.

3 Unions Agree To Terms With Shipping Firms

New York — Three unions reached tentative settlement with ship operators here on new three-year agreements providing contract gains ultimately for an estimated 40,000 crewmen on 386 ships managed by 36 companies.

The agreements, subject to a membership vote, were initialed at National Maritime Union offices here by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran representing unlicensed seamen; Pres. M. Calhoun of the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, representing licensed engineer officers, and William R. Steinberg of the American Radio Association, for ship radio officers.

Edward Silver, chief negotiator for the Maritime Service Committee, signed for the employer group. He is counsel also for the Tanker Service Committee, which will continue talks with the same unions for a companion agreement.

Still unsettled, Silver said, is a contract with the Masters, Mates & Pilots for licensed ship's officers.

The unions put the value of the wage and benefit package at 33 percent above current terms.

In a joint statement the union heads said the settlements provide "fair and necessary improvements for our members in wages, working conditions and security benefits." The terms reflect increases in living costs and recent contract settlements, they pointed out.

APPEAL FOR IMPORT CONTROLS on apparel coming into the United States from Japan is presented to White House deputy counsel Peter Flannigan by representatives of Clothing Workers from Baltimore. Delivering the petition signed by about 100,000 union members and friends are Mrs. Bessie McCullough, Mrs. Helen Getz and Mrs. Rita Petti. Copies of the petition, urging the American and Japanese governments to agree on controls for apparel imports, also were given to the Japanese Embassy.

50th Anniversary Conference:

Worker Delegate Heads ILO Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

discussion during the three-week session be centered on the ILO's projected World Employment Program.

The program's objective, Morse said in his 151-page report, is to make "productive and renumerative work available for ever larger numbers of people."

"We can make no headway in raising incomes and standards of living for the majority of the world's working population unless we can create the conditions in which incomes can be earned and improved through more productive work," Morse declared.

At a two-day meeting that preceded the conference, worker delegates to the ILO's 48-member Governing Body successfully repulsed government and employer efforts to limit the organization's key work of establishing ever-higher international standards for working and living conditions.

Faupl declared it was "particularly shocking" that the proposal to reduce the number of such standards to be considered at the 1971 ILO conference should have been made by the U. S. government. It was offered, Faupl noted, at the very time that this government was accelerating its own standard-setting activities at home.

The spokesman for U.S. labor warned the less developed countries that it was a mistake to sacrifice the ILO's work on the minimum conditions to be guaranteed workers by ILO member states in favor of its technical assistance programs.

The two activities should go "hand in hand," Faupl said. The worker delegates, he continued, could not agree that technical aid should be at the "expense of standard setting."

Speaking in the name of the workers' group, Moeri called "with all our force" for the widespread dissemination in Spain of a report underscoring the gambling on trade union rights in that country.

The report was prepared by an independent three-man committee appointed by the ILO after an on-the-spot investigation. It urged the freeing from Spanish jails of persons condemned for having engaged in what would be "regarded in other countries as legitimate trade union activities."

The committee found that Spanish trade unionists who refused to bow to the government's puppet labor organization were subjected to "ill treatment" by the police even if it had not been possible to establish the full extent of police brutality.

The workers also obtained the assurance that next year's ILO conference would be called on to examine the problem of how to guarantee the right of delegates to speak out freely without fear of government reprisals on their return to their countries.

The issue has arisen because the Moroccan worker delegate to last year's session, Abdelkader Awab, was arrested and jailed for one year on his return home for having criticized governmental policies when addressing the conference.

Faupl told the council that action was needed because all too often delegates who spoke out at the conference did "not know on returning home whether they would be greeted by their families or the secret police."

While the executive body was finishing its work, the AFL-CIO delegation to the anniversary conference was assembling and mapping its strategy for dealing with the session's nine-point agenda.

In addition to Meany and Faupl, its members are Pres. Jacob Potofsky of the Clothing Workers; Pres. Roy Siemiller of the Machinists; Pres. Peter Fosco of the Laborers; Executive Vice Pres. Richard H. Nolan of the Operating Engineers; Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany; Edward Hickey, Jr., attorney for a number of transportation unions; Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, and Joseph M. Pomarlen of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

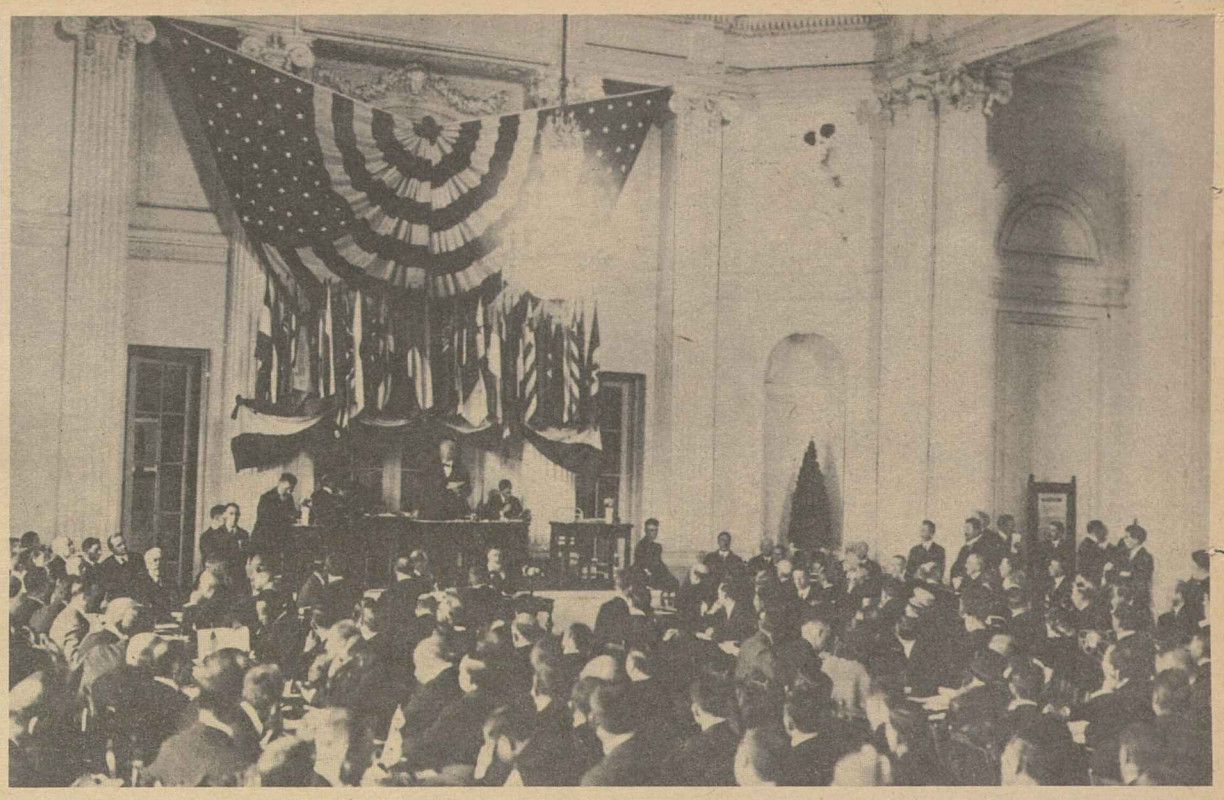
Edwin Kaiser Dies, Stove Union Officer

St. Louis—Edwin W. Kaiser, secretary-treasurer emeritus of the Stove Workers, died at 82 of a heart attack and was buried after services in Salem Evangelical & Reformed Church.

Kaiser retired in 1963 and was succeeded by his son, Edwin, as union secretary-treasurer. Another son, Maj. Alexander Kaiser of the St. Louis Police Dept., also survives.

The retired official had been an active member of his union for 57 years. He served as a local union officer, as vice president and president of the international union, and as secretary-treasurer for 25 years.

ROSEMARY WOODS, the 1969 poster child for the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation, makes friends with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during a visit to Washington. Rosemary, 7, is the youngest of 11 children and the only one in her family afflicted with cystic fibrosis, a respiratory disease. Her father, Joseph Woods, is sheriff of Cook County, Ill.



FIRST SESSION of the International Labor Conference was held at the Pan American Union building in Washington, D.C., October 1919. Despite pioneering efforts by the American labor movement in the formation of the International Labor Organization, the United States did not affiliate with the ILO until 1934.

Expectations of ILO Seen Fulfilled In 50 Years of Service to Workers

For the past 11 years, Rudolph Faupl has represented American workers at the International Labor Organization—unique among world organizations because it gives a direct voice to workers and employers as well as governments.

From this vantage point, the former Milwaukee machinist has written an appraisal of the ILO on its 50th anniversary. The article is featured in the June issue of the American Federationist, the AFL-CIO's magazine.

Faupl discusses the origins of the ILO—its conception in the aftermath of World War I by a committee headed by Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor.

Because the ILO was born at Versailles, along with the League of Nations, it was not until 1934 that the United States shed its isolationism sufficiently to affiliate. But in the 35 years since then, American labor's representatives have played an active constructive role. And the ILO, itself, was the only remnant of the League to be carried over intact into the United Nations.

Has it fulfilled Gompers' prediction that the ILO "will have the effect of bringing light into the lives of workers in the more backward countries?"

Faupl thinks it has.

The preamble to the ILO charter, he notes, states that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries."

There are two mechanisms by which the ILO has sought to carry out its mandate, Faupl notes.

One is through recommendations—in effect an international consensus of reasonable and desirable basic working conditions. These have no force of law, but they have been useful guides to nations approaching industrialization.

The more potent method is the adoption of conventions, or treaties, which bind the nations ratifying them to standards which have been developed and refined at ILO conferences.

Faupl expresses deep regret that the United States thus far has ratified only seven ILO conventions, all related to maritime industries.

The failure of the Senate to ratify major conventions on human rights, forced labor, freedom of association, right to organize, anti-discrimination and others is especially unfortunate, he says, because U.S. delegations were instrumental in getting them adopted.

There is another important part of the ILO activities, the article notes. In the past two decades, ILO technical assistance has been provided to developing countries throughout the world.

"Hundreds of ILO technicians have set up and conducted thousands of training programs in scores of countries," Faupl writes. "ILO people have studied manpower needs, devised and set up vocational training programs and implemented training methods. They have built schools, prepared instructional materials and even recruited trainees."

Likewise, through workers' education, the ILO "seeks to encourage the growth of free trade unionism as well as the growth of industry."

Faupl writes in the Federationist that he has had a change of mind about the affiliation of the Soviet Union with the ILO in 1954.

"Although I originally opposed Russia's entry into the ILO," he notes, "I have come to believe it was a net gain for the United States. . . . The ILO serves America's interest by providing us with an excellent showcase in which we can compare communism and democracy, side by side, to our own advantage."

By helping to raise living standards everywhere in the world, the ILO helps to maintain high standards in the United States, Faupl notes. He concludes:

"For 50 years the ILO has been engaged in a worldwide effort to improve the conditions and safeguard the freedoms of workers everywhere. As the only inter-governmental organization dedicated first and foremost to the welfare of workers, it deserves the wholeheated support of American labor."

Long Island Rail Pact Settles UTU Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

Union and management agreed that there will be no job layoffs or rules changes during a six-month study of existing rules. The study was recommended Apr. 21 by the emergency board, which advised that any savings brought about by rules changes be divided among the trainmen.

The agreement provides that while joint committees make a rule and pension study starting July 1 and ending about Dec. 31, 1969, employes will retain the right to strike under Railway Labor Act procedures.

Management agreed that, for the duration of the contract, it will not attempt to collect a $100,000 civil contempt fine imposed on members for a two-day walkout called last November to protest management "foot-dragging."

The settlement also contains provisions for reopening the contract six months from now to negotiate further wage improvements.

Union Chairman Harold J. Pryor and Sec.-Treas. Charles J. Quinn said negotiations were prolonged by the road's financial difficulties. Eventually, they said, operating expenses must be provided either by the legislature or passengers and freight users.

Pryor said management has "been crying poverty ever since I came to work here 28 years ago."

During negotiations in the Barclay Hotel, a commuters' committee appeared carrying a "yard-long" sandwich to encourage the negotiators to settle without a strike.

The Long Island has been called the "world's largest commuter line."

Catholic Group Appoints Cosgrove

The United States Catholic Conference of bishops announced that John E. Cosgrove has been named director of the Dept. of Social Development of the conference effective immediately.

Cosgrove served as a staff member in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education and recently as director of the Office of Regional Development Planning in the U.S. Dept. of Commerce. In his new post he will work with diocesan staffs in family life, poverty program coordination, rural and urban life and Spanish-speaking programs.

Clamping the Lid

THE HOUSE has taken a major step toward cutting off excessive government subsidy payments to large and profitable "agrobusinesses," by voting a $20,000 limit on any single payment.

The subsidy problem has been building up as farms become fewer and larger and move out of the sentimental concept of the family farm into the realm of a major large business enterprise.

The Congressional Record shows that there are 16,430 persons who now get more than $25,000 each in government farm subsidies—a total of $518 million annually.

Other figures show that under farm subsidy programs in 1967 a total of 8,778 producers in 15 cotton-growing counties of the South and Southwest—half of them in Texas and Mississippi—got payments of $20,000 or more each. This compares with similar payments to 1,174 producers in all other states and territories.

One of the largest recipients of government payments is Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who last year received $117,000 in cotton subsidies. He is listed as one of 82 persons in Sunflower County, Miss., who receive more than a quarter of a million dollars annually from the government.

Paul Findley, the Illinois Republican congressman who has led the fight for four years to limit subsidy payments, makes the point that in many counties where farm subsidies for wealthy farmers are heaviest there are no programs to feed the hungry.

The government subsidies have taken various forms from price supports for specific crops to direct payments for leaving acreage idle. All told the complex government system of regulation and subsidization of farm crops adds up to an annual cost of more than $5 billion.

The AFL-CIO has made its position clear. A statement recently adopted by the federation's Executive Council declared that "while much is being done to enrich the prosperous few in commercial agriculture, far too little aid is reaching those most in need on and off the farm."

It asserted that "a reasonable ceiling should now be placed on the federal income maintenance benefits paid to any farm. . . . Excessive payments to large and profitable agrobusinesses . . . cannot be justified."

IN CONTRAST to the large subsidy payments is the situation of the farm worker, still deliberately deprived of the benefits of most protective welfare legislation other American workers have long enjoyed—including the coverage and protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

The fate of the subsidy limitation measure will be determined in the Senate where many senators from cotton-producing states are pledged to scrap the House action on payment ceilings—probably under the leadership of Sen. Eastland, the man who draws the $117,000.

There must be an end to outrageous sums of money being funneled into major business enterprises hiding under the protective coverage of the nation's rural and farm mystique. It's up to the Senate to see that some sense of equity and justice is restored to the farm programs.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Washington, D. C. 20006
Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, June 7, 1969 No. 23

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

A Place in the Line

A Word Edgewise:

America Can't Afford Luxury Of Serene Irish Foreign Policy

By John P. Roche

DUBLIN, IRELAND—There is a wonderful, remote quality about Irish politics. The Prime Minister, known in Gaelic as the "Taoiseach," has just received approval from Pres. de Valera for a dissolution of the "Dail Eireann," or parliament, and a general election is scheduled for June 18.

This has been in the wind for some time and a while back the big opposition party, "Fianna Gael," held its annual conference. For several days they banged away at Prime Minister Lynch's "Fianna Fail" administration: Mr. Cosgrave, their president, was according to the local press "breathing fire." The delegates were roaring defiance and girding themselves for what seemed like the battle of the century. It was, as they say hereabouts, "lovely, lovely."

But when an American, accustomed to worrying about Viet Nam, the Middle East, ABM's, urban riots, and the cost of welfare, looks at the issues, he wonders what all the shouting is about.

After going through the resolutions introduced into the "Fianna Gael" conference—most of them ferocious denunciations of the policy of the present government—I suddenly realized that there was no mention of Southeast Asia, the Israeli-Arab confrontation, or any major world problems. Only the Common Market and Biafra made the order-papers.

The relevant debate deserves quotation: "Sir Anthony Esmonde, spokesman for External Affairs, was dissatisfied with the Government's EEC (Common Market) policy . . . Fianna Fail (the Government) had done nothing but wrap the Union Jack around them and trail on the heels of Britain in foreign affairs."

On Biafra, which is an issue with strong appeal here because many Ibos have been converted and taught at Irish Catholic missions, Sir Anthony was more explicit: "He asserted the right of the heroic Biafran people to assert their right to self-government and said that Ireland should send a parliamentary delegation to Nigeria to settle that unhappy question." That disposed of that problem.

This is not said in any patronizing spirit. It must be a wonderful luxury to live in a country with no foreign policy and I confess that after the last eight years, it is a luxury I could put up with.

Imagine, for four days I found no reference to Viet Nam in any of the four leading Irish papers! The spot on page one, which usually has the bad news, was filled with ominous tidings, but from Ulster. And the arrival of New York Police Commissioner Howard Leary, Sen. Edward Kennedy's appeal for commutation of Sirhan's death sentence, and Apollo 10 were the big news items from America.

Once upon a time, the United States was like this. For most of the 19th century we had no foreign policy, living insulated from Europe by the British fleet. Who, except his descendants, knows the name of Millard Fillmore's Secretary of State? Or Grant's? Or Benjamin Harrison's?

DESPITE A LIFETIME spent in library stacks rummaging around in various aspects of American history, I cannot identify any of these statesmen. Being an American Secretary of State used to be a 10-to-4 job, with two hours out for lunch and a nap. Then, rather than conniving for world power in the grasping, imperialist fashion that some critics assert, we were trapped by power. We found ourselves willy-nilly in a position where everything we did, or didn't do, influenced the course of world events in an unfortunately decisive way.

It would be nice to regain that lost paradise where we could play the role of innocent bystanders. After the rigors of responsibility we have lived with these last 30 years, it is understandable that most Americans (as a recent Harris poll indicated) would like to take a vacation.

But there is no turning back the calendar; if they want that sort of rest, they should take a trip to Ireland. It simply cannot be done at home.

What has to be remembered is that a nation can only live without world problems when there is someone protecting the playground. The British did it for us a century ago; we are now doing it for Britain. (The Irish, who even managed to keep out of World War II, did not achieve that idyllic neutrality because Hitler was terrified of their fighting reputation.)

It would be grand to take a few years off from world responsibilities, but before we can try it, we have to find someone to protect our playground. At the moment, there are no volunteers in sight.

'Arbitrary, Ignorant, Cruel':

Black Separatism on Campus Repeats Segregationist Line

The following is excerpted from a letter by Kenneth B. Clark, widely known Negro sociologist, resigning from the Board of Trustees of Antioch College.

THE PROBLEM of Antioch's support of the Afro-American Institute and the controversy with the HEW as to whether Antioch's support of this racially organized and exclusionary facility on its campus did or did not violate Title VI of the Civil Rights Act is to me a serious matter involving racial justice and dignity, and the role of the college and university in helping to free the human mind and body of primitive passions. I have been, not only disturbed, but vigorously opposed to the college's decision to participate in any form of racial exclusion.

I opposed this for the same reasons that we fought together in the school segregation cases which led to the Brown decision. I continue to believe, that racial prejudice, discrimination and segregation are damaging to the human personality without regard to the racial rationalizations or excuses offered in support of such practices.

There is absolutely no evidence to support the contention that the inherent damage to human beings of primitive exclusion on the basis of race is any less damaging when demanded or enforced by the previous victims than when imposed by the dominant group.

There is absolutely no valid basis by which educational institutions can or should make any distinctions on the basis of race or color. Some argue that blacks and whites must be separated because they represent different cultures and that cultures, like oil and water, cannot mix. Segregationists have argued so for generations against integrated transportation, drinking fountains, integrated schools, and intermarriage—maintaining that mixture would lead to mongrelization of the races.

Such racial distinctions are arbitrary, dangerously ignorant, and cruel. They are destructive and inimical to all of the goals of serious education. In this regard I am in complete agreement with the editorial in the New York Times of Wednesday, May 7, 1969, which said among other things that HEW did "a serious disservice to the cause of racial integration by authorizing Antioch College to operate an all-Negro black studies institute." I am not, however, particularly surprised that practical and political men would find such justification consistent with their political needs to seek to accept a patently racist arrangement by subterfuge.

To exclude someone of one race—or to admit that it would be appropriate to do so—on the grounds that his background or experience are irrelevant, that they render him unable to achieve is precisely what white segregationists have been doing to blacks for centuries. Yet this seems to be the burden of rationalization at Antioch for a black separatist policy. Yet, it is whites who need a black studies program most of all.

The white liberal for his part who concedes black separatism so hastily and benevolently must look to his own reasons, not the least of them perhaps an exquisite relief. To encourage or endorse a separate black program not academically equivalent to the college curriculum generally, indeed to endorse any such program, is to reinforce the Negro's inability to compete with whites for the real power of the real world. It is no excuse to justify the deed by citing the demand.

The history of the civil rights movement, the pattern of evasion since the Brown decision 15 years ago prepared me for this HEW type of logic and evasion of the fundamental moral and legal implications of this problem. What I am not prepared to accept is continued association with an educational institution which is an accessory, if not an instigator of this type of game-playing with the lives of human beings and with the life and stability of the society.

I am personally not prepared to continue an association with Antioch College in which as a member of the board of trustees I am, and must be considered educationally responsible for and a participant in what is to me, a shoddy evasion of the moral and educational responsibility which a college must assume or frankly admit that it is indistinguishable from political areas of society.

I believe that above all under times of tension, stress and pressures to conform to the shouting demands of the populace, colleges must have the courage to stand firmly for the rule of reason and for those principles and values considered indispensable to serious education. I do not believe that Antioch, in acceding to the demands for a separate facility for its Negro students, has showed this type of courage.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES must be the custodians of the rational and intellectual approach to the study and eventual solution of difficult and complex human problems. To succumb to any form of dogmatism, to institutionalize the irrational is to fail in fulfilling this important obligation. I am convinced that Antioch has not only violated this sacred obligation by its approach to the Afro-American Studies Institute, and by permitting the existence of and financially supporting the racially exclusionary Unity house on its campus, Antioch has also tarnished its own glorious traditions of stubborn resistance to the fashionable. It was this history which made me profoundly proud to be identified with Antioch.

In permitting a group of students to inflict their dogmatism and ideology on other students and on the total college community; and in being silent while some students intimidate, threaten, and in some cases physically assault the Negro students who disagree with them, the administration at Antioch has not only defaulted in its responsibilities, but, I believe has made a mockery of its concern for the protection and development of human dignity without regard to cost.

Therefore, for all the above reasons and many more which are tied up in my being, I cannot continue the pretense of membership on the board of trustees at Antioch and, hereby, send you my resignation, to take effect immediately.

In Dispute With Gov. Moore:

West Virginia Strikers Strive To End Political Spoils System

WEST VIRGINIA'S striking road workers are determined to win recognition of their union as protection against a "vicious and insidious" spoils system that "impugns the dignity of man," the president of the West Virginia Labor Federation declared on Labor News Conference.

Miles C. Stanley charged that Gov. Arch Moore's refusal to even discuss union recognition, coupled with the lack of a collective bargaining law for state workers, leaves the West Virginia controversy "a game without rules."

The governor is "the one man who can resolve this situation," Stanley said, but he wants to retain the "spoils system . . . to perpetuate a political machine that will do his bidding—that will do the work on election day" and "perpetuate his party in power."

Stanley said the governor's summary firing of 3,400 West Virginia State Roads Commission workers striking for recognition of their union, the Laborers, included "everyone who was not working as of the moment," which meant that workers on sick leave or vacation also lost their jobs. He said the governor later offered to re-hire any workers who would sign "what is, in effect, a yellow dog contract."

THE SPOILS SYSTEM that the unions are trying to end not only disrupts the lives of workers, but is also costly for the state's taxpayers, Stanley observed. "There is not a business in this country that could remain competitive changing its entire work force every four years and training new workers," he asserted.

Noting "tremendously strong support from the (entire) labor movement" for the West Virginia strikers, Stanley said a nationwide boycott has been launched against the state's tourist industry.

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT MAY BE A LONG TIME between now and the 1972 nominating conventions of the major political parties but the Democratic Party is already hard at work on rules and procedures to perfect the democratic process.

The 1968 Democratic Convention took major strides in this direction and, now, there is a follow-through that could make political history this summer.

Even prior to the 1968 convention much work was done to assure that the nominating process is more responsive to the popular will.

Two committees of the convention—on rules and order of business and on credentials—set up a Commission on the Democratic Selection of Presidential Nominees under the leadership of then Gov. (now Senator) Harold Hughes of Iowa and Rep. Donald Fraser (Minn.).

Its report makes a number of recommendations. The commission observed:

"The key to selecting a presidential nominee who is genuinely the people's choice lies with the states. If delegations to the national convention are not chosen democratically even the most admirably structured convention will not be democratic."

"Conversely, if state delegations are democratically selected, efforts to 'rig' the convention will probably fail."

The commission's recommendations are now being seriously considered by the party but many of them were adopted by the 1968 Democratic Convention. The actions included these, that:

- Scrapped the unit rule whereby a majority of a delegation could cast a vote for the entire delegation—thus depriving the minority of their rights.
- Discarded the right of one or two state leaders to choose undemocratically and control entire delegations.
- Enforced the 1964 convention ruling that delegations which discriminate against any racial, ethnic or other group will not be seated.
- Approved a provision that any local, county or state convention which discriminates in choosing 1972 delegates will not be seated.

IN ADDITION, the convention directed the chairman of the Democratic National Committee to appoint special commissions to recommend further improvements in the delegate selection process to both the 1972 convention and the Democratic National Committee.

It was this latter directive that led to Sen. Fred Harris, the committee chairman, naming a Commission on Party Structure & Delegate Selection. Its chairman is Sen. George McGovern (D-N.D.) and among its 28 members is Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel.

The commission has held eight of 16 planned hearings throughout the country. At these hearings some 225 witnesses—housewives, trade unionists, Negro leaders, professional politicians, students and others—have given their views.

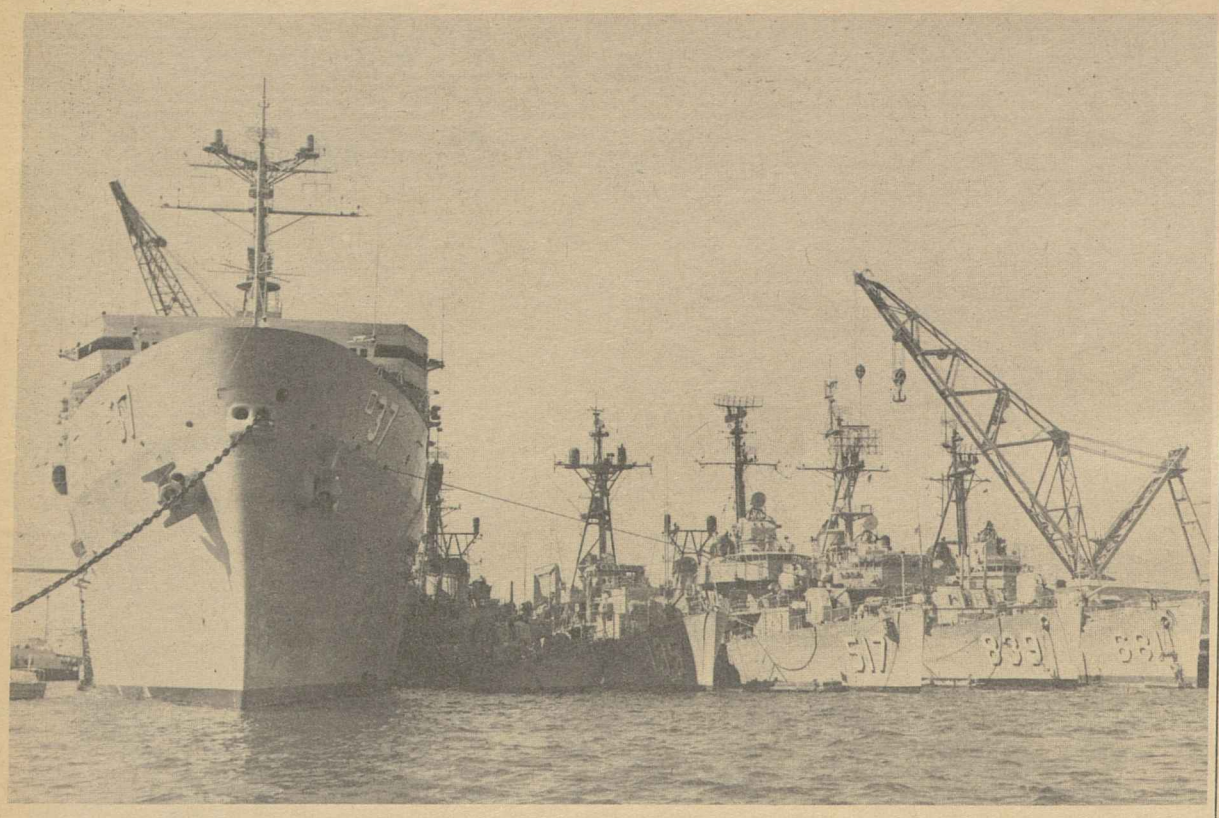
"We have been extremely careful to balance the list of witnesses," said Robert Nelson of the Democratic National Committee who is helping to coordinate the hearings.

In discussing the tone and tenor of the hearings to date, Nelson said that the primary emphasis was on the essential need of an open political process with the one-man, one-vote concept frequently recurring.

"There seems to be a general agreement that a national presidential primary is not the answer," he continued. "Most witnesses stated their belief that the convention process is a good system. However, it is good only so long as it is open, from the precinct caucus up to the national convention and people are encouraged to participate in a meaningful way."

The democratic system in both political parties has come a long way since the days of powerful political bosses who dominated and decision-making was largely removed from the people.

WEST VIRGINIA'S road workers are determined to win recognition for their union and protection against the state's "vicious and insidious" spoils system, Pres. Miles Stanley, center, of the State AFL-CIO declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Frank Swoboda, left, of United Press International and Ben A. Franklin of the New York Times. The AFL-CIO produced interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.



NEST OF WARSHIPS is serviced by the USS Samuel Gompers during a six and one-half months tour in the western Pacific. The 20,000-ton destroyer tender, named after the founder of the American Federation of Labor, has just returned to its home base in San Diego. In a five-month stint at Subic Bay in the Philippines, the Gompers tended 45 ships alongside for repairs.

Groundswell of Support for Strike Buoys Charleston Hospital Workers

Charleston, S.C.—An outpouring of nationwide support for 600 striking hospital workers has buoyed their spirits and instilled deep confidence that they will win through to victory.

Nothing else has changed in Charleston since the workers struck two hospitals Mar. 20, except the heady feeling of optimism generated by the growing support of workers across the country.

Checks and pledges of financial aid have continued to come in to the headquarters of the strikers' union, Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. The money is needed, but even more useful is the spirit of unity that results, the union said.

Pickets still march in court-restricted numbers as closely as they can get to the state Medical College Hospital, where the walkout started when a dozen union leaders were fired, and at Charleston County Hospital, whose workers joined the protest movement.

Gov. Robert E. McNair has lifted a curfew that prevailed for weeks but business is still off, tourists are scarce and state officials from the governor on down still refuse to meet with the strikers or their union. McNair has maintained throughout the dispute that state law prohibits bargaining with employes of state institutions.

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the slain Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., expressed the sentiments of the strikers and 5,000 supporters who held an outdoor rally May 29 in Stony Field Stadium a few blocks from strike headquarters.

"Everywhere I go," Mrs. King said, "people ask me about this strike. For what began as a little-known walkout by black hospital workers has captured the imagination and touched the conscience of millions of Americans."

The crowd rose to its feet, cheering and applauding, when she assured them "the truth is, you are making history here in Charleston."

Pres. Mary Moultrie of Local 1199B brought a laugh when she advised the governor to "either shape up or ship out."

The Rev. Ralph Abernathy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Dr. King's successor, promised the strikers "I'm here until the end."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council started the Charleston defense fund with a gift of $25,000. Other unions have pledged varying amounts, and individuals have sent in sums from $1 on up.

The council's action reaffirmed a pledge by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany of full and continuing support for the striking hospital workers.

A statement by the council declared:

"Because they have no other recourse to win union recognition and to bargain collectively, the hospital workers were compelled to strike.

"For nearly two months now they have marched on the picket lines, where they have been joined by their fellow unionists, by civil rights leaders from other parts of the country, and by a growing number of citizens of Charleston—white as well as black."

This evidence of cooperation among community forces, civil rights organizations and labor holds out hope, the council said, for "success in the AFL-CIO's effort to organize the lowest paid and most exploited people in our society."

Nixon Asks Congress To Extend OEO 2 Years

The Nixon Administration has taken a second look at the anti-poverty program and now wants Congress to continue it for another two years.

That's twice as long as the President indicated last February when he requested a one-year stop-gap extension and promised that by June 30 he would submit "a comprehensive proposal for the future of the anti-poverty program."

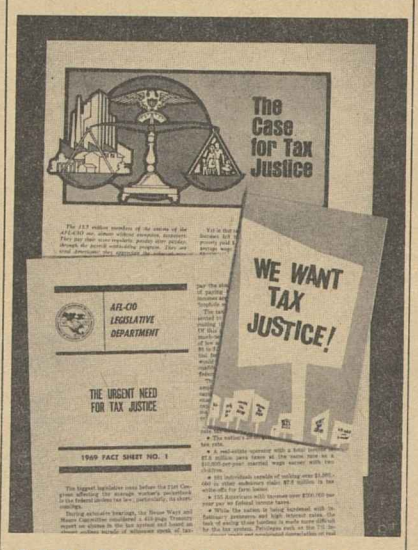
In his latest statement, Nixon said he has concluded that "a two-year extension would provide a better framework within which the necessary improvements in the anti-poverty program can be made" and "a stable environment in which those changes can be considered."

The new director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Donald Rumsfeld, told the House Education & Labor Committee that he would not have any new proposals to make until he had an opportunity to review the existing program. He has been in office less than two weeks.

While asking continuation of the OEO and appropriations slightly above last year's level for its operations, the Administration has delegated operation of some of the OEO programs to other government departments — notably the Job Corps to the Labor Dept. and Head Start to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the Education & Labor Committee, has been pressing for a five-year extension of the OEO. He welcomed the Administration's shift to a two-year extension, commenting "I think they got the message."

Rumsfeld in his testimony stressed the Administration's view that OEO should be "an innovating agency, an incubator of new programs," rather than primarily an operating agency.



LABOR'S CAMPAIGN for tax justice is detailed in three new pamphlets issued by the AFL-CIO. They describe the distortions in income tax laws and help push the case for tax reform in Congress. The booklets are available from AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

To Expand Opportunities:

Laundry Workers Push Rights Drive

Appeals for legislation to continue the advancement of civil rights and the drive to wipe out poverty highlighted actions by the fifth convention of the Laundry & Dry Cleaning Union in Washington.

The nearly 100 delegates unanimously adopted a series of resolutions urging Congress to expand opportunities in education, housing, and jobs—and to back the legislation with sufficient appropriations.

Calling for a greater effort to eliminate poverty, the convention emphasized that "this great and wealthy nation has the resources to combat unemployment, illness, lack of education and all the multiple causes of human suffering."

The delegates further instructed each union local to "identify the extent of poverty" in its area, participate in existing anti-poverty programs, and if nothing is being done "to initiate action."

A civil rights resolution asked Congress to "speed up" passage of measures "to further the human rights of all peoples in all areas" and take steps to strengthen enforcement of existing rights laws.

"This union," the resolution stated, "has participated in all major efforts in the civil rights field and will never let up in its efforts to achieve complete equality for all workers."

In the area of housing, the convention said that dwellings for low-income families and urban renewal must be pressed forward at a faster rate and on a broader front "if the lack of housing is not to become a catastrophe for the nation."

The resolution pinpointed the need for adequate funds for rent supplement programs and the building of 750,000 low-rent public housing units each year "as soon as possible."

Among several resolutions calling for strengthened educational programs was one strongly supporting the Head Start program to aid poor families in obtaining preschool education for their children.

The convention voiced opposition to Pres. Nixon's proposal to cut back the Job Corps as a move that will "hurt those people who can least afford to be hurt."

The Job Corps, it was pointed out, is helping poor young persons get job training, education and self-confidence, while removing them from an atmosphere of idleness and possible involvement in crime.

One resolution assured "heroic" farm workers of the union's support in their efforts to organize and to win legislation to protect their right to organize and bargain.

Another action resolved that the union would work for legislation in all states to provide collective bargaining rights for public employes.

The convention called upon each local to join COPE and make political action "an important part of your program." It urged support of all union labels, backed bans on professional strikebreakers and proposed expanded summer job programs for youths.

Speakers during the four days of sessions included Rep. Jeffery Cohelan (D-Calif.); Benjamin D. Naumoff of the Bureau of Labor & Management Reports; Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO state and city central bodies; Paul R. Ornburn of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; William Pollard of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; and Peter M. McGavin, executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Mill Reaches Dead End In Battle to Bar Union

The Pepperell Mfg. Co. lost a four-year fight to avoid bargaining with its organized employes when the Supreme Court refused to review an Appeals Court order against the big Southern textile firm.

The decision slammed shut the last legal escape hatch for Pepperell, which had campaigned to keep the Textile Workers Union of America out of the West Point-Pepperell plant near Rome, Ga., since the start of a 1965 organizing drive by the union.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock called on management to start negotiations June 16, and urged Congress to "take note of this additional evidence of the conspiracy" in the textile industry to "frustrate the desire of workers for union representation."

TWUA "earnestly hopes the company will finally recognize the right of its employes to a contract and will bargain in good faith," Pollock said, adding "we also hope that Congress will act to speed the processes of justice."

The apparent end of the line for Pepperell came when the high court let stand a 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decision, made last Nov. 13 at New Orleans. That decision was that the National Labor Relations Board had good legal reason to order Pepperell to recognize the union and bargain with it.

The case hinged on a 1965 election which the union lost, 959-1,155. Union claims of company interference with the free choice of the voters were upheld by the NLRB, which ordered a new election. TWUA won the second vote, 1,139-917 in 1966, and was certified as the employes' bargaining agent.

Pepperell objected to the second election on the ground that the union distributed copies of an advertisement in the Rome News Tribune which exaggerated wage rates in area plants.

The NLRB found that discrepancies of 20 to 30 cents an hour in the quoted rates did not really constitute any real interference in the election because Pepperell rates, at $1.80 an hour, were far below the other area rates, and the company had time to set the record straight. The appeals judges agreed.

"We are in accord with the order of the board" in the first election also, they said in listing the evidence of the firm's law violations.

"One prime thrust of Pepperell's campaign" to defeat the union was that selecting TWUA "meant a plant shutdown and economic disaster." Against this background, the employes also had the statements of three supervisors "that the plant would be closed down," the court said.

Covers Federal Projects:

Construction Safety Bill Passed by House

(Continued from Page 1)

work, which also is covered by the bill.

In the face of this deficiency, Haggerty testified, there has been no year since 1959 in which fewer than 2,300 construction workers were killed on the job, nor less than 209,000 disabled.

The legislation authorizes the Secretary of Labor to develop, promulgate and enforce the safety standards. He would be assisted by an advisory committee of equal numbers of representatives of labor, industry and the public.

The secretary is empowered to make inspections of federal projects to see if they meet standards. Those that do not would be ordered to comply, through court action if necessary.

In the event of non-compliance, the agency for which the work is being done may cancel the contract and enter into another one, charging any additional cost to the original contractor. Where a contract is financed in whole or part by federal loans or grants, the agency may withhold the assistance if the contractor is found in non-compliance.

The secretary may withhold the awarding of federal contracts for a three-year period to any contractor or subcontractor who fails to comply with the safety standards.

The secretary is directed to establish safety education and training programs for employers and employes. He also is authorized to require reports from employers on accidents and ways of avoiding them.

The House bill was drawn up by Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Labor Committee and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), and co-sponsored by most of the Democratic and Republican committee members.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz testified for the legislation by pointing out that it "recognized the federal government has a special obligation to those who work on government contracts" and extends safety protection to workers who do not have it.

The measure now goes to the Senate where a similar bill introduced by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) also has strong bipartisan backing. Williams' subcommittee has approved the measure and it is now before the full committee.

The Hill-Burton extension, as it passed the House, authorized $937 million in matching grants for hospital construction, hospital modernization, diagnostic and treatment centers, emergency room modernization and interest subsidies on loans.

Urban area House members led by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) lost an effort on the floor to revise the law's current grant formula under which rural areas with less population often get a higher percentage of help than crowded cities.

City members also sought unsuccessfully to increase the proportion of the total authorization that goes for modernization and make other changes tailored to "give the big cities a better break" in improving medical facilities.

There are indications that a further battle to revise the bill along these lines will be waged in the Senate.

THOUSANDS OF SIGNATURES adorn this giant post card that is being sent to Congress urging a 16.5 percent pay raise for mail handlers. A delegation leaves for Capitol Hill at the conclusion of a two-day pay raise rally in Washington sponsored by the National Post Office Mail Handlers Division of the Laborers Union attended by more than 800 representatives.

CWA Picketing Blocked At Arizona University

Flagstaff, Ariz.—A Communications Workers picket line at Northern Arizona University, the state's first strike on record against a state institution, was broken up by a temporary injunction granted after a hearing that lasted nearly six hours.

The union, following an overwhelming strike vote, had walked out as a last resort after the State Board of Regents and the university administration for six months had denied it recognition as bargaining agent for physical plant employes, said CWA Rep. Bruce Thoren. The CWA has signed up 114 of the 130 employes in the maintenance unit, he added.

Thoren said he was bluntly told by Pres. W. P. Goss of the regents that the board would not allow any of the three state universities under its jurisdiction to recognize or deal with a union.

In the petition for the restraining order, Daniel J. Stoops, attorney for the regents, charged the CWA with trying to "force and coerce" the board into recognizing it.

The injunction was granted by Superior Court Judge J. Thomas Brooks on the second day of picketing. His decision followed the long session in which he raised the free speech issue on several occasions.

Representatives of the state attorney general's office and Stoops told the court that the regents and the university do not have the authority to recognize any union as a bargaining agent for any employes.

Anderson D. Ard, CWA counsel, argued that the board has discretionary power to recognize a union, citing past rulings by the attorney general's office. The statute books do not contain a single reference to the right of state employes to organize unions or bargain collectively.

Judge Brooks scheduled a later hearing on a permanent order. He refused to bar the union from distributing leaflets and other literature.

Two days after the court action, the regents held a regularly scheduled meeting at NAU at which they refused permission to speak to William D. Shafer, CWA's chief shop steward in northern Arizona and a former president of the State AFL-CIO. The board later met in closed session but declined to comment on the situation.

The maintenance strikers during their first day off the job halted work on a high-rise dormitory when building trades workers refused to cross their picket line. The builders (Lembke Construction Co.) promptly charged the CWA with a secondary boycott and obtained an injunction that ended picketing at the entrance used by the construction workers.

Ekeberg Heads Compensation Unit

John M. Ekeberg, a career Labor Dept. employe for over 25 years, has been appointed director of the Bureau of Employes' Compensation, Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz announced.

The Bureau is responsible for administering federal programs providing workmen's compensation protection for federal employes and certain private employment within federal jurisdiction, including longshore and harbor workers.

Lithographers Win Pay Gains In 3 Big Cities

The Lithographers & Photoengravers achieved new contract benefits for 1,100 members in 50 Pittsburgh and Kansas City shops after settling a two-week strike of 5,500 members in 200 Chicago shops.

Chicago Local 245 returned to work after approving a two-year agreement providing a $25 weekly pay boost effective May 1, 1969, another increase of $13 a year later, and a third raise of $5 as of Nov. 1, 1970.

The pact also provides adjustments in night shift premiums and upgrading of certain jobs.

Local 245 Pres. Harry F. Spohnholtz said the new pact will give Chicago lithographers an annual pay range of $10,000 to $14,000 by the final contract year.

In Kansas City, members of Local 235 ratified a two-year settlement giving 700 lithographers wage hikes of $25.15 a week, $12.95 and $4.90 in three steps. The agreement also provides increased premiums in two steps of $11.55 for the first night shift, $16.10 for the second night shift. Other improvements include an early retirement plan, four weeks' vacation after 10 years in the industry and three years with the employer, inequity increases, and triple time for work on Easter Sunday.

The settlement between Pittsburgh Local 24L and employers will give 400 lithographers wage increases of $20 and $12.50 per week in two annual steps, an extra paid holiday—the day after Thanksgiving Day, improvements in early retirement and health and welfare, and a fund for training new employes.

Denver Dinner Honors Schnitzler

Denver—The chief financial officers of AFL-CIO affiliates honored the federation's retiring Secretary-Treasurer, William F. Schnitzler, for his "lasting contribution" to the trade union movement.

The tributes came at a dinner session of the Secretary-Treasurers' Conference here, and included a resolution signed by the entire group.

Speakers included Lane Kirkland, who will succeed Schnitzler as AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer, and Assistant Sec. of Labor William J. Usery.

Vegas Entertainers Nail Down Contract

Las Vegas, Nev.—United action by the Las Vegas labor movement has forced the multi-billion-dollar resort industry here to honor its collective bargaining agreement with the American Guild of Variety Artists.

Last March, in the face of a threatened shutdown of all the major hotels along Las Vegas' glittering Strip, management agreed to a new three-year contract containing a 50 percent wage and benefit package and giving entertainers, for the first time, a six-day week, sick pay, vacation pay and other fringes.

Three weeks later, however, hotel lawyers came to formal contract-signing ceremonies with a radically revised version of the contract. While the basic economic benefits remained untouched, the hotels sought to impose 28 different sections of the contract on AGVA, admitting openly that the owners had "changed their minds" about working conditions in the big show rooms and smaller lounges.

Among the "second-thought" demands presented by the hotels were:

- A provision that the cost of administering the sick leave and vacation programs would have to come out of the pockets of the singers, dancers and specialty performers.
- An elaborate "cut-off" formula that would have had the effect of denying fringe benefits to entertainers who worked overtime.
- A clause that would have given management the right of arbitrary dismissal of an entertainer for "poor performance," without the dismissal being subject to grievance or arbitration—a clause that the union insisted would have given management a license to harass performers.
- A stringent "act-of-God" clause that would have relieved the hotels of the responsibility to pay entertainers who reported for duty only to find that the show had been cancelled for any one of a number of reasons, including the "illness" of the director.

AGVA flatly rejected the efforts of the hotels to insert the new clauses.

The 700-member entertainers' local prepared for a showdown with the hotel owners. They had the full support of the Southern Nevada Central Trades & Labor Council, which includes 16 other unions.

Twenty-four hours before the strike deadline, the entertainers staged a mass demonstration in 100-degree heat outside five of the largest hotels in a show of determination that attracted the attention of thousands of tourists arriving in town for the big Memorial Day weekend.

The demonstration and the continued solidarity of the Las Vegas labor movement had the desired results. Ten minutes before the strike was scheduled to start, management hastily called the union back into discussions.

While entertainers gathered at AGVA headquarters prepared to take up picket assignments, and while sister unions put the finishing touches to their plans for support, hotel and union negotiators hammered out the final terms of the agreement — including the withdrawal of all of the "second-thought" demands by the industry.

Company Must Bargain Boost In Worker Rent

The Supreme Court left standing a lower court finding that an Arizona copper firm cannot raise the rent on houses it owns without negotiating with the union representing the employes who live in the houses.

The case involved a decision of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco and the National Labor Relations Board. The NLRB ruled that company housing, under the circumstances involved, is a "condition of employment" and therefore a mandatory bargaining subject at the Silver Bell, Ariz., mine of American Smelting & Refining Co.

ASARCO, claiming it was "none of the union's business," had raised the rent without bargaining with the unaffiliated Mine Workers.

The appellate court upheld the NLRB order that the company must restore rents to the former level, return the excess rents with 6 percent interest, and bargain with the union on any future changes.

The appeals judges noted that in the early 1960s, ASARCO rejected a union request for travel allowances with the claim that company housing was available. That indicated housing is a condition of employment, the court said.

The Supreme Court also refused to review a decision of the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals, New Orleans, that employes of a city-chartered airport limousine service at Houston, Tex., were covered by the federal wage-hour law.

At IUD Conference:

Labor Renews Drive For Job Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

The economic waste and the tragedy of broken bodies, heartache and family suffering "is beyond comprehension," Abel declared.

He charged that many employers "put profits ahead of human life" by refusing to install safety measures and asserted that the government "has not placed a high enough priority on saving lives and protecting the health of workers."

"It follows as night follows day that our unions must exert their maximum influence to obtaining measures that will reduce job accidents to their lowest possible level," Abel concluded.

Yarborough, addressing a dinner meeting, described the features of his bill, which would give the Secretary of Labor powers to set and enforce safety standards; provide for research, training and special safety education drives; and encourage states to establish their own safety programs.

Only a handful of states have meaningful safety laws, Yarborough said, with most existing statutes calling for "voluntary" compliance He added, "and you know how anxious management is to voluntarily spend money to protect employes."

The Texas senator deplored the lack of general safety inspectors, noting that their total in state and federal employment averages out to "about 17 inspectors for each state in the union."

'National Campaign'

Calling for a "nationwide campaign" by unions to educate their members to the need for federal legislation, Yarborough declared, "It's no longer time for philosophical discussion. It's time to pass a law. It will be a fight but we can win it."

Mrs. Peterson, who was a leader in the Johnson Administration's effort to win enactment of federal health and safety standards, spoke on the "pitfalls" that were encountered in last year's drive and can be expected to show up again this year.

She accused the NAM and employer groups of "blanketing the country" with misleading letters and statements in opposition to the legislation after their representatives had previously agreed to a "compromise" version of the original bill.

"If we are to see passage of an occupational health and safety bill this year, we must campaign equally as hard as our opponents will be campaigning," she emphasized.

O'Hara, a main sponsor of the health-safety legislation in this and the last Congress, spoke at a luncheon held in connection with the conference. Like Yarborough, he stressed that passage of the measure is "overdue" and requires a full labor effort.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) and Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) also pledged support for strong legislation.

Position Challenged

Dr. David Goldstein, medical director of the New York Times Medical Center, was the only speaker to advocate legislation without enforcement powers. His position was challenged by subsequent speakers and in remarks from the floor.

A panel of medical experts described the "silent enemy" of workers—a horrifying line-up of occupational diseases such as lung cancer that result from the largely uncontrolled use of toxic chemicals in industry.

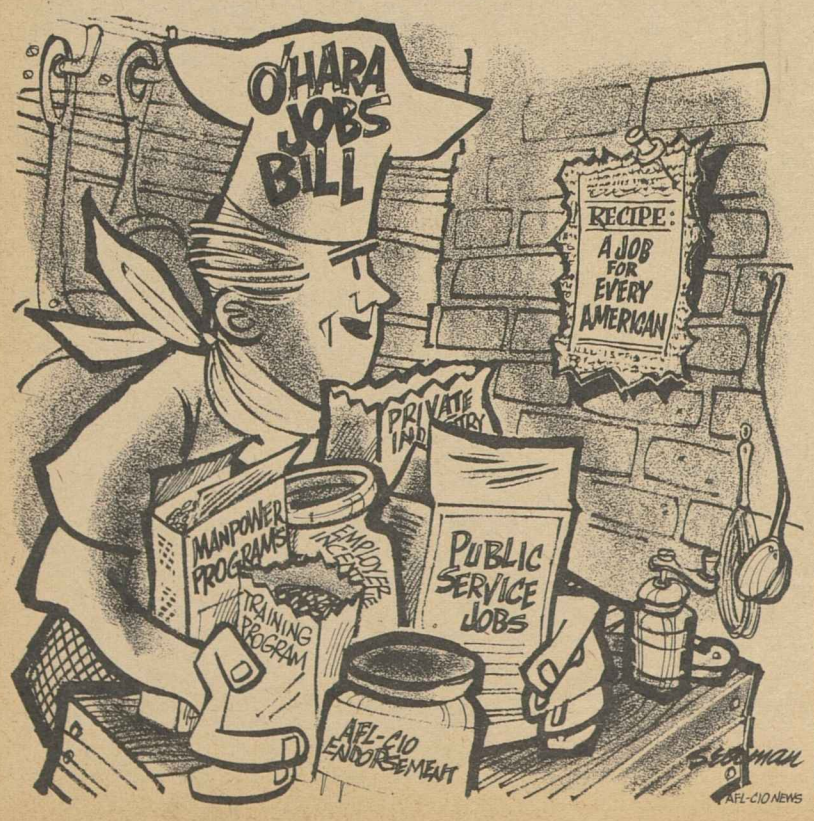
The speakers were Dr. Hawey Wells of Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, Pa., a leader in the fight for mine standards to reduce "black lung" disease; Edward Baier, Pennsylvania's occupational health director and an expert on industrial noise; and Dr. Irving Selikoff of Mt. Sinai Medical School, New York, an authority on asbestos hazards.

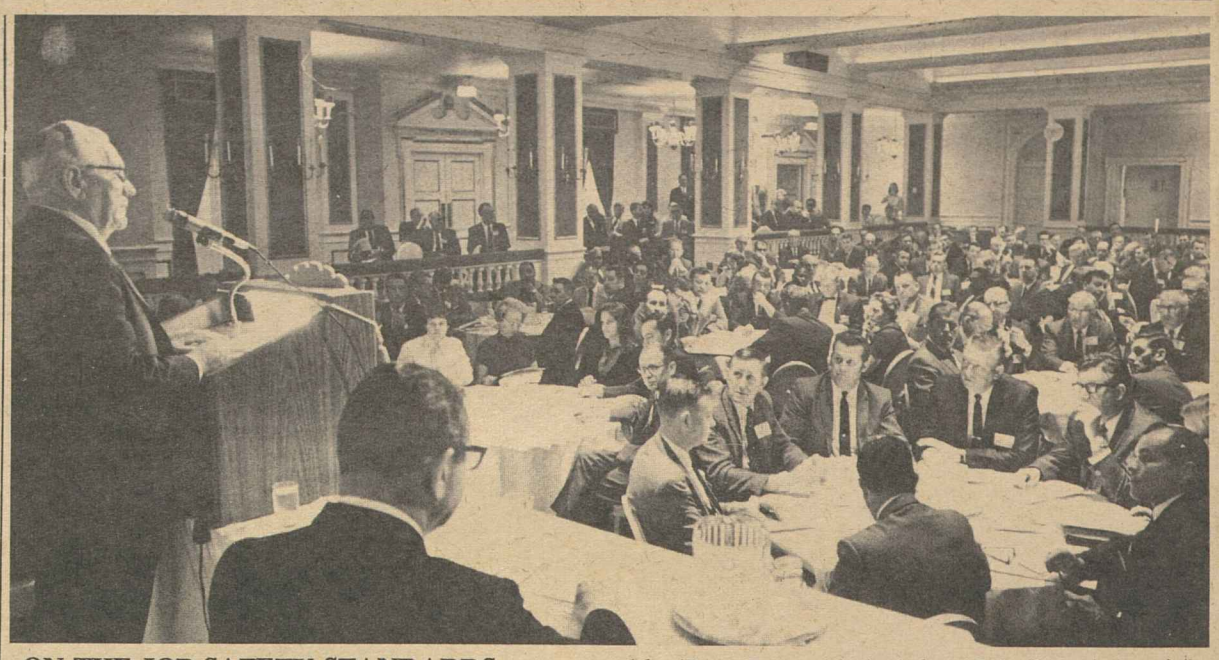
AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller summed up the legislative picture with regard to securing safety standards, and George Taylor, executive-secretary of the AFL-CIO Safety Committee, spoke on the role of the labor movement in the health-safety field.

Among other speakers were David Swankin, director of the Bureau of Labor Standards; C. C. Johnson, director of consumer protection and environmental health service, Health Education & Welfare Dept.; and Dr. Thomas S. Mancuso of the University of Pittsburgh.

Abel, IUD Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman, and Presidents Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers and Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers served as chairmen of various conference sessions.

'First, Assemble Ingredients . . .'





ON-THE JOB SAFETY STANDARDS were urged by Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. at a two-day conference on occupational safety and health in Washington, D.C. Conference speakers included leaders from labor, industry, medicine and government.

Pamphlet Details AFL-CIO Functions

The structure, the function and the objectives of the AFL-CIO are described in a newly published pamphlet, "This Is the AFL-CIO."

It is designed for distribution to community groups, to schools and students, to news media and other groups unions encounter in their activities.

While the title goes back to a pamphlet issued shortly after the AFL-CIO was formed, the contents of the federation's Publication No. 20 are completely new. Single copies are free; orders up to 100 copies are 10 cents each and for orders of more than 100 copies, the price is $7.50 per 100.

Orders should be sent to AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Nixon Sets Up Key Council to Fight Pollution

(Continued from Page 1)

The "technological genius" of the nation has created pollution problems, he said, and the same skills must be devoted to solving these problems. "Together we have damaged the environment and together we can improve it."

Nixon said the council must do more than provide answers to today's questions. "It must also pose the new questions which will face us tomorrow."

DuBridge told newsmen that immediate priority would be given to three urgent problems —harmful effects of prolonged use of DDT, air pollution and methods of solid waste disposal.

He said the cost of reducing pollution from waste disposal is one of the biggest obstacles to pollution control.

The council also plans to meet with automobile manufacturers on the need for further anti-pollution controls. Noting that the main source of pollution in Los Angeles and a number of other cities has been automobile exhaust, DuBridge asked, "Can we still tolerate the combustion engine or is some other kind of propulsion mechanism going to be available?"

Nixon also announced the establishment of a 15-member Citizens Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality, to be headed by Laurence S. Rockefeller. Rockefeller headed the 12-member Advisory Committee on Recreation & Natural Beauty, set up by Pres. Johnson, which will be moved intact into the new advisory groups. Three other appointments will be made later.

3 Rulings by High Court Back Rights of Negroes

The rights of Negroes to equality in education, recreational opportunities and voting have been upheld by the Supreme Court in deciding three civil rights cases.

In the first case, the court ruled unanimously that a school board could be required to move toward eliminating recognizable "Negro" schools by assigning its teachers according to racial ratios set by the federal judiciary.

The decision written by Justice Hugo L. Black, upheld an order written by U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr. of Montgomery, Ala., ordering city school officials to aim at a ratio of three whites to two blacks on each school's faculty—the same ratio as exists in the system's total teacher force.

Black praised Johnson for "patience and wisdom" over recent years in handling school desegregation legislation and said the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals erred in overturning his order when it was challenged by school officials.

The ruling also contained several sharp references to "Alabama's Governor"—former Gov. George Wallace—for a past policy of attempting to block the efforts of school boards to comply with federal court desegregation orders.

In the second case, the court held, 7-1, that a lake recreation area in Arkansas was covered by the public accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and must admit Negroes.

The suit was brought by several Negroes against Lake Nixon Club, near Little Rock, after it refused to admit them to membership, advertised widely at only 25 cents. Payment entitled a person to enter the area for a season.

Lower courts held that the club discriminated against Negroes—a fact that was admitted by its owner—but found that the discrimination wasn't illegal because the club was not in interstate commerce and therefore was not covered by the act.

The Supreme Court, however, ruled in a decision written by Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., that the club, accommodating 100,000 whites annually, serves food and customers from outside of Arkansas and clearly is in interstate commerce.

The club's membership device, Brennan said, "seems no more than a subterfuge designed to avoid coverage of the 1964 Act."

The third decision, also by 7-1, upheld a lower court decision that Gaston County, N.C., had used a literacy test to discriminate against Negroes in violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The basis of the decision, written by Justice John M. Harlan, was that the literacy test was not illegal in itself but became a "discriminatory device" under the law because it was used in combination with segregated schools that gave Negroes an inferior education.

Harlan said the ruling did not rest simply on the state's segregated school system that existed prior to the 1954 Supreme Court decision against school segregation. He said the Justice Dept. also had submitted extensive evidence of inferiority of Negro schools in the county.

69-L-9

Meyner, Cahill Capture Jersey Primary Races

Newark, N.J. — Former Gov. Robert B. Meyner handily won the Democratic nomination for governor in the New Jersey primary election, and U.S. Rep. William T. Cahill won the Republican nomination in a close race.

Gov. Richard J. Hughes, a Democrat, is barred from seeking reelection because New Jersey's constitution limits the incumbent to two consecutive terms.

Meyner, who served two terms as governor in the 1950s, overcame challenges in the Democratic primary from State Senators William F. Kelly and Ned J. Parsekian; U.S. Rep. Henry Helstoski; State Highway Authority Dir. D. Louis Tonti; and John Hennessey, a tavern owner.

Unsuccessful candidates in the GOP primary were U.S. Rep. Charles W. Sandman, Jr.; State Senators Frank X. McDermott and Harry L. Sears and State Public Utilities Commissioner William E. Ozzard.

Court Backs Coordinated Bargaining

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 14, 1969 | No. 24

Unions Hail 'Landmark' GE Decision

By John Oravec

New York—Organized labor's strategy for coordinated bargaining was reinforced as the 2nd District U.S. Court of Appeals held that an employer cannot refuse to negotiate because a union's bargaining team includes representatives of other unions.

The court ruled that General Electric Co. violated the National Labor Relations Act when it would not bargain with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers' negotiating committee which included members of nine other unions under contract with GE.

Only during pre-negotiation talks could an employer decline to discuss contract issues with a mixed bargaining group, the court said.

The decision was hailed by the IUE "as a landmark triumph for real and effective bargaining."

Pres. Paul Jennings of the IUE said it will "go a long way toward equalizing the imbalance of bargaining power that has resulted over the years from the technique of multi-plant corporations whipsawing one union against another during its negotiations."

The ruling has an especially timely bearing as 10 AFL-CIO affiliates are preparing for coordinated bargaining talks with GE and the Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Jennings added that the court's decision "has historical meaning for labor everywhere. . . . In view of the forthcoming negotiations with GE, it will permit every union having contracts with that company to cooperate and establish meaningful bargaining for common bargaining goals."

A spokesman for GE said the company's lawyers are studying the appeals court decision and that there would be no comment immediately.

In the spring of 1966, GE representatives walked out of a meeting with the IUE and representatives from several other unions. The company refused to bargain until forced to do so by a court order.

This refusal resulted in an unfair labor practice finding against GE by the National Labor Relations Board.

The appeals court decision upheld the NLRB finding that a mixed union negotiating committee was not improper without a showing of "substantial evidence of ulterior motive or bad faith," and that an employer committed

(Continued on Page 7)

Labor Calls for Roll-Back Of Soaring Interest Rates

50th ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE of the International Labor Organization at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, hears U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl nominate Jean Moeri for the presidency of the conference. Moeri, a Swiss union leader, became the first worker delegate ever elected to preside at an ILO conference.

Worldwide Program:

Meany Lauds Goals Of ILO Jobs Drive

Geneva—The launching of a World Employment Program by the International Labor Organization is in "the forward-looking spirit" of the 50-year-old agency, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared here.

He told the ILO's anniversary conference that the program—an international, cooperative effort to increase job opportunities in all parts of the world—has a goal "to which the American trade union movement has long been dedicated."

Meany spoke, as did labor leaders from other ILO-member nations, in comment on a report submitted by the ILO's director-general to the conference.

The address advanced ideas toward making the program a success and reaffirmed labor's strong support for the ILO. At the same time, it pointed to "shortcomings" in the United Nations' agency.

Meany emphasized that he does not share the view of some who would de-emphasize ILO's standard-setting activities through the adoption of conventions.

"To the contrary," he said, "I firmly believe that existing international labor standards will need to be modified and new ones adopted if workers all over the world are to be assured a fair share in economic and social progress."

The report's reference to the need for new protections for workers using tractors, in use of pesticides and in mining and milling radioactive ores "are just a few of the new areas where ILO standards can help to safeguard health and save lives," Meany pointed out.

"Indeed," he added, "the World Employment Program itself stems from the recently adopted ILO Convention and Recommendation on Employment Policy."

Meany praised the report's emphasis on the need for the program and on review procedures to devel-

(Continued on Page 2)

Jobless Rate Holds Steady At 3.5 Percent

The nation's jobless rate was unchanged in May and employment increased only moderately, reflecting a continuing slowdown in economic growth, the Labor Dept. reported.

The unemployment rate was 3.5 percent, the same as in April which followed two straight months in which the rate edged upward. Prior to that it had been declining.

Non-farm payroll employment increased by only 90,000 in May to 70.2 million seasonally adjusted. Monthly increases have averaged 100,000 since February, compared to a 325,000 average monthly gain for the six previous months.

The civilian labor force, at 79.6

(Continued on Page 2)

Latest Boost Blasted As Bank 'Greed'

By Duane Emme

The AFL-CIO appealed to the Administration and Congress to "take every possible action, without delay" to get a roll-back of the latest, "outrageous" increase in the prime interest rate.

The appeal was made after the nation's largest banks boosted the rate they charge on loans to their biggest and best customers by a full percentage point to 8.5 percent.

It was the fifth increase in a little over six months, the largest single hike ever imposed, and the action pushed the rate to its highest point in history.

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger denounced the increase by the banks as "an outrageous assault on the economic well-being of the American people."

The bankers' "greed and avarice," he said, amount to a "mad plunge for extra profits in the next few months, even if it means higher prices and unemployment for the rest of us."

He asked the Justice Dept. to investigate the banks' action for possible antitrust violations and he urged Congress immediately to examine the nation's monetary policies as a basis for monetary reform.

Goldfinger told the Michigan AFL-CIO convention in Grand Rapids that the price of money "now is the highest in 100 years and you have to go back to right after the Civil War to find anything like it."

Although the American economy is strong and flexible, he warned,

(Continued on Page 7)

Struck Hospital Told To Restore 12 to Jobs

Charleston, S. C.—The Medical College of South Carolina was directed to end its discriminatory practices against hospital employes or lose more than $12 million in federal grants for construction and research.

The state-owned hospital was advised by the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare "as a first step" to rehire with full backpay the 12 employes it fired last Mar. 17.

The discharge of the 12 triggered a strike of nurses' aides and other employes at the college hospital where many of South Carolina's doctors and nurses are trained, and at Charleston County Hospital, whose aides also walked out.

The strike is still continuing with the full support of the AFL-CIO and national civil rights and church groups.

The strikers are represented by Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Their major objectives are reinstatement of the fired workers and recognition of the union as their chosen bargaining representative.

The refusal of state officials to reinstate the fired workers, or even to engage in discussions with the

(Continued on Page 3)

FCC Doctrine Upheld On Broadcast Fairness

The Supreme Court has unanimously upheld the power of the Federal Communications Commission to require radio and television stations to air both sides of controversial issues and provide free time for reply by persons attacked on programs.

Its decision upholding the FCC "fairness doctrine" had been urged by the AFL-CIO, which asserted in a legal brief that the government has both the right and duty to insist that basic rules of fair play be followed.

Two broadcasting networks and an association of radio and television news directors had challenged the FCC regulations as an unconstitutional invasion of their freedom of speech. A federal appellate court in Chicago agreed with them.

The FCC appealed the decision to the Supreme Court and the AFL-CIO joined in the appeal, even though the federation was not a direct party to the case.

The AFL-CIO brief cited exam-

(Continued on Page 2)

PASSENGERS on this National Airlines jetliner had to use emergency chutes to escape after the plane caught fire recently at Kennedy Airport in New York. The Machinists cited it as the latest in a series of mishaps since management locked out more than 1,000 union mechanics five months ago. Fire fighters saved the plane after an engine caught fire as the plane was taxiing toward take-off.

Swiss Unionist Calls ILO Election 'Vindication' of Tripartite Structure

Geneva—Jean Moeri, first worker delegate to be president of the International Labor Organization's annual conference, said his election was "striking vindication of the tripartite principle" on which the ILO was built.

In his first formal address to the conference's 50th anniversary session here after his election by acclamation the secretary of the Confederation of Swiss Trade Unions termed this vindication a "comforting fact."

The departure from the tradition that gives the presidency to a government representative served to dispel any lingering fear that there might be of a diluting of the autonomy that assures both worker and employer delegates the same rights as the official government spokesmen, Moeri stressed.

The long-time chairman of the workers at the ILO conferences and the agency's governing body, was alluding to unsuccessful past attempts by the Soviet Union and its satellites to curb the independence of the free trade unionists and employers.

By the time Moeri spoke, nearly 1,300 delegates and their advisers from 114 of the ILO's 121 member states had checked in for the session that marks the foundation of the organization by the World War I peace treaty.

Moeri was nominated for the presidency by Rudolph Faupl, United States worker delegate, who is being assisted at the three-week session by an AFL-CIO team of advisers headed by Pres. George Meany.

The 66-year-old Swiss trade unionist singled out Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, for the "pioneering role" he played in the "creation of an international organization for defending the workers."

Gompers was chairman of the commission at the peace negotiations that drafted the constitution of the ILO, now a United Nations specialized agency.

At the close of his address, Moeri urged the delegates to reach "practical conclusions" on the issues before them that bore on the "social repercussions of underemployment, automation, major industrial concentration and technological developments in a world which is changing at increased speed."

The conference immediately got down to the specific items on its agenda by appointing the committees that will do the technical work.

Faupl, a member of both the conference's and the workers' steering groups, is also serving on the committee reviewing the ILO's structure and program. He is being aided on this committee by Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. Seidman is also working in the committee drafting new international standards on workers' health insurance.

Pres. Roy Siemiller of the Machinists and Lane Kirkland, executive assistant to Meany, are serving on the committee that is preparing special youth and training programs for the particular benefit of developing countries.

The AFL-CIO's views on the problems of minimum-wage fixing arrangements for protecting the workers in the newly industrializing states are being given by Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky in another technical committee. Working with him is Joseph M. Pomarlen of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

Pres. Peter Fosco of the Laborers is a member of the committee preparing new regulations for the ILO member states to assure that farm workers are protected by adequately trained and independent labor inspectors.

An upgrading of the standards previously established on holidays with pay is being studied by a committee on which Richard H. Nolan, executive vice-president of the Operating Engineers, is serving.

Edward J. Hickey, Jr., counsel for a number of AFL-CIO unions, is working with other legal experts who check at each conference on whether the ILO member states are abiding by their pledges to the workers.

JEAN MOERI

FCC Doctrine Upheld On Broadcast Fairness

(Continued from Page 1)

ples of unions being denied air time to present their views during organizing drives, strikes and legislative campaigns. Because the number of broadcast channels are limited, the AFL-CIO said, "the airwaves cannot, consistent with the Constitution, be made the exclusive domain of those in the business of broadcasting."

A companion case before the Supreme Court upheld the action of the FCC in ordering Station WGCB in Red Lion, Pa., to provide free time to author Fred J. Cook after he was savagely attacked on the right-wing Christian Crusade radio program of Rev. Billy James Hargis.

A different federal appellate court had upheld the FCC in this case, which was decided before the FCC codified its fairness doctrine into a set of regulations.

The 7-0 Supreme Court decision was written by Justice Byron R. White, who declared the fairness rules "enhance rather than abridge the freedoms of speech and press protected by the first amendment."

There is "no constitutional right" for anyone "to monopolize a radio frequency to the exclusion of his fellow citizens," White ruled.

"It is the right of the viewers and listeners, not the right of the broadcasters, which is paramount," he declared.

The two FCC rules challenged by the broadcasters:

- Require that if the "honesty, character or integrity" of a person or group is attacked on the air, the station must notify those attacked, supply a text or tape of the program, and offer free air time for reply.
- Require that a station broadcasting an editorial favoring one candidate provide reply time to other candidates.

Growth Slowdown Seen:

Jobless Rate Holds At 3.5% for May

(Continued from Page 1)

million, was unchanged from April, although it usually rises substantially at this time of the year.

Howard V. Stambler, an employment analyst with the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said developments indicate "a slowing down or slackening of economic growth."

A slowdown was first noted last month by Harold Goldstein, BLS deputy commissioner, in analyzing April job figures. He said its continuation might lead to increasing unemployment.

The number of unemployed persons was 2.3 million in May, down 250,000 over the month and about 4,000 over the year. Seasonally adjusted, the figure represented little change from April.

The unemployment rate for nonwhite workers was 6.5 percent in May, not significantly changed from April, and the rate for white workers was 3.1 percent, unchanged. Thus, the more than two-to-one jobless ratio of non-whites and whites continued.

Rates for adult men (2 percent), adult women (3.7 percent), teenagers (12.5 percent), and full-time workers (3.1 percent), also showed little change over the month after edging upward since February. All of the rates are at or near the levels of May 1968.

On the employment side, the slowest growth took place in the goods-producing sector, BLS said. Although jobs increased at a faster rate in the service sector, it added, there was some slowing down there, too.

Employment in contract construction showed a seasonally adjusted decline of 30,000 from April to under 3.4 million. The drop followed a decline of about 25,000 jobs in April and 60,000 in March.

Manufacturing employment at 20.1 million in May was up only 20,000, with the gain concentrated largely in the electrical equipment industry. Over two months, employment was actually down about 12,000.

May employment figures in other areas, seasonally adjusted, were:

Transportation and public utilities, 4.4 million, unchanged from April; wholesale and retail trade, 14.6 million, up 30,000; finance, insurance and real estate, 3.5 million, up 9,000; services, 10.9 million, up 26,000; and government, 12.6 million, up 44,000.

As for the civilian labor force, BLS noted that it has declined by 300,000 seasonally adjusted between February and May, after increasing by 1.6 million during the October-February period.

Stambler noted, however, that the labor force has a way of evening out and should increase by some 1.4 million during 1969.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that average hourly earnings of rank-and-file workers on non-farm payrolls rose 2 cents in May to $3.02, marking the first time the figure has exceeded the $3 mark. Average weekly earnings were up $1.05 over the month to $113.55.

The seasonally adjusted workweek in manufacturing, at 40.8 hours, remained at the same level it held in March and April. The figure is one-tenth of an hour above the 1968 average.

The average workweek for all rank-and-file workers on non-farm payrolls was down one-tenth of an hour to 37.7 hours in May.

Factory overtime edged up one-tenth of an hour in May to 3.7 hours seasonally adjusted.

Worldwide Jobs Effort Draws Meany's Support

(Continued from Page 1)

op "the most promising avenues of unemployment and underemployment."

But he was critical of the report's "bias" in several areas, including its pointing to the failure of "market economies" to coordinate housebuilding and employment without a mention of "notoriously" poor housing in Communist nations.

The conference is rightly concerned about ensuring that there will be no element of forced labor in youth employment programs, Meany said, but it should be equally concerned with existing forced labor in Communist nations.

American labor is convinced that the ILO will be weakened in helping workers, "if it permits sensitivity to political criticism by totalitarian elements to blunt its crusade for freedom and social justice," he stated.

Unions in the United States "take pride in the role American labor has played in the ILO since its very inception," Meany said in recalling "that no individual did more to bring about its inception than Samuel Gompers."

The first president of the American Federation of Labor, he noted, was unanimously elected chairman of the Commission on International Labor Legislation at the 1918 Paris Peace Conference which recommended the ILO's establishment.

The American labor movement strongly favored U.S. affiliation with the ILO "right from the start" even though the U.S. did not become a member of the organization until 1934, Meany pointed out.

Gompers had the foresight to recognize that if the ILO could benefit workers in industrial nations, "it would have an even more significant mission in 'bringing light into the lives of workers' in what we now call developing nations," Meany said.

"And," he added, "that is what the ILO has been doing for half a century. It has been 'bringing light into the lives of workers' all over the world."

Meany took the occasion to congratulate Jean Moeri, the Swiss worker delegate to the ILO, on being elected president of the conference.

Moeri's election, Meany said, underscores "two cardinal principles": That the ILO is a tripartite organization in which three partners—governments, employers and workers—are equal, and that "above all else" the organization is dedicated to the welfare of workers.

ILO must maintain its structure and its dedication if it is to continue to better the lives of workers, Meany concluded.

Hotel Union Signs 3 Initial Contracts

The Hotel & Restaurant Employes won recognition and signed first agreements at three new chain establishments—the Sheraton Universal Hotel on the Universal Motion Picture lot in Hollywood, Calif.; Schrafft's Motor Inn, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Schrafft's Pub and Restaurant, Buffalo, N.Y.

Sets 'Reform' Goals:

Chamber Pushes Bid To Gut Labor Laws

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has asked businessmen to use their "influence" with the Nixon Administration to "reform" the National Labor Relations Board so as "to protect the right of management to manage . . . without undue interference from union bosses."

The Chamber's top priority legislative goal for what it calls "labor law reform" is to strip the NLRB of all jurisdiction over unfair labor practices. It also wants to rewrite the basic federal labor law to eliminate all language "encouraging" collective bargaining.

Unfortunately—from the Chamber's viewpoint—the present Congress shows no signs of enacting union-busting legislation. So the Chamber is starting to beat the drums for the election of "reform-minded" congressmen and senators in the 1970 elections.

But the business federation isn't putting all its union-busting eggs in a single legislative basket.

It suggests in a new "NLRB Reform" pamphlet that "the least disruptive and most gradual approach" would be for the President to appoint people to the labor board who would bring about the changes that the Chamber of Commerce favors.

"The businessman has great influence" with Congress, the pamphlet notes. It then adds pointedly, "He sometimes may even have the confidence of key figures in the Administration, which today may afford the most immediate reform of the NLRB."

To further its twin goals of putting pressure on the Nixon Administration to pack the NLRB and trying to arouse public opinion for anti-labor legislation, the Chamber has stepped up its propaganda efforts.

As it did last year, it will take a traveling roadshow of anti-labor speakers to put on "labor law reform workshops" in cities throughout the nation.

The workshops, co-sponsored by state and local chambers of commerce, "are primarily intended to build grassroots business support" for the national organization's program, the Chamber's labor relations manager said.

The "NLRB Reform" pamphlet boasts that the Chamber's "massive promotional campaign" has "inspired" numerous articles in the press.

And for those who don't want to bother reading the three pages of solid type in the pamphlet, the Chamber has a cartoon booklet, entitled "What Is Pushing Up Prices and Holding Back Progress?"

It complains of NLRB decisions that have required companies to negotiate with unions before introducing "cost-reducing methods" and before closing "a factory that was losing money" and asserts that "freedom is limited" when the NLRB tells a company it can't warn its employes during an election campaign that "excessive union demands" can force a company to close down or lay off people.

"And on top of all this," a cartoon page emphasizes, "there is the burden of more and more strikes and slowdowns" causing "inconvenience and hardship" to businessmen.

And it is all "because the NLRB has been going too far."

The belief that collective bargaining contributes to industrial peace, the Chamber suggests, is one of those "naively utopian" concepts of the early 1930s. The experience, it concludes, has been "quite the contrary."

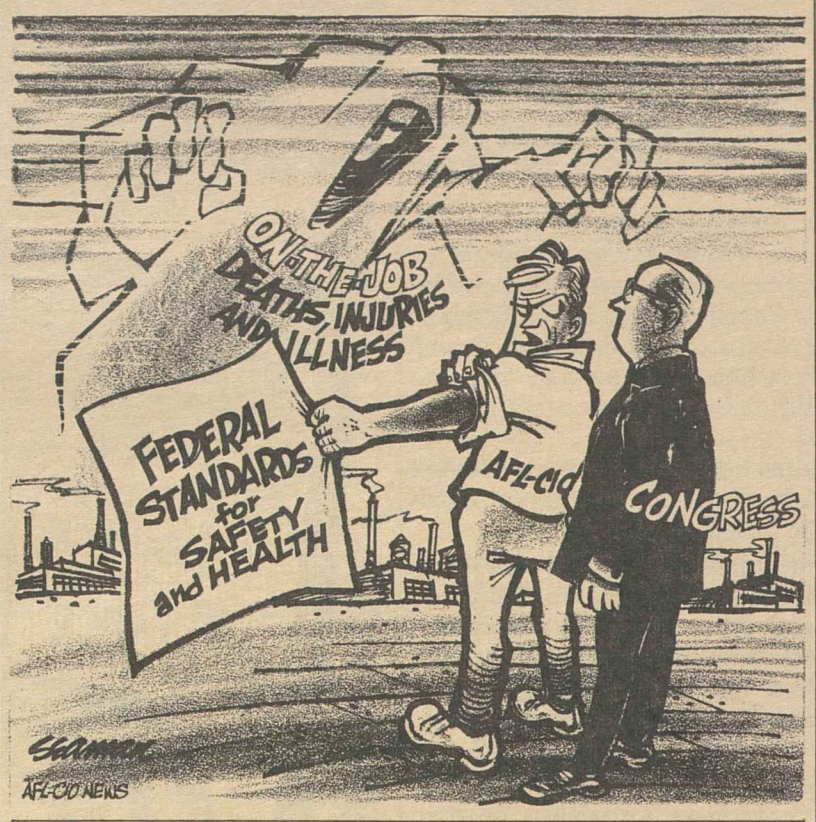
Nevertheless, the Chamber adds, "collective bargaining is a useful institution" even though Congress shouldn't "encourage" it.

Some of the Chamber's other announced goals for changing federal labor law include:

- A ban on union recognition by card check.
- Outlawing of informational picketing.
- Allowing employers to sue a union for damages.
- Removing all restriction on what an employer can tell his workers before a union representation election.
- Prohibiting unions from fining members who work during a strike.
- Limiting penalties that can be imposed by the NLRB.
- Compelling unions to take a secret ballot strike vote when requested by management.
- Returning "management rights" to employers.
- Changing rules for determining units to take into account management as well as union desires.

These and other changes, the Chamber said, are needed "to restore balance to labor-management relations."

'You With Me?'



Pentagon Purchases Crimp Grape Boycott

The grim battle of the California table grape workers for a union and decent living standards is being undercut by the Dept. of Defense (DOD) on a wholesale basis.

As the nationwide boycott of table grapes grows in effectiveness, DOD has stepped up its purchases of the fruit, reports Press Associates, Inc., the labor news service.

The revelation brought sharp criticism from Cesar Chavez, director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

"This is a blatant case of government sources subsidizing scab grapes," he said. "It calls for legal action and we intend to take it."

The spiraling of grape purchases was admitted by DOD in a fact sheet, titled "Use of Table Grapes," issued Mar. 28, 1969. It had an extremely limited distribution.

The fact sheet shows that DOD is purchasing California table grapes at a level almost triple the previous year. Statistically, DOD bought 6.9 million pounds of grapes in fiscal 1968 and more than 8 million pounds the first half of fiscal 1969.

Equally interesting, the growers have been selling their grapes to DOD in the last year at less than half the price of the previous year. In 1968, DOD paid $1,320,000 for 6.9 million pounds while in the first half of 1969 it paid only $1,260,000 for the 8 million pounds.

The largest part of the DOD grape purchase went to Viet Nam. The figure rose from 468,000 pounds in fiscal 1966-1967 to 555,000 pounds in fiscal 1967-1968 to 4.1 million pounds estimated by DOD for this fiscal year ending July 1.

In a parallel development, the fruit and vegetable division of the Foreign Agricultural Service has confirmed that civilian table grape shipments from the U.S. to South Viet Nam have risen almost seven times since 1966.

This could not have occurred without both DOD and Agriculture Dept. encouragement.

Officials of the Foreign Agricultural Service told Press Associates that shipment of table grapes from the U.S. to South Viet Nam was 122 tons in 1965-66; 299 tons 1966-67; 667 tons in 1967-68 and 1,641 tons the first ten months of fiscal 1969.

DOD's Defense

In an extremely defensive statement, DOD says of its own purchase policy:

"The Dept. of Defense does not purchase grapes merely because they have been made more available and less expensive due to the effect of the boycott.

"Grape purchases are made by the defense supply agency in response to requests from military services. These requisitions are based on planned menus which reflect numerous factors, among them troop receptability, nutritional requirements, variety and items of availability, perishability and cost."

Columnist Frank Mankiewicz had this interpretation:

"Congressional critics of the Pentagon should be pleased to know that at United States bases around the world our weapons systems may not be delivered on time, the new helicopters may never be operational and complaints persist about the M16 rifle, but the vaunted United States delivery capability works in one respect—there is no shortage (indeed near glut) of table grapes."

The DOD insists that in making its large grape purchases it is in conformity with its policy "to refrain from taking a position on the merits of any labor dispute."

Union observers point out, however, that DOD does become involved in a labor dispute when it so greatly increases its purchases of boycotted grapes.

Labor Protests Aid to Border Runaway Firms

The AFL-CIO has charged that federal funds are being used to encourage "runaway companies" along the Mexican border and the "erosion of U.S. jobs and wages."

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller strongly protested a $60,000 grant from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development to help establish a bi-national planning commission for El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, Mexico.

He asked Rep. William A. Barrett (D-Pa.), chairman of the housing subcommittee of the House Banking Committee, to investigate the award which "is the second such grant" made by HUD along the Mexican border.

Exploiting Mexicans

The planning commissions are ostensibly set up to deal with common problems of water, sewer, housing and other facilities. But, Biemiller stressed, "the end result is that the U.S. government is helping to subsidize a growing abandonment of U.S. plants and workers and, in turn, to exploit Mexican workers for the sole benefit of U.S. corporate profits."

Biemiller noted that in Juarez, RCA is building a $7 million plant "which will employ 3,000 Mexican workers who will assemble electronic components for sale in the American market." He charged that "the sole purpose of the plant being in Juarez is to take advantage of its sanctuary from American standards." Other major firms are doing likewise.

"Despite the growing threat posed by this mass loss of jobs," Biemiller said, "HUD sees fit to financially assist areas whose problems are aggravated because workers are recruited throughout Mexico and brought to these border communities to work in plants at jobs that were recently held by Americans."

Biemiller asked the subcommittee to urge HUD to halt any further border community grants and suggested that the Housing Act be amended "to make clear the intent of Congress was not to encourage the loss of U.S. jobs or to undercut American standards in wages and working conditions."

Backpay Tops $35,000 for VA Employe

A member of the Service Employes who was fired after he had a heated argument with his immediate boss at a Veterans Administration Hospital was ordered reinstated with full backpay and benefits estimated at $35,000.

The victory for Frank A. Palumbo of SEIU Local 227 in Buffalo culminated a four-year fight by the union. The final decision was handed down by the U.S. Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals & Review.

Palumbo had been discharged in January 1965 after he was charged with making "certain disrespectful remarks" to his supervisor.

The appeals board found that Palumbo was in a work situation "inappropriate to his condition" and that the relationship between him and his supervisor was "unacceptably poor." It further noted that "these things constituted substantial provocation."

The backpay awarded to Palumbo amounted to nearly $29,000 and accumulated sick leave and annual leave brought the total to more than $35,000, Local 227 Pres. James E. Lindsay reported.

HEW Directs Charleston Hospital To End Bias, Reinstate 12 Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

union, has been a major barrier to settlement of the dispute. No change in the state's attitude had been made clear after a week of "study" of the HEW findings and recommendations.

HEW's Office for Civil Rights interviewed the 12 discharged employes, along with hospital administrators and supervisors during an investigation of complaints that the Medical College was in violation of Executive Order 11246, which bans government contracts to employers engaging in racial discrimination in employment.

The investigation "established one basic fact," wrote Hugh A. Brimm, chief of HEW's contract compliance branch, in a letter to Dr. William McCord, college president. "The Medical College of South Carolina, together with its hospital facilities, is in noncompliance with the requirements" of the federal order, Brimm said.

"In order to continue as a government contractor, it will be necessary that the college develop an affirmative action program in equal employment opportunity. . . .

"This plan must insure that all employes, regardless of their race, will have equal opportunity for employment open to them," Brimm wrote McCord. "This would include qualifiable, as well as qualified persons."

The letter listed other requirements for compliance: opportunities for training and job progression must be open to all qualifiable persons; the college hospital must develop, recruit, or promote minority group persons into job categories where they are not now represented; the hospital must seek to insure compliance of all contractors and subcontractors now engaged in its building program.

"As a first step in the demonstration of an affirmative program," the letter continued, "it is our recommendation that the 12 employes who were fired Mar. 17 be reinstated without penalty, and with their pay retroactive to that date."

In May the AFL-CIO gave its full support to the hospital workers by establishing a strike fund, voting a $25,000 contribution, and urging all affiliated unions to contribute generously.

In Miami Beach, delegates to the 59th convention of the Longshoremen's South Atlantic and Gulf Coast district heard reports from AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher and RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and approved a cooperative program of strike support.

ILA and RWDSU officers will meet in Charleston the week of June 16 to implement support for both the 600 hospital strikers and 600 dock workers involved in a dispute with the Charleston Port Authority.

Alms for the OEO

FIVE YEARS AGO when the war on poverty was initiated, the Administration and Congress committed themselves "to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity."

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 was enacted and the Office of Economic Opportunity was created to give leadership to the war on poverty. Many new and creative programs were developed including Head Start, Legal Services, Comprehensive Health Services, Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Upward Bound, among others. About 1,000 Community Action agencies were put into operation to coordinate and plan the anti-poverty effort at the community level.

Organized labor recognized that the fight against poverty was but another phase of its own long history of struggle to raise the standards of work and life of the working people of America.

Realistically we have had to recognize the limited character of the OEO's anti-poverty efforts. Poverty will not be eliminated unless the full spectrum of relevant government and private resources are committed to this effort. In the final analysis it is jobs, housing, education, health services, freedom from hunger, and freedom from discriminatory practices which will bring an end to poverty.

The OEO should be looked upon as a long-term investment from which dividends cannot be realized overnight. Certainly a program that has controlled something less than 8 percent of all federal anti-poverty funds expended during its life cannot, by itself, be expected to bring an end to poverty.

Many poor people have benefited from these programs. Many others could have received the benefits of these programs had the OEO been more adequately funded. Much has been learned in the past five years—both from the successes as well as the failures.

WE ARE CONVINCED that the anti-poverty effort has had a positive impact on the poor and that it deserves to be continued.

Unfortunately, in the past, OEO programs have been consistently underfunded. Even the most successful OEO programs have been able to reach only a small portion of their target populations. Many experts in the anti-poverty field initially urged that the funding for the anti-poverty programs should rise to $6 billion by fiscal year 1969 and $8 billion in fiscal 1970. As you know, the actual appropriation made by Congress for fiscal 1969 was slightly less than $2 billion, and the budget request for fiscal 1970 submitted by Pres. Nixon is for slightly over $2 billion. This amount must be substantially increased.

From its inception, OEO has had to live with a year-to-year authorization for funding. This has prevented OEO itself and particularly the community action agencies from doing effective planning and program development.

A two-year extension will improve the management of the program by allowing longer-range planning and making possible more orderly and efficient allocation of funds. But in looking realistically at the problem we must remember that the war on poverty will not be won in two years or even three years. If our national commitment to end poverty is real, we must be prepared to carry on the struggle until the job is done.

—From AFL-CIO testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower & Poverty.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, June 14, 1969 No. 24

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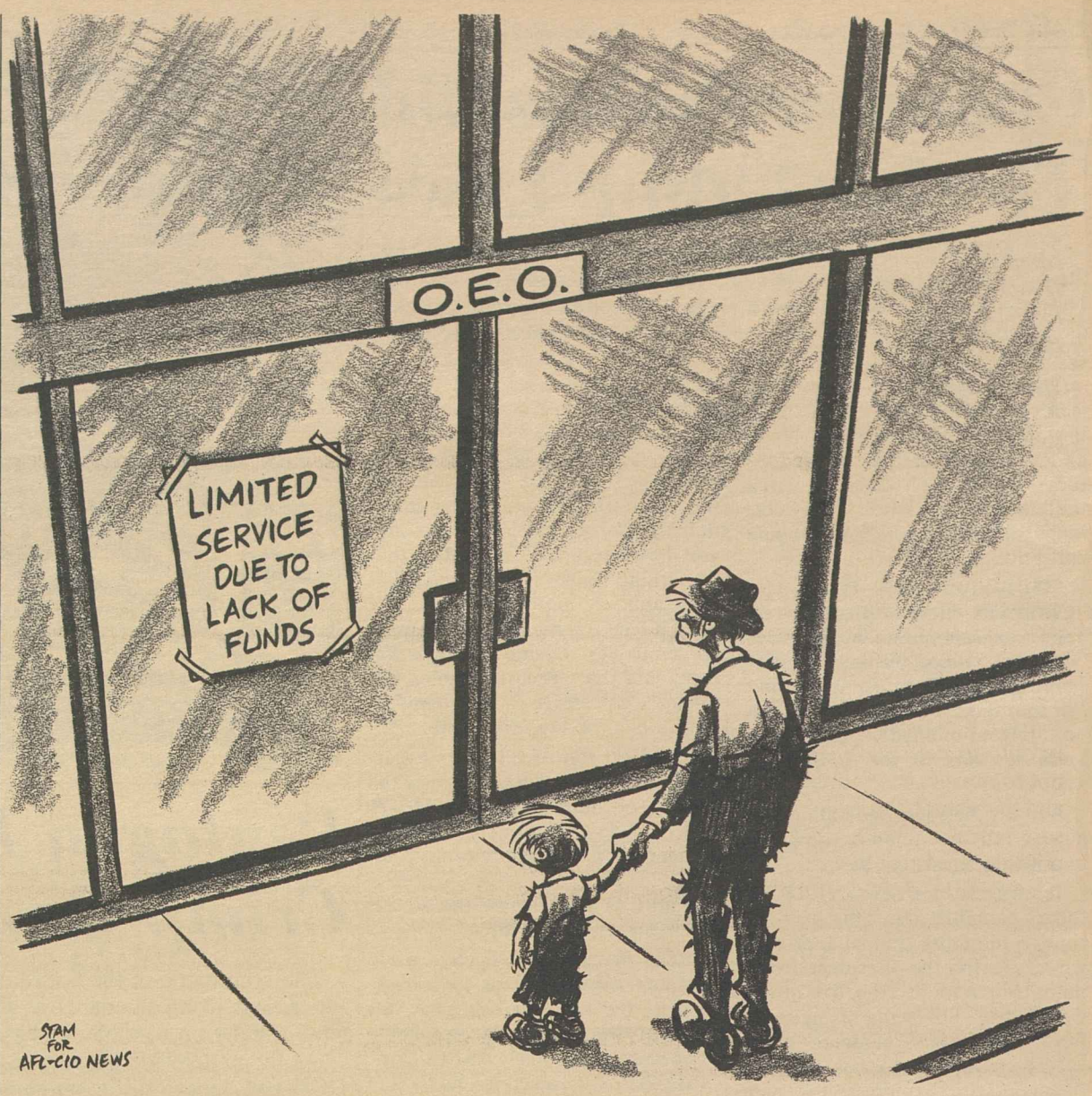


A Word Edgewise:

Bradley's Vote-Getting Ability Shown in Los Angeles Runoff

By John P. Roche

THOSE OF US who were rooting for Thomas Bradley to knock off Sam Yorty in the Los Angeles mayoralty election were deeply disappointed by the outcome. Although Yorty is nominally a Democrat, a number of people with long political memories will never forgive him for sticking the knife into John F. Kennedy in 1960, a dangerous defection in that fearfully close election.

And while Robert F. Kennedy was not my candidate for President, it is fair to say that Yorty was against him for all the wrong reasons. In late 1967 and early 1968, when efforts were underway in California to form a coalition of pro-Administration delegates to run in the primary, Yorty engaged in one act of sabotage after another. If he could not sit at the head of the table, there would be no meal.

His egocentric behavior led one eminent Democrat of my acquaintance to observe that "Sam's idea of morality is to sell his grandmother, but deliver somebody else's." Yet despite the fact that by liberal Democratic standards Yorty is a blight upon the California democracy, he has been reelected. That's the way it goes in a free country—you win some and lose some, depending on the views of the sovereign voters from whose decision there is no legitimate appeal.

Now we have had time to let the election results sink in. What makes it interesting—once one gets over his dismay at the outcome—is not that Yorty won, but that Tom Bradley did so spectacularly well. Less than 20 percent of the Los Angeles population is Negro and by comparison with whites the level of political participation in black areas is low. Thus I would estimate that a good half of Bradley's supporters were not Negroes.

Admittedly Yorty has been collecting enemies quite diligently over the last four years, but before rushing out to deplore "white racism" commentators might recall what happened in 1965. Yorty was not even pushed into a runoff. On the first round he got an absolute majority over seven candidates including Congressman James Roosevelt.

In other words, before the explosion of the cities (the Watts riot took place in August 1965) and the national polarization caused by anti-war and campus violence, the people of Los Angeles did not even give Franklin D. Roosevelt's son, who had a long record as a Democratic congressman from the city, the tribute of a runoff election. It might be added that Roosevelt represented a strongly Negro district in the House of Representatives and received vigorous support from Negro organizations.

TODAY, four years later, a Negro with no national reputation or presidential chromosomes not only forced Yorty into a runoff but wound up with 47 percent of the vote. Any guesses about voting behavior are risky at this stage because there have been no statistical studies, but I suspect that rather than suffering from backlash, Bradley was the beneficiary of "frontlash."

As in Massachusetts, where Sen. Edward Brooke beat the eminently decent Endicott Peabody in a state 97 percent white, a significant number of citizens of Los Angeles obviously went to the polls to vote against "white racism."

This is not to deny that a lot of people undoubtedly cast their ballots to forestall a Negro mayor. But the hard fact must be faced: Los Angeles is now a conservative city and California a conservative state. I am not happy about this, but there it is and the same people who rushed out to beat Bradley would have rushed out to beat me or any other liberal, white or black. They are indiscriminately anti-liberal.

To paraphrase St. Augustine, in this world you have to take your breaks where you find them. To get 47 percent in Los Angeles, after the conservative ice age has set in, is no mean accomplishment. Bradley, a fine natural leader, should not waste any time on self-pity but start after his next office. In a Democratic party full of corpses that no one had the decency to bury, his is a hopeful new face. I suggest he start on the trail of California's forgotten senator—George Kelly?

Study in Force and Violence:

Success of Protest Depends On Extensive Popular Support

The following is excerpted from the general conclusions of a report "Violence in America; Historical and Comparative Perspectives" made to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE are likely to be successful techniques of social control and persuasion when they have widespread popular support. If they do not, their advocacy and use are ultimately self-destructive, whether they are used as techniques of social control or of opposition.

Governmental uses of force are likely to be successful in quelling specific outbreaks of collective violence, except when the balance of force favors its opponents. But historical and comparative evidence also suggests that governmental violence often succeeds only in the short run.

Even if popularly supported, public force is likely only to contain specific outbreaks of violence, not to prevent its recurrence. If groups have severe and persisting discontents, they are likely to resort repeatedly to collective violence whether or not they are successful.

Labor violence persisted in the United States despite repeated military intervention so long as labor grievances were unremedied.

The long-range effectiveness of governmental force in maintaining civil peace depends upon three conditions:

1. Public belief that governmental use of force is legitimate.

2. Consistent use of that force.

3. Remedial action for the discontents that give rise to collective violence.

Illegitimate and inconsistent use of public force can so alienate a people that terrorist and revolutionary movements arise to challenge and overthrow the regime. This occurred in Cuba, 1956-1958.

Collective violence seldom succeeds as an instrument for accomplishing group objectives. It can succeed when one group so overpowers its opponents that they have no choice but to die or desist. But modern governments are much more likely to succeed in such contests than their opponents.

In the contemporary United States, attempts at revolution from the left are likely to invite massive repression from the right. The occurrence of violence in the context of protest activities is highly likely to alienate groups that are not fundamentally in sympathy with the protestors.

The chronicles of American labor conflict suggest that violence, when it occurred, was almost always ineffective for the workers involved. The more violent the conflict, the more disastrous the consequences for the workers.

Peaceful protest is likely to have positive effects if demonstrative protest is regarded as a legitimate way of expressing grievances, and if the grievances themselves are regarded as justified.

If public opinion is negative, demonstrative protest is likely to exacerbate popular hostility whatever its legality.

Labor strikes met this response during much of American history. Violent antiwar protest has similarly been unpopular during most of America's wars and at present, even though the Viet Nam war itself commands less popular support than any previous American international war.

Governments can respond to protest and outbreaks of collective violence in two general ways:

1. Systems of forceful social control can be strengthened.

2. Efforts can be made to alleviate the conditions leading to discontent.

CIVIL PEACE is most likely to be established through a judicious combination of social control and concessions by government, and institutional development among the aggrieved classes of society. Such a combination led to the resolution of widespread and violent working-class protest in 19th-century England.

Violent labor strife in the United States declined after the establishment of mediation procedures and recognition of labor organizations.

Some discontents are more easily remedied than others. Worker discontent in the United States could be met by single employers or industries. But if discontent gives rise to demands that impinge on privileges of wide sections of the community, those demands are apt to be met with greater opposition.

If discontented groups regard their social environment as completely overpowering and threatening, they are likely to withdraw defensively and to establish barriers that preserve their cultural identity by minimizing their relations with the larger society.

Such defensive withdrawals have been attempted in the United States, for instance, by the Mormons, the Amish, and the Black Muslims. But in Western historical experience, collective violence has usually declined when discontented groups developed effective means for satisfying their members' discontents and for participating in the economic and political affairs of the larger society.

As probably the most ethnically and culturally pluralistic nation in the world, the United States has functioned less as a nation of individuals than of groups.

The myth of the melting pot has obscured the great degree to which Americans have historically identified with their national citizenship through their myriad subnational affiliations. This has meant inevitable group competition, friction and conflict.

Nevertheless, our historical and comparative analysis confirms the wisdom of Benjamin Franklin, who sagely observed upon signing the Declaration of Independence, that "We must all hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Union Specialist Warns:

Impending Job Corps Cutbacks Will Bleed Anti-Poverty Effort

THE JOB CORPS SLASH proposed by the Administration will "cut to the heart" of a badly-needed and effective part of the war on poverty, a labor specialist in job training warned.

"The final record on the merits of the Job Corps isn't in yet," said Reese Hammond, research and education director for the Operating Engineers, but "sharp-shooting" and criticism of its shortcomings have grown "out of perspective." He appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs program broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on Mutual Radio.

The Operating Engineers sponsor Job Corps camps in Tennessee and Montana, and other centers are operated by the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the Carpenters and the Painters, all AFL-CIO affiliates.

Hammond said it takes "total human renewal" to fill the assignment Congress gave the Job Corps: "To prepare for the responsibilities of citizenship and to increase the employability of young men and young women, by providing them, in rural or urban resident centers, with education, vocational training, useful work experience—including work directed toward the conservation of natural resources."

The conservation centers have met that order "head-on—in a positive fashion," he asserted, adding that the union-sponsored camps and centers are proud of their job-placement records.

He explained that Operating Engineers graduates are dispatched to areas where work is available. They can either go to work at whatever skills they have "and make journeyman's wages," he said, or those who have passed their high school equavalency tests can apply for apprenticeship programs geared to making them "fully-rounded journeymen . . . the only guarantee that a youngster will have that he will be able, year after year, to make a good living."

Noting that the Administration's camp-closings will eliminate 8,500 Corpsmen slots for youngsters who most need the "total human renewal" the camps offer, Hammond said it is just not valid to assume that "there aren't 8,500 youngsters who need this kind of total rehabilitation."

By Press Associates, Inc.

CONGRESS, after long debate and study in recent years, finally has adopted a number of "truth" bills . . . truth-in-lending, truth-in-packaging, truth in a number of other areas.

But there is one "truth" that it has neglected seriously, that is "truth" in the official reporting of its own debates.

Under congressional regulations, congressmen are permitted to "correct" the stenographic record of what they said on either the House or Senate floor before their remarks are embodied in cold type to stand as an historical record for all eternity. This permits them to correct errors that might be embarrassing—errors in grammar, names, spelling, minor inaccuracies.

Yet, more than once, congressmen have deliberately corrected their remarks on the floor to give them the advantage of second thoughts. A recent example of this type of Record correction is that of a speech made by Rep. Mendel L. Rivers (D-S.C.), who rules the House Armed Services Committee with the proverbial iron hand.

Rivers blew his top when Rep. George Mahon (D-Tex.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, declared bluntly that the military wouldn't need such large appropriations if it could manage to make fewer wasteful mistakes.

"You are playing into the hands of the enemies of the military," and the "enemies of the military will love you for saying it," Rivers was heard by practically everybody to say. But you wouldn't know it by reading the Congressional Record the next day. Instead, Rivers had deleted his McCarthy-like charges.

"There was no point in our two committees fighting each other," Rivers explained with considerable hindsight. "That doesn't help anybody."

Yet, how are historians to tell the true story of our time if one of their major sources of information—the libel-proof Congressional Record—is used to pervert the facts?

The "editing" of history is no light matter for the college professor of the future who is trying to piece together a coherent and accurate account of what has happened in the past. It is doubly evil for people and organizations who have suffered over the years as a result of the falsification of history which affects them.

ORGANIZED LABOR has good cause to know this.

Only recently more than 350 trade unionists met in Chicago in Haymarket Square to "set the record straight" on the famous Haymarket "riot" that took place some 80 years ago. What had been a perfectly peaceful protest meeting against the slaying of four strikers at the nearby McCormick Harvester plant was turned into a holocaust when a bomb exploded, killing seven policemen and injuring 60 spectators.

To this day no one knows for certain who threw the bomb, yet eight union men were arrested and eventually four of them were hanged.

Most historians agree that the four were never proved guilty of the crime, but that they and their unions were the victims of public reaction against radicals.

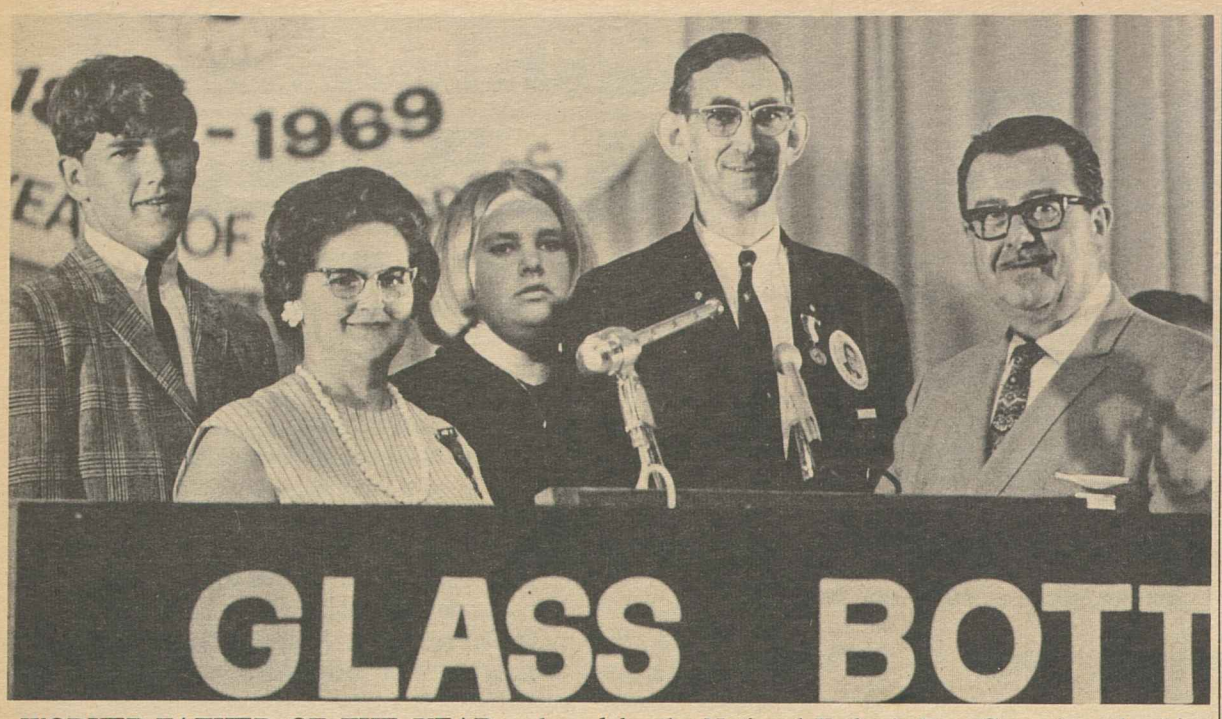
American labor history is filled with similar examples of how the truth can be perverted and used against men and women who seek simple justice.

The great railroad strikes of the 1870s are prime examples of how the struggle of workers to earn decent livings for themselves and their families were painted as violent uprisings against society by a reactionary press.

The Homestead Lockout in the steel industry was marked by the publication of deliberate lies about the high wages that were being paid at the very time that the strikers were struggling along on the lowest kind of wage level. Even today, the farm corporations of the West publish extravagant claims of the high wages that agricultural workers can earn, claims that few newspapers stop to investigate.

The "corrections" in the Congressional Record made by senators and representatives may seem remote from the deliberate falsification of fact that is prevalent in some labor-management disputes. But it is a first and unworthy step at the highest possible governmental level toward fooling the future historian.

JOB CORPS SLASHES proposed by the Administration will "cut to the heart" of this badly-needed part of the war on poverty, Reese Hammond, center, research and education director of the Operating Engineers, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Roy McGhee, left, of United Press International and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine.



WORKER-FATHER OF THE YEAR, selected by the National Father's Day Committee for his leadership in civic, union and church activities, appropriately received his award at the Glass Bottle Blowers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. Lawrence R. Gale, shown here with his family and GBBA Pres. Lee W. Minton, right, is president of Local 178 at Zanesville, O., where he is an inspector at the Brockway Glass Corp. plant. He is a leader in the Keep America Beautiful campaign, a member of the Zanesville Human Relations Commission and a delegate to the Central Labor Council.

High Court Outlaws Garnishments Unless Worker First Gets Hearing

The Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional state laws permitting creditors to garnishee a worker's wages without first giving him a court hearing.

In a 7-to-1 decision, the high court struck down the Wisconsin wage garnishment law. About 40 states have some sort of prejudgment garnishment statutes and 17 of these states plus the District of Columbia have laws similar to Wisconsin's.

The ruling found that the garnishment law violates the "due process" clause of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Justice William O. Douglas noted in writing the court's majority opinion that under Wisconsin law, all that it takes to require an employer to hold back about half of a worker's earnings is the issuance of a summons at the request of a creditor's lawyer.

The worker might get money later if the creditor's claim did not stand up in court, Douglas observed, but in the meantime, he could be deprived of his earnings "without any opportunity to be heard and to tender any defense he may have, whether it be fraud or otherwise."

Douglas went on to criticize the ancient rights of creditors that "would pass muster under a feudal 'regime' but that today have the capacity to drive a wage-earning family to the wall."

The case in question involved Mrs. Christine Sniadach, a $65-a-week assembly line worker at Miller Harris Instrument Co. in Milwaukee.

Family Finance Corp. of Bay View, Wis., claimed she owed $420 on a promissory note. It obtained a garnishment order in Wisconsin courts and served it on her and her employer.

The employer then withheld $31.59 from her weekly wages, half of her net earnings.

She appealed but lost her case in Wisconsin County Court, Milwaukee Circuit Court and the Wisconsin Supreme Court.

Her case was brought before the Supreme Court by lawyers of the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund. They initiated a broad constitutional attack on the garnishment procedure, declaring that it permitted finance companies to put pressure on poor people to pay dubious debts by freezing up to half of a worker's pay without first proving that a valid debt really existed.

The AFL-CIO also has been campaigning for the abolition of wage garnishment and other harsh collection methods. At its 1967 convention, the federation noted in a resolution that hundreds of thousands of workers lose their jobs because of garnishment which also causes many cases of personal bankruptcy.

Observing that only three of the nation's states have anti-garnishment laws, the convention urged enactment of a federal law to protect workers' wages from "this vicious and too-long sanctioned evil."

Among the states with garnishment statutes similar to Wisconsin's are Alaska, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

In striking down the Wisconsin law, the court held in the majority opinion by Douglas that "where the taking of one's property is so obvious, it needs no extended argument to conclude that absent notice and a prior hearing . . . this prejudgment garnishment procedure violates the fundamental principles of due process."

The decision reinforces the recently enacted federal truth-in-lending law which makes it illegal for an employer to dismiss a worker because his wages are attached. Some employers have avoided the bookkeeping involved in making periodic garnishment deductions by having it known that any worker who had his wages attached and who did not discharge the debt would lose his job.

Justice Hugo L. Black dissented from the majority opinion, asserting that the decision is "a plain, judicial usurpation of state legislative power to decide what the state's laws shall be."

New Jersey AFL-CIO Steps Up COPE Action

Atlantic City—A program of expanded COPE activity in preparation for the gubernatorial and legislative elections this fall was outlined to the eighth annual convention of the New Jersey AFL-CIO here.

Sec.-Treas. Charles H. Marciante reported that work is already under way on voter registration and voter information, with particular emphasis on telephone campaigning on behalf of candidates judged friendly to labor.

Pres. Vincent J. Murphy recommended to the 2,000 delegates that they defer any consideration of endorsing either candidate for governor—Democrat Robert B. Meyner or Republican William T. Cahill—until a special one-day COPE convention is held in September. A resolution to that effect was adopted unanimously.

Murphy, who has headed the AFL and AFL-CIO in New Jersey since 1933, announced to the convention that he will step down as head of the 500,000-member federation when his present term expires next June.

He said that although he is recovering from a recent illness "time has taken its toll and we must look to younger leadership."

In a report to the convention, Murphy warned union members against supporting "backlash" movements in the wake of campus disorders and urban disturbances. Support for either the new left or far right will only weaken labor, he said.

Murphy called for "even-handed enforcement of laws—laws of decency as well as public laws" and an immediate and full effort "to correct the abuses and inequities suffered by minority groups."

The convention approved his recommendation for a study of the state federation's constitution, with special emphasis on expanding the executive board membership.

Speakers included Gov. Richard J. Hughes, U.S. Senators Clifford P. Case (R) and Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D); Joseph Rourke, deputy director of national COPE; Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and local central bodies; Ruth Colombo, Eastern director of COPE Women's Activities; and Ted Silvey of the AFL-CIO Speakers Bureau.

The convention banquet honored two New Jersey natives—AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who is retiring, and Thomas E. Boyle, who was recently elected president of the Chemical Workers.

Minton Re-elected:

Glass Bottle Union Drafts Expansion

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A blueprint for a major organizing drive was approved at the concluding session of the Glass Bottle Blowers 64th convention here.

The union, which has seen the shaping of glass transformed from a hand craft to a mass production industry, is expanding in the fast-growing fields of fiberglass and plastics.

To spur that expansion, the convention voted to establish for the first time a separate organizing department, headed by a full-time director and separate from the servicing activities of the international union staff.

Delegates wound up the quadrennial convention by re-electing Pres. Lee W. Minton and the entire slate of officers to new four-year terms.

Minton, who has been president of the GBBA since 1946, defeated Joseph Kuhnline of Alton, Ill., by a nearly 2-1 margin.

Other officers re-elected, most without contests, were Sec. Newton W. Black, Treas. Dale D. Cutter, Vice Presidents J. Belton Warren, Harry Tulley and James L. Crandall, and 11 executive board members.

The more than 900 delegates considered a number of proposed constitutional amendments, and rejected most of them.

Change Adopted

One change adopted eased a previous requirement that candidates for local union office must have attended 75 percent of union meetings for at least two years prior to the election. The courts have voided that provision as too restrictive and the convention voted to reduce the meeting attendance requirement to 50 percent, with a provision for excused absences for various causes. Delegates also voted to set the term of local union officers at three years; the pattern previously has been two-year terms.

The convention voted down changes opposed by the union administration which would have required referendum election of international union officers and election of area directors by region.

A committee recommendation to equalize the dues of men and women failed to carry after delegates sought unsuccessfully in several days of debate to reach a consensus. The GBBA currently has three dues levels.

The highest rate is paid by the skilled operators, whose locals receive greater convention representation. A lower rate is paid by production and maintenance members and women workers pay at the lowest rate. The committee proposal had been to raise the women's rate 50 cents to bring it up to the P&M men's rate. Supporters argued that the considerable overlapping of jobs in recent years resulted in a number of women members earning as much or more than men.

Salaries Increased

Delegates approved $2,500 salary increases for the union's secretary and vice presidents and a $1,500 raise for the treasurer. Minton had asked that there be no increase in the president's salary.

Delegates and convention speakers, including Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Howard A. Chester, executive director of the seven-union Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee, expressed concern over loss of jobs from imports—including products manufactured abroad by American firms seeking low-wage labor.

Greetings to the convention included messages from both Pres. Nixon and former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey.

Nixon urged cooperation of labor, management and government, declaring: "Let us turn back the inflation that robs us of just compensation for our labor. Let us protect all men and women from hazards at the place of work. Let us bring hope to the young and dignity to the old."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Lane Kirkland, who will become the federation's secretary-treasurer on July 1, praised the accomplishments of the GBBA and the personal contribution of Minton as a vice president of the AFL-CIO, in messages to the convention.

Minton's approach to problems, Meany said, has been "deliberate, thoughtful and determined" and his proposals "imaginative, solid and achievable."

Cheap Imports Termed Major Threat to Jobs

Chicago—"We're not against free trade; we are against Americans losing their jobs because of cheap foreign-made goods imported into this country," Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) told 400 delegates to the 87th convention of the Flint Glass Workers.

Dent praised the union for its fight against cheap imports, noting that the glass industry was the first hit and still the most vulnerable in the "competition" against low-wage standards in other countries.

Pres. George M. Parker, Sec.-Treas. Rufus K. Ritchie, other top officers and incumbent international representatives were re-elected to new two-year terms. Two new international representatives were elected to fill vacancies.

In the closing days of the two-week convention, delegates were preparing to debate and vote on a union policy on the import question. The convention also focused on craft problems and setting of contract goals for the next two years.

Dent said the American public has begun to awaken to the dangers of cheap-made foreign imports. "Anything you can name—boots, shoes, clothing, food, steel and machinery—is brought into this country. . . . We no longer have the exclusive knowledge and ability to produce goods; any finger—white, black, Asian or European—can push a button and turn out products."

The Pennsylvania congressman called on the nation's leaders to count job balances, not dollar balances, when making trade agreements. He said the economics of foreign trade should be taken away from the Tariff Commission and given to the Labor Dept. When imports threaten American jobs, the flow of the goods into the country should be limited.

Dent also called for efforts to raise employment standards around the world so that workers are given the means to consume the goods produced in their own countries.

Nixon Proposal Called 'Token':

Senior Citizens Press Case For Social Security Boosts

Adequate increases in social security benefits and other measures to lift the elderly from poverty were called for by the eighth annual convention of the 2.5 million-member National Council of Senior Citizens in Washington.

The nearly 2,000 delegates—wearing three-inch "Senior Power" buttons—returned to their homes from the two-day meeting vowing to wage a national fight on behalf of their programs.

The convention, the largest in NCSC's history, elected Nelson H. Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, to his first full term as council president.

Cruikshank has been the acting president, having been named to the post by the council's top officers earlier this year to succeed John W. Edelman, who retired for reasons of health.

Sec.-Treas. Andrew W. L. Brown of Detroit was re-elected as were Vice Presidents Walter Newburgher, New York; Emerson O. Midyett, San Francisco; and David Miller, Detroit.

Matthew DeMore of Washington, D.C., soon to retire as secretary-treasurer of the Machinists, was elected vice president to succeed Mrs. Bessie Gottlieb of Chicago, who has retired from the post.

Main speakers at the convention included former Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Wilbur J. Cohen, Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), John B. Martin, head of the U.S. Administration on Aging, and HEW Under Sec. John G. Veneman.

Existing social security benefits in the current period of spiraling prices and taxes "are wholly inadequate to meet the needs of our senior Americans," a convention resolution declared.

It voiced "unqualified opposition" to Pres. Nixon's proposed "token improvements in benefits" and urged benefit increases to guarantee individuals at least $150 a month and couples $250 a month.

As a first step toward this goal, the resolution asked for an increase in the minimum monthly benefit from the present $55 to $100, 50 percent increases in other monthly benefits over a two-year period and strengthened widow's benefits.

Other resolutions called for:

- Enactment of a bill to require that the price per unit be placed on consumer commodities, an effective code of credit regulation in each state, federal action to eliminate malnutrition and a wide range of steps to strengthen consumer protection.
- "Immediate passage of a major public service and training program for persons of all ages to increase job opportunities for every person who wants and needs work."
- A comprehensive National Health Insurance system to replace "present fragmented, costly, inefficient and inadequate health care arrangements" and assure all Americans of their "equal right" to high quality health services.
- Correction of "inequities and deficiencies" in Medicare and Medicaid, pending enactment of an NHI program, to include extended coverage and the inclusion of prescription drugs under Medicare.
- Election of the President and Vice President by direct popular vote, adequate funds for low and middle income housing, more nursing homes, free food stamps to families with incomes of less than $100 a month and elimination of "tax loopholes" that favor the wealthy.

Cohen, now dean of the University of Michigan's School of Education, spoke following receipt of the council's highest honor—the Aime J. Forand Award—for lifetime work on behalf of social security and his fight for Medicare.

The former HEW head emphasized the need for further improvements in social security, extension of Medicare to the disabled and strengthening of the federal-state Medicaid program for the poor.

Williams, the keynote speaker, received the council's Senior Citizens Award of merit for service in Congress on behalf of the poor, infirm and the elderly.

"But the greatest honor of all is being able to share in the work you do," Williams said.

The council's programs, he said, demonstrate a concern that goes beyond the elderly to persons of all ages. "There's no generation gap when it comes to issues that interest your organization," he noted.

Veneman said the Administration's first concern is inflation which hits hardest those living on fixed incomes.

Martin, declaring that "there is nothing more potent than Senior Power," urged the delegates to protest legally, petition and speak until "eight million low income elderly persons are brought into the mainstream of life."

Other council award recipients were: New Jersey State Sen. Richard J. Coffee for services to the elderly at the state level; Sidney Margolius for his newspaper columns and books on consumer services; Lucille M. Kinne for developing seniors' programs in Amherst, N.Y.; Samuel I. Klingman for outstanding service to the elderly in New York; and Mrs. Gottlieb for "tireless efforts" on behalf of the council.

SPECIAL AWARD for distinguished service to the National Council of Senior Citizens was presented to NCSC Pres.-emeritus John W. Edelman by the council's newly-elected president, Nelson H. Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Social Security. Presentation was made during the council's eighth annual convention in Washington.

Prompt Action Urged To Roll Back Interest

(Continued from Page 1)

it "cannot continue to prosper under the blows of sharply rising interest rates of the past year" piled on a 16-year trend of increases.

The "monopolistic price-fixing action" by the big banks in upping prime interest rates means that the big corporation borrowers will simply pass along their cost of borrowing, Goldfinger pointed out.

The result, he said, will be an increase in the price of "everything we buy"—from food to TV sets, automobiles and houses. "The bankers cut the buying power of your pay," he added.

Further, he said that the rise in the prime rate—putting it up 31 percent above a year ago—will discourage businesses, particularly small ones, from expanding because it will make it harder for them to get money.

This failure to expand, he explained, means lost jobs and less work. And, he noted, "It's workers' jobs that are at stake, not the bankers'."

Goldfinger emphasized that high interest rates have already priced most American families out of the home-buying market and caused rents to "shoot up through the roof." The banks' action can only "make this situation worse," he said.

Goldfinger saw the banks themselves as the only beneficiaries. Their profits, which have been soaring, "will move up even faster," he said.

Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of the House Banking Committee also called on the Justice Dept. to investigate possible "antitrust conspiracy" among the banks.

He urged the Federal Reserve Board to halt its discount loans to the interest-raising banks and said the Treasury Dept. should remove the banks' income tax deposits. Banks pay no interest on these funds but loan them out at interest.

Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N.J.) ranking GOP member of the committee, said the increase was "completely unjustified." Representatives James M. Hanley (D-N.Y.) and Richard T. Hanna (D-Calif.), Democratic committee members, agreed.

A Wall Street Journal article quoted a number of businessmen to show how they will "pass on their higher borrowing costs in the form of price increases."

A New York retail executive said "this is just one more reason to raise prices." A California auto dealer admitted "we just pass along the higher cost of money to the consumer." An official of a consumer-finance company said his firm will up charges on its loans wherever possible.

A survey by the Dow-Jones News Service showed a number of business executives considering retrenchment in their expenditures for expansion as a result of the prime rate boost.

Crackdown on Job Bias Vowed by Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept. has promised to crack down on government contractors who practice racial discrimination in jobs.

In outlining the department's policy for guaranteeing equal employment opportunity, Assistant Sec. of Labor Arthur Fletcher said the compliance program must be "streamlined" and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance expanded.

Fletcher told contract officers from 26 federal departments and agencies that the rules and regulations of Executive Order 11246 will be enforced as an effective tool "to assure dignity in the job situation."

The executive order is one signed by former Pres. Johnson which permitted cancellation of government contracts for any employer who practices racial discrimination in hiring.

Fletcher noted that a three-month critical study of the federal contract compliance program showed that regulations on equal employment opportunities are not being adequately enforced.

He listed two plans of action for improving the enforcement of the executive order. The first includes:

- An order from Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz to agency heads defining their responsibilities in enforcement and citing cases where the agency failed to meet its responsibilities.
- The establishment of a high-level interagency committee to review the entire federal procurement procedure and to recommend more effective ways to implement the regulation.

The other plan, involving the "streamlining," includes:

- Reducing the number of agencies having administrative responsibilities for the order from 26 to 13 in the next 30 to 45 days.
- Expanding and reorganizing OFCC to increase its effectiveness.

Fletcher also stressed that the major thrust the OFCC must undertake is to give more specific guidance and direction in establishing government priorities and setting more specific standards of compliance.

Stereotypers Vote New Merger Step

The Stereotypers and the Printing Pressmen moved closer to merger of the two graphic arts unions.

In a referendum, the Stereotypers voted 6,364 to 2,039 for a constitutional convention to draft a new constitution and bylaws for a merged organization. The new constitution will then be submitted to the Stereotypers membership for final approval.

At the last Pressmen's convention the union's executive board was authorized to enter into merger talks with any other printing trades union.

The next step is expected this fall when each union will name nine to 12 representatives to draw up a proposal for a joint constitution. The Pressmen have 130,000 members and the Stereotypers have 14,000.

Appeals Court Upholds Coordinated Bargaining

(Continued from Page 1)

an unfair labor practice if it refused to bargain with such a group.

The IUE was represented throughout the litigation by its general counsel, Irving Abramson, who personally argued the case before the appeals court.

In writing the 25-page ruling, Judge Wilfred Feinbert said:

"We do not think that the company has demonstrated the type of clear and present danger to the bargaining process that is required to overcome the burden on one who objects to the representatives selected by the other party."

"We hold that the IUE did have the right to include members of other unions on its negotiating committee and the company was not lawfully entitled to refuse to bargain with that committee so long as it sought to bargain solely on behalf of those employes represented by IUE."

The coordinated bargaining strategy of IUE and the other unions was initiated in 1965 after they had become frustrated in negotiations with GE. The unions said it was the only way in which the company's "divide and conquer" tactics could be overcome.

The Committee on Collective Bargaining was formed by the IUE and the other unions in 1966. The contracts negotiated locally and nationally that year by the various unions expire this fall.

Taking precise note that its ruling would have direct impact on the impending negotiations, the appeals court declared in its decision that "three years later, with national bargaining on a new contract about to begin, the basic issue is before us again."

Continued cooperation between IUE and the nine other unions has brought about the formation of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee.

The CBC has drawn up a set of goals for the 1969 negotiations which are now being presented to GE and Westinghouse local union representatives at a series of "grass roots" meetings around the country.

AFL-CIO affiliates in the CBC, besides the IUE, are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Plumbers, Steelworkers, Technical Engineers, Flint Glass Workers and Carpenters.

University Honors Shoe Union Leader

Boston—John E. Mara, president and secretary-treasurer of the Boot & Shoe Workers, received an honorary doctor of humane letters degree at Boston University's centennial commencement exercises.

Mara, who has been president of the BSWU since 1960, was graduated from Boston University in 1943.

Labor Issues Warning:

Money, Land Costs Pose Housing Crisis

In the strongest possible language, the AFL-CIO warned Congress that the nation is facing a desperate housing crisis because soaring money and land costs have priced most Americans out of the housing market.

"As a nation we are not only falling short of the goals set forth in the 1968 Housing Act, but we are actually losing ground," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

Biemiller called for new programs of direct government financing of essential housing. And he urged that rehabilitation of run-down housing be undertaken through large-scale operations involving thousands of units instead of costly small projects.

He told a House Banking subcommittee that the labor movement wants "as much quality housing as possible, built at the lowest possible price, to serve the most people." The subcommittee is currently reviewing the functioning of the 1968 housing law which set a target of a steadily increasing volume of home and apartment construction and rehabilitation.

Instead of rising, the rate of home construction is plunging, Biemiller said. In the past year, "the cost of money has moved from being a serious problem to that of a national disaster." For many Americans, the 36 percent jump in interest rates just since last December "represents the slamming of the bank door in their face, the end of their last hope for funds for adequate shelter."

The AFL-CIO warned of the danger of rising interest rates in its testimony last year, Biemiller noted, and "painfully" labor's warnings have been proved valid.

He urged that "if housing is to be the victim of our monetary policies, it must be given special consideration and shelter."

Instead of competing for housing money at the bank, home financing should have "access to the nation's credit," Biemiller said.

He suggested a $3 billion direct loan program to help government and non-profit groups finance low and moderate income housing.

New Fund Source

Some $5 billion in National Service Life Insurance Funds could be made available for veterans' mortgages at a below-market 6 percent rate that would still provide a higher return to the fund than it now realizes.

In addition, Biemiller urged, the Federal Reserve Board could be directed to purchase up to $5 billion in government-guaranteed mortgages, thus freeing substantial additional funds for housing loans.

He suggested new programs for land aquisition to curb the "strong upward price pressures" and greater emphasis on public transportation to open up low-cost land for government-assisted housing.

Public housing still "does the best overall job of answering the needs of low income families" and should be expanded, Biemiller said.

Above all, he stressed, housing needs can be met only by volume production. He assured the subcommittee that "the AFL-CIO and the building trades unions have readily accepted and adapted" to materials changes and methods "aimed at faster, more economical building."

Biemiller asked: "When do we really get started on meeting the unpostponable housing needs of America?"

MORE THAN 3,000 Delegates from Postal Clerks locals throughout the nation were on hand for the opening of a legislative conference in Washington. Banners in the hall express two of the union's key demands. One reads, "UFPC Wants Union Recognition by Law." The other, referring to the scheduled 4.1 percent pay raise for postal workers, declares "4.1 Percent Ain't Anywhere Near Enough." The conference is the latest of a series of legislative rallies sponsored by AFL-CIO unions representing federal and postal employes.

Strategic Role for OEO Urged in Poverty War

The AFL-CIO asked Congress to make a long-term commitment to the war on poverty and retain the Office of Economic Opportunity as the "command post."

At the same time, Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in Senate testimony, no one should be deluded that a single, underfinanced agency is going to wipe out poverty in America.

"In the final analysis it is jobs, housing, education, health services, freedom from hunger and freedom from discriminatory practices which will bring an end to poverty," Biemiller said.

But the OEO, he stressed, has mounted programs over the past five years which have had a meaningful impact. It has involved the poor themselves in community action programs and it stands "as a visible symbol to the poor, and to the country at large, of the national commitment to end poverty."

Because its programs have been "consistently underfunded," Biemiller said, even the most successful have been able to reach only a small portion of those they were intended to help.

"The OEO must be retained, strengthened and extended," Biemiller said, and its appropriations "substantially increased."

He welcomed the Nixon Administration's support for a two-year extension of OEO, rather than the single year that the President had earlier advocated. He urged that the agency be given an important role in the President's Urban Affairs Council "in order to function effectively in the broad national anti-poverty effort."

He reiterated labor's opposition to the closing of 59 Job Corps centers, declaring "We felt then and we feel now that this was an ill-advised move."

As for the shift of OEO programs to other agencies, Biemiller told the subcommittee:

"We in the AFL-CIO are not so much concerned with where the program is housed as we are with how the integrity of the program is retained. We feel that in each case the OEO and the Administration should take every precaution to insure that the program concept, focus and guidelines are retained."

He suggested that programs be delegated, rather than transferred outright as an initial step. And he endorsed a proposal by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), the subcommittee chairman, that delegation of programs be handled in the same manner as reorganization plans—subject to rejection by either house of Congress within 60 days.

Biemiller also praised Nelson's proposal for advance funding of the OEO programs, noting that community action agencies particularly have been hampered by the uncertainty of funds.

John L. Lewis Dies—A Giant Of U.S. Labor

John L. Lewis, a giant of the American trade union movement in the eyes of friends and foes alike, died June 11 at the age of 89. Six years earlier, he had retired as president of the Mine Workers, the union he led for 40 years.

"Death has removed a strong pillar from the house of labor," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

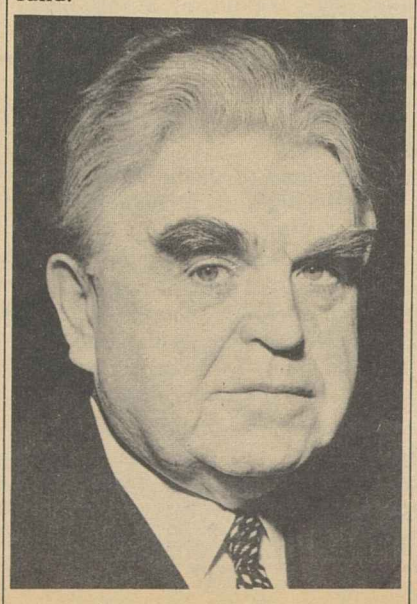
Lewis "offered his strength to those who were weak," Meany said, and "inspired those who followed him to victory in the struggle for social justice. His entire life was a crusade for the rights of all workers."

During the 1930s and 1940s—as president of the CIO, in and out of the AFL, inspiring and financing the birth of new industrial unions which would grow to overshadow their parent—Lewis became one of the nation's most prominent public figures.

With his bushy eyebrows and flowing hair, he was a cartoonist's delight. The self-educated coal miner from Lucas, Ia., who went to work at 12, sent reporters scurrying to Shakespeare and the Bible to check the quotations that studded his oratory.

He broke dramatically with Pres. Roosevelt—and kept his pledge to resign as president of the CIO if workers refused to follow him to the camp of Republican Presidential Candidate Wendell Willkie. He led his Mine Workers back into the AFL — and out again. And the mine owners who once damned him ended up by hailing him as the salvation of the industry when he accepted mechanization in return for high wages and a pioneering health and welfare program for workers.

At the end, he was president emeritus of the Mine Workers and trustee of its health and welfare fund.



JOHN L. LEWIS

White House Pressure Builds to Keep Surtax

Top officials of the Nixon Administration sought to build up sagging support for extension of the 10 percent tax surcharge by issuing dire warnings of what might happen if Congress lets the tax expire June 30.

Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy warned of "runaway inflation" followed by "a serious recession."

The Administration might have to consider wage-price controls, he said. Credit could be squeezed even tighter and government spending might have to be deeply slashed.

And Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin suggested that monetary policy "would be called upon to carry a larger share of the burden" of fighting inflation—a warning in effect of still higher interest rates.

The White House downplayed the wage-price control hint, issuing a statement that Pres. Nixon had no intention of asking Congress for such controls. Nevertheless the President and his top aides continued to hammer away in public and private for passage of the surtax bill.

A majority of the House Ways & Means Committee appeared ready to clear legislation extending the surtax and repealing the 7 percent investment tax credit—but without the major tax reforms which the AFL-CIO and a growing number of congressmen have insisted should be linked to any tax bill.

But a bill is unlikely to be brought to the House floor unless Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) can count a clear majority for the measure. Mills, a supporter of the surtax, has been ill and committee members were reluctant to move ahead in his absence.

Setting the stage for another budget battle, the Senate Appropriations Committee set a tight ceiling on the amount the government can spend during the coming fiscal year—with exemptions only for "uncontrollable" items such as interest on the national debt and Viet Nam military spending.

Committee sources described it as requiring "an iron-clad reduction of $1.9 billion" in Pres. Nixon's budget.

The House earlier had imposed a more flexible ceiling equal to the President's budget, subject to being raised or lowered if Congress increased or reduced the appropriations sought by the President.

Under the House plan, Congress would be determining how much the federal government would spend. Under the Senate plan, similar to the restrictions Congress imposed last year, the Administration couldn't spend more than the ceiling, even if Congress appropriated a larger amount.

The Senate rushed through a 74-3 confirmation of Warren E. Burger as Chief Justice, to succeed Earl Warren at the conclusion of the Supreme Court's current term this month. Opponents protested the haste in which the Judiciary Committee acted on the nomination.

6-14-69

Shell Boycott Still On Despite Company Ploy

Denver—Shell Oil Co. is attempting to confuse its credit card customers that its dispute with the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers has been settled, the union reports.

Meanwhile, the consumer boycott against Shell continues unabated, said OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron.

"Management is sending a clever form letter to each person who returns his gasoline credit card to the company," Grospiron noted, and this is confusing a few people into thinking that the dispute is resolved.

"It is not settled, and we continue to urge our friends to mail Shell credit cards to the company at P.O. Box 80, Tulsa, Okla., and refrain from buying Shell Products," he stressed.

Shell has developed trouble on other labor fronts in its worldwide operations, the union adds. The violent strike in Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, is against a Shell refinery. Another Shell refinery in Vancouver, B. C., is being struck.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, June 21, 1969 | No. 25

Labor Scores Surtax Bill, Asks 'Meaningful' Reform

In Orders to Bargain:

NLRB Upheld On Cardcheck Rulings

By Eugene A. Kelly

The Supreme Court unanimously upheld the right of the National Labor Relations Board to order an employer to bargain on the basis of a cardcheck where he has unlawfully destroyed the union's majority.

The ruling struck down findings by the U.S. Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., in three key cases, and affirmed an opinion of the U.S. appeals court at Boston in a fourth case. The Richmond decision, reversed by the high court, was that the NLRB has no power to order an employer to bargain except on the basis of a representation election among his workers.

The AFL-CIO, in a brief filed last March, had urged the Supreme Court to enforce the NLRB's orders to bargain. The four cases each involved an employer who refused to recognize a union which had obtained membership applications from a majority of employes. In each case, the company demanded a formal election, then smashed the union's majority by threats of shutdowns and firings and by promises of future favors.

When an employer engages in unfair practices during a union organizing campaign, the federation pointed out, "the union and its employe supporters have the right to expect an adequate remedy. The NLRB bargaining order meets this just expectation."

The order "is the only presently available remedy" to stem the "rising tide" of unlawful employer opposition to union organizing, the brief declared.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher said the decision upholding the NLRB "also vindi-

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Ships Sail After Interim Agreement

New York — The Masters, Mates & Pilots reached tentative agreement on contract terms after a two-day strike against freighter and passenger-ship operators, then sought to win the same terms from tanker operators.

The union, which represents about 7,000 captains and deck officers on more than 500 ocean-going vessels in Atlantic and Gulf Coast service, withdrew pickets from docks and offices of the two groups of vessel operators but continued its strike against the tanker fleet.

The settlement is an "interim" one, subject to further negotiations, the union reported. It has the right to cancel the accord on 24-hour notice, it said.

Tentative terms include an extra 60 days of vacation, or the cash equivalent, for ship captains; improved vacations for other deck officers; a 6 percent across-the-board wage increase at yearly in-

(Continued on Page 3)

BACKSTAGE AT THE BARRYMORE Theater in New York City, stars of the Broadway play "The Front Page" Robert Ryan and Peggy Cass sign pledge cards in support of the Farm Workers grape boycott. Joining in the pledge signing are Actors' Equity officials Angus Duncan, left, executive secretary, and Pres. Frederick O'Neal. Mark Silverman of UFWOC is at right.

Growers' Front Breaks:

Mediation Service Enters Grape Talks

Los Angeles—The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service has agreed to help the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and a group of Coachella Valley growers negotiate a settlement in the long grape strike and boycott.

J. Curtis Counts, director of the service, announced in Washington that the government would intervene as "a public service" to mediate the dispute at the request of both the growers and the AFL-CIO union headed by Cesar Chavez.

The first mediation session was set for June 20 at the Federal Building here with Edwin M. Scott and Joseph Vierra representing the government.

The announcement followed a major break in the solid front California table grape growers have thrown up against UFWOC in its three and one-half year effort to win union recognition and bargaining rights.

A group of 10 prominent growers, admitting for the first time that the strike and nationwide grape boycott is hurting them, offered to negotiate a contract and at the same time said they would seek the aid of federal mediators in talks aimed toward settlement of the dispute.

The union welcomed the growers' move and joined in the request for government mediation help.

The 10 growers produce about a third of the table grapes grown in the Coachella Valley and Arvin areas of California and about 15 percent of all table grapes produced in the state.

Lionel Steinberg, whose David Freeman Co. is one of the biggest grape producers in the valley, bluntly acknowledged: "We are

(Continued on Page 11)

Spurs Drive To Defeat Extension

By David L. Perlman

Labor called for defeat of the surtax extension bill and urged quick passage of "meaningful tax reform."

"To continue the surtax for another year without any provision for tax reform is an injustice that cannot be tolerated," the AFL-CIO said.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller called on the federation's state and local labor councils to mount an emergency campaign of telegrams and letters urging the House to reject the legislation drawn up by the Ways & Means Committee.

Defeat of the bill in the House would put pressure on the Ways & Means Committee to come up with a loophole-closing tax justice package. But prospects for real tax reform would be "severely diminished" by passage of the committee bill, Biemiller stressed.

The committee bill, supported by the Administration and by both the Republican and Democratic leadership in the House, would extend the present 10 percent surtax for the remainder of this year. It would mean that individuals would pay more taxes this year than last year, since the 10 percent rate applied for only nine months of 1968. The committee also adopted the President's proposal to drop the rate to 5 percent for the first six months of 1970.

In an "attempt to snare votes," Biemiller reported, the House committee bill exempts persons with below-poverty incomes from taxation. It also would repeal the 7 percent investment tax credit, a move

(Continued on Page 12)

Inner-City Health Units Urged under Hill-Burton

The big need for health facilities today is in the inner cities, the AFL-CIO emphasized in testimony urging the Senate to update the 23-year-old Hill-Burton hospital construction program.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the program has enabled 3,700 communities to build hospitals and nursing homes to care for 400,000 patients.

It was "a tremendous achievement," he told the subcommittee on health of the Senate Labor Committee, and met the "health care gap for the people of our agricultural and rural areas."

But in crowded, poverty areas of cities, Biemiller told the subcommittee, too often there are no hospital facilities or else hospitals and clinics that are "overcrowded and outmoded." For the poor who are sick, "it means hours spent in going to and from the hospital in addition to the long delays in crowded clinic waiting rooms."

To redirect Hill-Burton to these needs, Biemiller urged the Senate to pass legislation based on a bill introduced by Sen. Ralph W, Yarborough (D-Tex.). It is clearly superior, he indicated, to a House-passed bill which merely extends the present Hill-Burton program with few changes.

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'Instant Housing' Pact Signed by Carpenters

By John Oravec

The first national contract guaranteeing all union-built manufactured housing—from the assembly line to the construction site—was nailed down by the Carpenters.

The contract was announced jointly in Washington by the Carpenters and Stirling Homex Corp. of Avon, N.Y., a major producer of "instant housing" units. It covers building construction operations already under way in several locations and a number of others expected later.

A key section of the contract also establishes a tripartite arrangement with the Carpenters, Stirling and the National Urban League to set up training centers to prepare unskilled and jobless workers in the production techniques of manufactured housing.

Journeymen will be furnished by the union for the erection and completion of the Stirling "instant housing" projects anywhere in the nation.

Stirling also agreed not to subcontract any of its work to a con-

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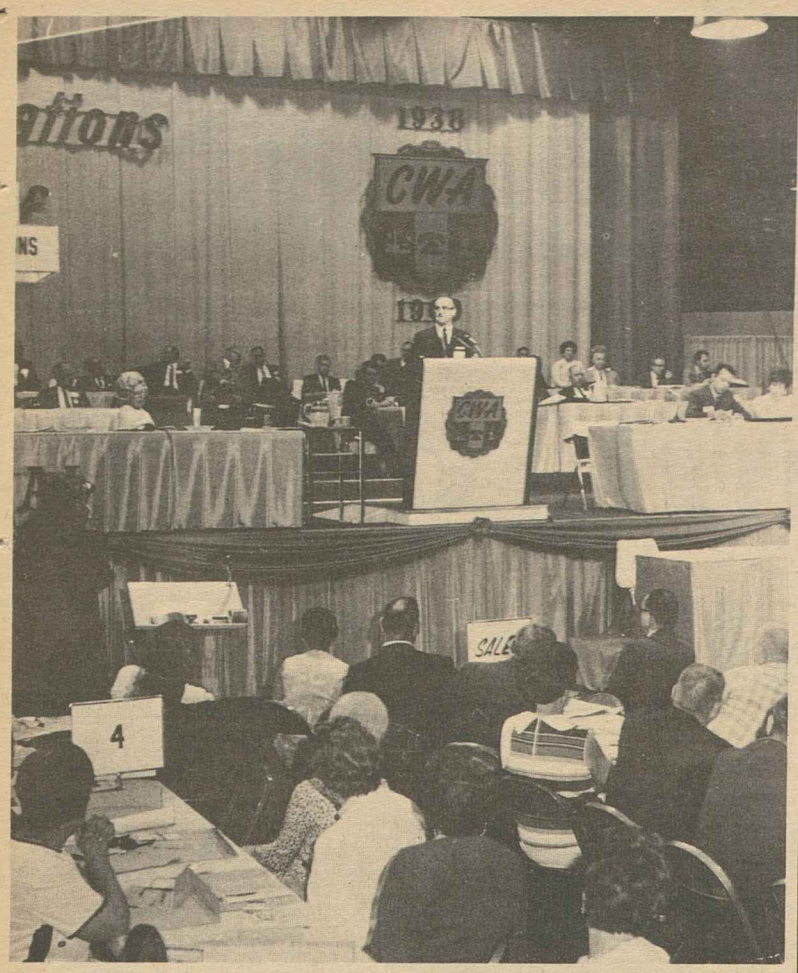


DELEGATES to the 31st annual convention of the Communications Workers in Kansas City, Mo., were told by CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne that the union must "never stop working and reaching beyond ourselves to develop a better organization, a better nation and a better world." Some 2,500 delegates, alternates and guests were on hand.

Convention in Kansas City:

CWA Presses Bell System To Reopen Wage Bargaining

By Duane Emme

Kansas City, Mo.—The nation's prospering telephone industry has been notified that it must "act now to correct gross inequities" in wages of employes represented by the Communications Workers.

The union won't tolerate further stalls by management on negotiating a wage reopener called for in the 1968 three-year Bell System contracts, Pres. Joseph A. Beirne told CWA's 31st annual convention.

"We have told them privately, and do so now publicly," Beirne declared, "that neither they nor we can afford to wait until 1971 to correct these inequities."

Beirne's keynote address highlighted opening sessions of the five-day convention, attended by more than 2,500 delegates, alternates and visitors. It marked the sixth time the union has convened here.

Later sessions were to include action on a wide range of resolutions, consideration of a report on the union's $10-million defense fund and analysis of a collective bargaining study authorized by the 1968 convention.

The delegates re-elected Beirne, head of the union since 1943, over the challenge of Phil C. Padgett, president of Local 3290, Atlanta, Ga. The vote, based on representation of membership, was Beirne, 279,417; Padgett, 70,073.

Sec.-Treas. Glenn E. Watts was elected by acclamation to his first full term in office. Watts was named to the post earlier this year to succeed William A. Smallwood, who retired after holding the post since 1955.

Executive Vice Pres. James M. Massey defeated George V. Werner, the union's northern Louisiana director, 252,817 to 89,616. Executive Vice Presidents George E. Gill and Gus Cramer were elected by acclamation. Cramer, named by the board to succeed Watts, will be serving his first full term.

Re-elected were Vice Presidents George M. Miller, District 1; W. K. Edwards, District 2; R. B. Porch, District 3; Walter Schaar, District 4; Arthur B. LeFevre, District 5; D. L. McCowen, District 6; D. K. Gordon, District 7; John C. Carroll, District 8; Richard W. Hackler, District 9; and National Directors P. J. Morgan, Frank J. Novotny and J. Curtis Fletcher.

George Myerscough, president of Local 1150, New York, became the new national director for Long Lines, defeating incumbent Robert T. Minnery in a close election.

Beirne assailed telephone management for "ignoring its responsibility" to negotiate on wage reopeners for starting rates and certain schedules as specified in the 1968 Bell pacts.

Efforts by the union over the past nine months to get talks started, he said, have been to no avail, at least in securing national bargaining so as not to further aggravate geographical differentials.

The CWA president belittled the industry for stalling on correcting inequities "it clearly recognizes" while it pressures the Federal Communications Commission for a guaranteed 8.5 percent profit margin.

He also expressed shock at American Telephone & Telegraph's recent announcement that it is giving its top executives a savings plan in which the company will contribute up to 50 percent of what an executive puts into it.

Beirne scorned AT&T for "taking part of an idea" it had rejected for employes when proposed by CWA two years ago. The steal, he said, makes a reasonable man ask, "What the heck goes on here?" The union has now called for the plan for employes.

In other areas, Beirne reviewed the union's campaign for tax reform, its concern about international problems, the need for labor's political efforts and its determination to block anti-union legislation.

"Forces which would render our organization impotent are in earnest, well-financed and powerful," Beirne warned, "and they will succeed if we fall asleep on our responsibilities as citizens and members of this union."

The first resolution adopted by the delegates was one that praised the service given by Smallwood. It affirmed the title of secretary-treasurer emeritus conferred earlier by the union's executive board.

Through other resolutions, the convention:

- Opposed any extension of the federal surtax on incomes and petitioned the Administration and Congress "to produce more than 'show window' tax legislation" by enacting a "truly equitable tax law."
- Urged Congress to enact legislation that would expand the distribution of food stamps to the poor, including making them free for families with little or no income.
- Called for the correction of grievances and the elimination of inequities being suffered by minority groups in America, while rejecting violence as a method for achieving changes.
- Mourned the passing of John L. Lewis, "one of the outstanding figures in the history of American labor," recalling that he "walked our picket lines" in CWA's first national strike in 1947 and presented a contribution of $100,000 from the United Mine Workers.

3-Way Race Shapes Up For N.Y. Mayoral Post

New York—The nation's largest city faces a bruising three-way battle for mayor in November, with incumbent John V. Lindsay seeking re-election as a third party candidate.

Lindsay narrowly lost the Republican Party nomination to State Sen. John J. Marchi, who already had been designated the Conservative Party candidate. Lindsay had been given the Liberal Party nomination without a primary contest and will seek an additional line on the New York City ballot for a new party to bid for votes of Democrats and Republicans.

There were too many liberals seeking the Democratic nomination for mayor. The result was the nomination of City Controller Mario A. Procaccino, the most conservative of the candidates. He won with only 252,000 of the 769,000 votes cast.

Former Mayor Robert F. Wagner, who was supported by most of the city's unions, was second with 221,600 votes. Running a strong third was Herman Badillo, borough president of the Bronx, with 215,400 votes. Author Norman Mailer and Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) trailed far behind.

Both major party winners ran so-called "law-and-order" campaigns and their success was widely interpreted as evidence of the strength of the "backlash" in normally liberal New York. However, the total votes cast in both primaries for candidates campaigning as liberals was substantially higher than the total for the two conservatives.

Lindsay had alienated many of his former supporters during the city's long teachers' strike last year, and the mounting problems of a big city contributed to a significant "anti-Lindsay" vote which helped the little-known Marchi. The decisive factor in the GOP primary was the decision of a third candidate, who would have divided the conservative vote, to drop out and join Marchi's ticket.

To add to the confusion of next November, Lindsay's running mates for controller and city council president won the Republican primary and will be on both the GOP and Liberal Party tickets. Both declared their support of Lindsay in the November election.

Wagner, who had served as mayor for 12 years before declining to seek re-election four years ago, termed the primary "a sad day for the Democratic Party—for all parties."

One of Wagner's running mates, Rep. Hugh L. Carey (D-N.Y.), held an unofficial lead of less than 200 votes for nomination as president of the City Council—subject to a possible recount.

Abraham D. Beame won the Democratic nomination for controller, the job he held before running unsuccessfully for mayor against Lindsay four years ago. He was endorsed by Procaccino but ran an independent campaign.

Strike Closes 4 Breweries In Milwaukee

Milwaukee—A strike by 4,500 members of Brewery Workers' Local 9 against Schlitz, Pabst, Miller and Gettelman breweries here moved through its second week with no signs of a settlement.

The major issue in contract disputes is wages. The local's pacts expired May 31 and the members took to picket lines June 9, after approving a walkout by a 3,056-151 vote.

The companies' latest offers of 33 cents an hour pay hikes in each of two years were advanced June 14 and rejected the next day, 2,212-1,235.

The strike, the first here since 1953, does not involve any of the companies' breweries elsewhere. Schlitz has several branch breweries and Pabst and Miller each have one other small installation.

Meanwhile, the Teamsters are on strike at Anheuser-Busch plants from coast to coast. Some 1,200 members of the Brewery Workers' Bottlers Local 187 are respecting picket lines at the main brewery in St. Louis.

22 Shoe Companies Agree to Contracts

Manchester, N.H. — Nineteen shoe companies in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont have agreed to contract improvements and initial agreements have been signed with three additional firms, the Shoe Workers reported.

First agreements with the State, Swanson and Manchester Die companies here each provide a general wage hike of 25 cents an hour as of Jan. 2 this year, and an additional 25 cents next year.

Under a wage reopening clause, 19 employers agreed to 15-cent hourly wage increases retroactive to Jan. 1, and another 15 cents next Jan. 1, additional employer contributions of 2 cents an hour to the union health and welfare fund, 4 cents an hour to a fund for higher pension benefits or severance pay, and one more paid holiday for a total of nine each year.

In addition, the companies agreed not to use imported uppers unless the union approves, said union Vice Pres. John Giderian.

Trouble With Taxes: Too Harsh For Poor—Too Low for Wealthy

Atlanta—The truth about taxes today is not just that they are too high, but that they "are too high for some and too low for others," AFL-CIO Economist Arnold Cantor declared here.

"In other words," he asserted, "our basic tax structures are unjust and therefore the costs of government are not being shared fairly."

Cantor analyzed local, state and federal tax systems in an address before a seminar jointly sponsored by the Atlanta and Georgia AFL-CIOs.

Such an analysis shows, Cantor said, that taxes are "much too harsh" on the poor who have no taxpaying ability and "much too easy" on those who have considerable wealth and ability-to-pay.

And, he added, the moderate- and middle-income groups "who can pay taxes and should pay taxes are paying more than their fair share" to make up for what corporations and the wealthy do not pay.

The major flaw in the federal tax system, Cantor said, is that it "falls far short of its goals of taxing income and, in the main, those who have privileged types of income."

He cited the examples of a married worker who receives $8,000 a year in wages, an individual who receives that gain from selling stock and a third person who garners $8,000 from interest on municipal bonds.

The worker, he noted, would pay $1,000 on a full $8,000 of taxable income; the stock seller would take a capital gain and pay $354 on $4,000 in taxable income; the beneficiary of the bonds could report zero income and pay no taxes.

Because of such inequities and others, Cantor told the seminar, the AFL-CIO has proposed reforms that would eliminate the poor from tax rolls, close major loopholes benefiting the rich and provide "a measure of tax relief for workers."

At the state and local level, Cantor said, "the best thing that could happen would be complete elimination of property and sales taxes and substitution of progressive income taxes."

Granting that it is "unrealistic" to believe this will happen, he said, states and localities should at least be moving toward increasing reliance upon income taxes and easing the impact of sales and property taxes on low, moderate and middle incomes.

In terms of sales taxes "the most important thing to do is eliminate from the tax those items that take a high proportion of the income of lower-income groups—particularly food," Cantor stated.

"Pennsylvania's 6 percent sales tax is really fairer than Georgia's 3 percent because food, most clothing, and prescription drugs are not taxed in Pennsylvania," he said.

The property tax can be made more equitable, Cantor suggested, by removing "inequities" in assessment practices and following the example of Minnesota and Wisconsin, which give elderly home-owners and renters with low incomes a special rebate.

Pledges Friendship:

Workers' ILO Role Hailed by Pope Paul

Geneva—Pope Paul VI told worker delegates to the 50th anniversary conference of the International Labor Organization that he wants to be "with the full measure" of his strength "a defender and a friend of the world of labor."

The Pope met privately with worker delegations to the ILO as well as addressing a general session of the government, worker and employer delegates to the 116-nation organization.

He told the worker delegates, leaders of the trade union movements throughout the world, that they represented in the ILO's tripartite structure "an element which is particularly precious in our eyes."

He said the direct participation of workers in the deliberations and decisions of the ILO assumes particular significance in light of "the stormy history of the working classes, of the incredible difficulties they encountered for so long a time in order to be heard in the higher circles."

At the general session, some 2,000 delegates and guests jammed the conference hall to hear the white-robed head of the Roman Catholic church proclaim:

"We have come here to give you our encouragement and our agreement, to invite you also to persevere tenaciously in your mission of justice and peace, to assure you of our humble but sincere fellowship."

After endorsing the basic ILO goal of promoting social justice by bringing together workers, employers and governments to seek agreed solutions, the Pope said:

"Labor conflicts cannot be remedied by artifically imposed dispositions which fraudently deprive the workers and the whole social community of their first and inalienable human prerogative, which is freedom."

The Pope praised the work accomplished by the ILO in its first 50 years, but he went on to warn:

"Do not think that your task is ended. On the contrary, it daily becomes more urgent. How many and what terrible evils, how many deficiencies, injustices, sufferings, laments, still rise up from the world of labor?"

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who is attending the conference as one of the technical advisers on the U. S. worker delegation headed by Rudolph Faupl, later told reporters that Pope Paul had demonstrated a "great knowledge of both the work the ILO has done and the importance of that work."

Meany also commented that the Roman pontiff had outlined for the ILO a "program for the future."

The workers demonstrated in defense of trade union rights by boycotting a plenary session of the conference, the general assembly of the ILO's member states, during an address by Reubens San Sebastian, Argentina's secretary of labor.

When San Sebastian rose to speak, they walked out of the conference hall as a protest against the recent wholesale arrest of Argentinian workers who had protested against the government's dissolution of trade unions.

The worker delegates re-elected Faupl for his fourth consecutive three-year term as one of the 12 worker representatives on the ILO's Governing Body.

Jean Moeri of Switzerland, who became this year the first worker delegate to be elected conference president, and Joseph Morris, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, also were re-elected.

The Governing Body also includes 12 employer and 24 government delegates.

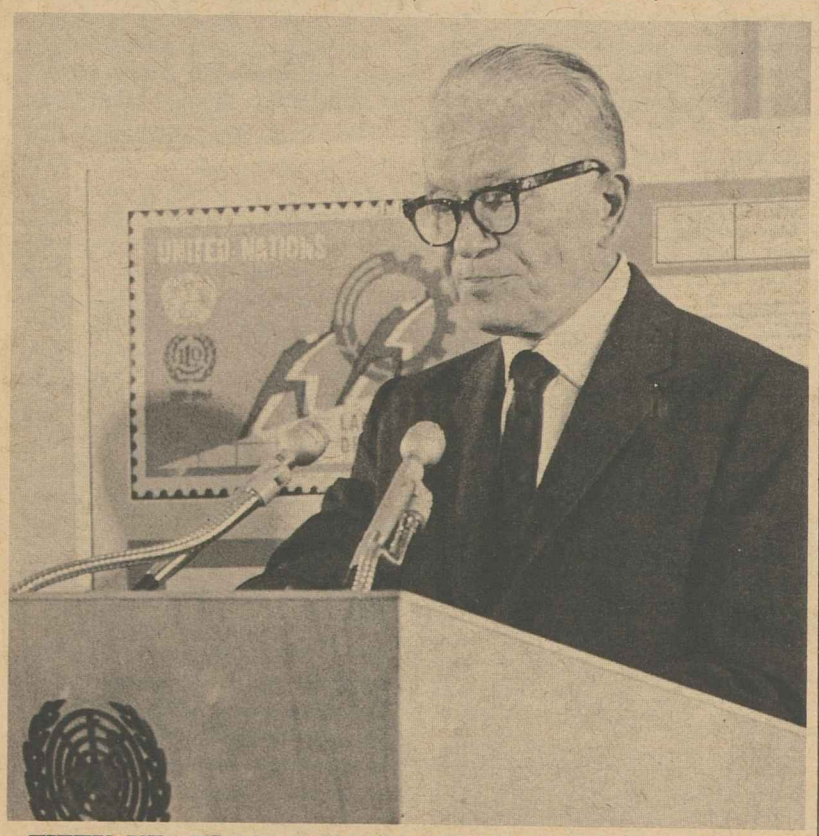
In a message to the conference, Pres. Nixon praised the ILO for its "half-century of dedicated service to humanity."

"Heartened by the past and encouraged by the promise it offers," the President said, "we rededicate ourselves to the ILO as an instrument toward the realization of lasting human peace through the attainment of economic and social justice for peoples everywhere."

The President's message was read to the conference by Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz.

The secretary told the conference that racial unrest had become more apparent in the United States because massive efforts to remedy its underlying causes were under way at "long last."

"But whatever the difficulties," he said, "we are completely determined to make equal opportunity for all a living reality."



FIFTY YEARS of effort by the International Labor Organization to lift workers above exploitation is noted by Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers at a ceremony marking the issuance of a United Nations commemorative stamp saluting the ILO. The ceremony was at the UN in New York.

POPE PAUL VI acknowledges the greetings of well-wishers as he leaves the Palais des Nations in Geneva following an address to the International Labor Organization. The pontiff expressed the church's concern for workers in his speech marking the 50th anniversary of the ILO.

Masters, Mates Win 'Interim' Strike Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

tervals over a three-year term, plus an additional 10 percent increase for all officers serving in automated vessels.

The key to settlement of the strike was agreement by two groups of employers to give the ship masters "economic primacy" on the ship, the union said. That primacy will be spelled out in contract language, and any failure to assure such primacy could cause a breakoff in negotiations, its spokesman declared.

The interim settlement was reached with the Maritime Service Committee, representing eight companies that operate 220 freight and passenger vessels, and the American Maritime Association, representing operators of 189 general cargo vessels.

Negotiations with the Tanker Service Committee, representing operators of 107 tanker ships, were continuing as the AFL-CIO News went to press. So were talks at San Francisco with West Coast operators of some general cargo and tanker ships in Atlantic and Gulf service.

The operators who came to terms with MM&P agreed to other contract improvements, the union said. They will finance a professional advancement training program to "further raise the proficiency of officers" serving in "sophisticated new ships" that take advantage of satellite navigation, and of advanced electronic and automated techniques.

The employers offered substantial increases in the overtime rate of officers, and other boosts in owner contributions to the union's pension and welfare programs.

It was agreed that deck officers will get vacations at the improved rate of 10 vacation days for every 30 days of employment on vessels under contract to the union.

MM&P announced that military cargoes are not affected by the strike. They continued in service without interruption and will continue during the duration of the strike against tanker firms, the union said.

Three other maritime unions came to terms recently with ship operators on three-year agreements, subject to a membership vote. The unions are the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers and the American Radio Association. The unions put the value of the improved benefits at 33 percent above old contract terms.

Griffin, Schremp Join Steelworkers' Staff

Pittsburgh—James P. Griffin has been named assistant to Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and Paul E. Schremp has been appointed director of the union's Dept. of Safety & Health.

Griffin, formerly director of USWA District 26 in Youngstown, Ohio, has been on the union's executive board more than 20 years. Schremp headed USWA District 28 in Cleveland for the past 12 years.

Interest Hikes Called Bar to Housing Goals

Ever-increasing interest rates are destroying the housing market for workers of moderate income, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told a House Banking & Currency subcommittee.

Testifying for the Urban Coalition Action Council, of which he is a member, Keenan cited accelerating housing costs as one major obstacle the United States faces in reaching its housing goals.

While agreeing that it is necessary to fight inflation, Keenan said that high interest rates are actually increasing inflation in the housing market.

Priced Out of Market

The present 7.5 percent FHA interest rate on home mortgages effectively excludes families earning less than $10,000 a year from the new housing market, Keenan said. At 8.5 percent, families earning more than $10,000 a year will be priced out of the market.

"Today, people with good, steady union jobs cannot afford unsubsidized housing," he said.

"A monetary squeeze restricting the availability of mortgage credit brutalizes the housing industry," he added. If the industry is unable to compete successfully with other forms of investment for long-term credit, fewer houses are started and large segments of the labor force are lost to other industries.

Keenan, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, called on the Nixon Administration to commit itself to the housing goals adopted by Congress in 1968—6 million low- and moderate-cost housing units over the next 10 years.

Michigan Labor Moves To Streamline Structure

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The more than 500 delegates to the Michigan AFL-CIO convention gave the state labor body the tools to expand the organization and step up the effectiveness of its political action program.

In an action-packed convention, the delegates:

- Approved the use of data processing as an added weapon for the 1970 elections.
- Increased monthly per capita payments from 10 to 13 cents.
- Consolidated the organization's headquarters by authorizing its location in the state capital, Lansing.
- Reduced the number of full-time officers to two—President and Secretary-Treasurer.

The delegates, representing 300,000 AFL-CIO members in the state, acted favorably on recommendations of a finance committee set up by the officers following the disaffiliation of the Auto Workers and the loss of some 450,000 members.

Re-elected president for his final two-year term was August Scholle who has headed the state labor organization since 1940 with the exception of two years. Scholle will be leaving in 1971 under provisions of a constitutional change calling for mandatory retirement at age 65.

William C. Marshall was elected secretary-treasurer after serving as executive vice president since 1960. The position of executive vice president was eliminated at this convention.

Barney Hopkins, long-time secretary-treasurer, decided not to run for re-election as he closed out 25 years in the office for both the former Michigan CIO and the Michigan AFL-CIO. Hopkins has been a leader in the state organization's community services program. He was honored in a resolution adopted by the Michigan legislature.

In his keynote speech, Scholle hit out at proposed increases in home mortgage interest rates and the cost of small loans.

He charged that the banking industry is involved in a conspiracy, refusing to lend mortgage money in Michigan unless the legislature goes along with the demand for a whopping increase in the interest rate.

One proposal backed by the bankers would completely eliminate the present 7 percent limit on interest rates. Another plan would increase the maximum rate to 9 percent. "I don't know of a more outrageous group of hogs than the bankers are today," Scholle declared.

Scholle was also critical of the move to raise the maximum small loan from $1,000 to $3,500 and to increase the interest charge. "If that's a small loan I don't know how to figure money," Scholle said.

Nat Goldfinger, national AFL-CIO research director, was also critical of the push for higher interest rates. In a convention speech, Goldfinger called on congress and the Administration to take action to win a roll-back in the recent hike in the prime interest rate from 7.5 to 8.5 percent.

A BADGE as an honorary guest of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO convention in Philadelphia is pinned on former Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey by Pres. Harry Boyer of the state federation after Humphrey addressed the nearly 2,000 delegates.

Political Action Absorbs Pennsylvania AFL-CIO

Philadelphia—Nearly 2,000 delegates attending the 10th annual convention of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO looked back to their past political efforts and then focused on strengthening them in the future.

The convention also bolstered the federation by increasing the per capita dues of affiliates from seven to 10 cents per member per month. An operating account and a defense fund will each get five of the 10 cents.

In another action, delegates approved officers' salary increases, the first granted since the state AFL-CIO's merger convention in 1960.

The increases were as follows: Pres. Harry Boyer, from $16,500 to $20,500; Executive Vice Pres. Michael Johnson, from $16,000 to $20,000; and Sec. Harry Block and Treas. Earl C. Bohr, each from $13,000 to $18,000.

The convention's top speaker was former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, who received a loud ovation when he told the delegates he came to thank Pennsylvania unions for helping carry the state for him in last year's election.

Humphrey emphasized the need for even stronger labor action in the 1970 elections to prevent a conservative take-over of Congress and statehouses all across the nation.

Turning to foreign affairs, Humphrey said he remains optimistic about chances for a cease-fire in Viet Nam. Of Pres. Nixon, he said, "I have no doubt that he wants peace as much as any American and I don't think he is approaching it from a partisan view any more than I am."

Humphrey said he believes that the people of North Viet Nam are "less interested in the war since we stopped bombing the north." Their morale "has sagged badly" and their government "cannot conceal it any longer," he declared.

The convention presented Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, with its "Pennsylvania AFL-CIO Good Citizen Award" and a check for $1,000 for the Randolph Scholarship Fund.

In accepting the award, Rustin said the nation is suffering from strife because of past mistakes in handling racial issues and present apathy toward them in many areas of life.

He said that labor seeks the economic goal that would do the most toward alleviating race problems—full employment. If everyone had work, he added, "the whites would need not fear and the blacks would need not be enraged."

AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Al Barkan praised Pennsylvania labor's political action program and promised that national COPE would give it the fullest possible support, particularly in registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

Plate Printers Chart Growth, Training Plans

Ottawa, Ont.—Plans for accelerated organizing drives and new apprentice training programs were drawn up by delegates here to the biennial convention of the Plate Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers.

Wages and working conditions continue to improve, Pres. Constantine Trochanis told the delegates, but the union must increase its membership to overcome a decline caused by automation in the bank note industry.

The organization has 14 locals. 11 in the U.S. and three in Canada. This represents an increase of two—one in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., and the other in Chicago—since the union's 1967 convention.

Delegates from Washington, D.C., where the union has its largest local, reported that the Federal Bureau of Engraving & Printing has become so automated that it now produces the same volume of work with 122 men that it formerly did in 1952 with 600.

Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Smith reported on the need for apprentice programs—and the convention mapped training plans for its locals—in view of the fact that "a sizable percentage of membership is on the verge of reaching retirement age."

The convention re-elected Trochanis, Smith and Vice Pres. Keith Carley of Ottawa. James Donegan of Philadelphia was elected first vice president, succeeding Ben Mazza.

Delegates authorized the continuation of talks on a possible merger with the AFL-CIO Siderographers. Philadelphia was chosen as the 1971 convention city.

Condemns Merger Proposals:

Musicians Union Vows Fight To Keep Symphonies Alive

Las Vegas, Nev.—A vigorous fight against mergers of symphony orchestras, now under widening discussion as a means of meeting pressing budgetary problems, was pledged by delegates to the 72d convention of the Musicians here.

Not only would the number of jobs for professional musicians be cut, they said in a resolution, but "America needs more symphony orchestras" and can ill afford to lose artists "whose presence adds to the total social and cultural resources of the cities."

The standard had been heralded by Pres. Herman D. Kenin in his keynote address. Kenin cited suggestions he said had been made for amalgamation of the symphony orchestras in Rochester and Buffalo, N.Y., and those in Indianapolis and Cincinnati.

He conceded that the purveyors of serious music face a crisis he called paradoxical in view of the fact that the number of symphony orchestras in the United States has more than doubled in less than 15 years.

"The demands on them are greater every year," he said. "The sources of income traditionally available are becoming harder to channel. The average man who once supported his symphony now is pressed by greater demands on his resources. Government support has dwindled."

As a possible aid in reaching a solution, Kenin suggested "vigorous action" in petitioning government at all levels "to increase the piddling amounts of money earmarked for support of symphony orchestras."

The pool of money that might be available to help such orchestras could be enlarged, he said, if the AFL-CIO's "strong position" on income tax reform were to be realized. He promised that "we'll help in every way we can" to provide the support asked by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

There "must be better solutions" to financing the government than the present tax structure, he declared, adding that "I believe there are, and that the AFL-CIO has found them."

In reviewing the union's progress since the 1968 convention, Kenin said union rolls have jumped from 280,000 to 297,000 members. He reported that the Employers Pension & Welfare Fund, now 10 years old, covers 90,000 members, has a balance of $33.5 million, has paid more than $1.2 million in benefits and currently is providing pensions to 173 retired musicians.

Kenin called upon the union not to close its mind to "exploration of new areas and new ways of doing things," and said the convention would be asked to approve a "bold new program" to deal with "new idioms, new disciplines, new musical forms" and directed especially to young people.

"The purpose," he explained, "is to reach the young musicians not now familiar with the advantages of AFM membership; to protect them from the vicious exploitation now so prevalent in the field of rock 'n roll; to enter into an expanding dialogue with them and with their parents that will prepare them to be not only dues-paying members of our union, but members whose insights and exposure will offer a positive contribution to the federation and all its members, of every age."

Sen. Howard Cannon (D-Nev.), a dues-paying member of Tucson, Ariz., Local 771 who worked his way through college playing clarinet and sax with dance orchestras, urged the delegates to write their congressmen and senators in support of the AFL-CIO fight for income tax reform. He cited particularly elimination of the surtax and the closing of loopholes.

He outlined the progress the union has made in the conflict between "so-called practical men in business and dreamers" like musicians. Those who think of themselves as "purely practical" call themselves "realists," he added, but in view of the union's gains it may be that it's the artists and musicians who are the really practical ones.

Cannon expressed the hope that this year "we'll finally be able to bring the bloody mess in Viet Nam to a conclusion" and that a tax cut may follow.

The delegates heard from Rep. Robert N. Giaimo (D-Conn.) that there is "pitifully little to report" on the arts-federal government relationship, and that the little is "not encouraging." Giaimo called for the development of priorities in utilizing the "limited amount" of federal funds to be available.

Giaimo saw a "ray of hope" for congressional modernization of "antiquated copyright laws." A result could be, he indicated, the opening of the door to payment of royalties for members of recording orchestras.

Kenin, Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard and J. Alan Wood, vice president for Canada, were re-elected without opposition. Contests for vice president, executive board members and AFL-CIO convention delegates were to be decided in later balloting.

Other speakers included AFM Pres.-Emeritus James C. Petrillo, State Labor Commissioner Stanley P. Jones of Nevada, and Pres. Albert Robinson and Gen. Sec. Don Thompson of the Professional Musicians Union of Australia.

Thompson urged closer cooperation between the two unions to assure maximum employment and wage opportunities for the musicians of both nations.

Father Norman J. O'Connor of New York, noted authority on jazz and star of the CBS television program "Dial M for Music," staged a jazz concert with running commentary.

Labor Asks Extension Of Voting Rights Law

The 1965 Voting Rights Act, which bans literacy tests in states that had sought to keep Negroes from voting, should be extended an additional five years, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, urged the House Judiciary Committee to extend the present law first and then consider various proposals for more extensive voting rights legislation.

Otherwise, he warned, there is a real danger that some states and counties will reinstitute discriminatory practices and extensive court battles will be necessary to undo the damage.

The day before Harris testified, Attorney Gen. John N. Mitchell for the fifth time cancelled a scheduled appearance before the committee to testify on the issue.

There were some reports that the Administration plans to propose a major revision of the law, extending the literacy test ban nationwide but dropping the provision for federal registrars to be used where local officials put obstacles in the way of Negroes seeking to register or vote.

Harris said the AFL-CIO "ultimately would like to see all literacy tests abolished everywhere."

But it is particularly important to keep the existing restrictions in effect, he said, because some areas of the South continue to show "ingenuity" in seeking means of keeping Negroes from voting and in trying to nullify the effect of their votes.

If southern states reinstituted literacy tests, Harris noted, the actions could be challenged under a Supreme Court ruling that such tests cannot be reinstituted in an area where inferior education available to Negroes resulted in their having a higher illiteracy rate than whites.

But "a simple five-year extension of the present ban on literacy tests, in the areas covered by the 1965 act, would be preferable to this sort of circuitous litigation," he suggested.

The once-huge gap between Negro and white registration in the six states fully covered by the law has been considerably reduced as the result of the 1965 legislation, Harris noted. But he said there is still a lag, ranging from 8.6 percent in Virginia to 33 percent in Mississippi, with even greater disparities in certain counties.

Air Line Pilots Win Northwest, Pan Am Pacts

The Air Line Pilots won substantial contract improvement for 2,800 pilots at Pan American World Airways and 1,600 at Northwest Airlines—the latter after a six-hour strike, the first in 43 years.

The Pan Am settlement was reached after eight months of negotiation. It provides wage increases totaling 17.5 percent over a two-year period. Other gains include a reduction in pilots' daily on-duty periods and monthly flight limitations; improved working conditions and rules, and gains in pensions, insurance and other benefits, the union said.

ALPA and Northwest representatives reached agreement in an all-night final session after pilots walked off the job. They returned when the settlement was announced by Chairman Leverett Edwards of the National Mediation Board and union negotiators.

Besides improvements in pay scales retroactive to May 1968 and hospitalization insurance, Northwest pilots will get a reduction in hours, one of their major goals. The new schedule of hours will be 82.5 a month until June 1970, dropping after that to 80.

Contract language still is being worked out by union and management representatives, ALPA said.

'Settlement' Withdrawn:

Hospital Workers Resume Picketing

Charleston, S.C.—Striking hospital workers went back to picketing and marching here when an offer to settle their dispute was withdrawn at the last minute by Dr. William McCord, director of the struck Medical College Hospital of South Carolina.

McCord was reported suffering from "heat exhaustion" at his summer home near here and could not be reached for an explanation. But strike leaders charged the settlement was torpedoed by two potent Carolina politicians, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) and Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D).

Spokesmen for the striking union—Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union—met June 5 with hospital trustees and later reached an agreement involving rehiring of 12 aides the hospital fired last Mar. 17, when the strike began.

On June 10, Gov. Robert E. McNair approved the terms, and the strikers began adjusting themselves to the role of victors in the battle for union recognition, and perhaps even an eventual contract.

June 12 the unionists gathered for a meeting with McCord or his representatives, and were advised by telephone to postpone the meeting. Within the hour, this letter arrived from McCord:

"Please be advised that the offer to employ the 12 discharged workers made on June 9, 1969, is now withdrawn as of Thursday June 12 at 5 p.m."

Knew Nothing

The trustees and the governor, and even a McCord assistant, said they knew nothing about the switch in position.

Reports received at union headquarters here were that Thurmond and Rivers had contacted Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch.

Thurmond let it be known, the union said, that Finch had assured him no federal funds would be withheld from the Medical College Hospital until Finch had made a personal investigation of an HEW notice to the hospital to conform to federal law. No further word on Finch's alleged intervention in the case has since been received, and the settlement is still off, the union said.

HEW's contract compliance branch earlier had directed the state-owned hospital to end its discriminatory hiring and employment practices or lose more than $12 million in federal grants for construction and research.

McCord was advised in a letter from Hugh A. Brimm, chief of the contract compliance branch, that an investigation showed the hospital was in violation of Executive Order 11246, which bans government contracts to employers who engage in racial discrimination in hiring.

In Non-Compliance

Brimm notified McCord that the hospital was "in noncompliance with the requirements" of the federal order, and must "develop an affirmative program in equal employment opportunity."

As a "first step," Brimm's letter said, "it is our recommendation that the 12 employes who were fired Mar. 17 be reinstated without penalty, and with their pay retroactive to that date."

Publication of the letter led to the agreement which McCord later repudiated. HEW's compliance division said nothing has changed, that the hospital still is not in compliance with the laws governing federal contractors and still is in danger of losing $12 million in funds.

The union announced it would resume a series of public marches in Charleston. City and state police said no marches would be permitted; Police Chief John Conroy has forbidden them.

Police details have watched strike headquarters closely. The details were intensified when union members marched to the homes of Rivers and Sen. Ernest Hollings (D).

Nixon Action Sought

Meanwhile 50 members of the Concerned Clergy Committee petitioned Pres. Nixon to intervene in the strike to meet the just needs of the hospital workers. Besides the state hospital workers, the strikers include nurses' aides and other low-paid employes at Charleston County Hospital.

The strike has the strong support of the AFL-CIO, which contributed $25,000 to launch a strike fund and called on all affiliated unions to lend their aid. Also enlisted on the side of the strikers are church and civil rights groups from many parts of the nation.

SUPPORT for striking hospital workers and Longshoremen in Charleston, S.C., was pledged by union representatives at the 59th convention of the ILA's South Atlantic and Gulf Coast district in Miami Beach. Left to right are ILA District Pres. Ralph Massey, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher, ILA Pres. Thomas W. Gleason and Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

HOSPITAL STRIKERS of Charleston, S.C., received a pledge of $2,000 from the New York City Central Labor Council at its civil rights conference. Announcing the pledge is council Sec. Morris Iushewitz. From left are Louis Simon, chairman of the civil rights committee; Iushewitz; Pres. Mary Moultrie of striking hospital workers Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and council Treas. William H. Bowe.

Group Health Plans Seek HEW Support

New York—The federal government was urged by Group Health Association of America to take steps to "vigorously promote" the development of group practice prepayment health plans.

The GHAA, at its 10th annual meeting here, also called on labor unions as "the largest of the groups of organized consumers" to intensify their efforts on behalf of such plans.

In another action, representatives of the 8-million member association endorsed the principles of a National Health Insurance system, with incentives to expedite improvements in medical care.

A resolution urged the government, through the Health, Education & Welfare Dept., to make available technical consultant services and grants for seed money to start new group practice programs. It also urged grants for programs in early development.

Further, the meeting asked HEW to make available technical assistance to support efforts to remove restrictions on group practice in state and local laws, and aid in framing corrective legislation.

The GHAA pointed out that "almost half of the states have laws on their books which restrict or prevent the organization of consumer-sponsored medical care plans."

Call to Unions

The resolution asked unions to seek provisions in health-and-welfare bargaining which will give their members the choice between traditional indemnity insurance and prepaid group practice in communities where it is available.

In endorsing National Health Insurance, the meeting observed that adequate health care is "recognized to be a human right" which is not sufficiently available to U.S. citizens.

It noted that 60 nations already have some form of national health insurance or national health service and the United States lags "substantially behind" many of these nations "by the major indices which measure a nation's health."

The NHI resolution also emphasized that the nation's present system of voluntary health insurance does not cover the needy and rarely offers comprehensive care.

At the same time, it observed, "the costs of medical care in this country continue to escalate at a rate more than twice as rapidly as increases in the cost of living."

The resolution concluded by pledging the association's support of the efforts being made to obtain NHI by the AFL-CIO and other organizations.

Among speakers addressing the meeting was Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Court Affirms PublicEmploye Right to Strike

San Diego—A California state judge ruled that public employes have a constitutional right to strike in the absence of any law specifically prohibiting it.

The decision, if upheld by higher courts, breaks new legal ground in affirming the basic rights of city, state and county workers.

Superior Court Judge Hugo Fisher dissolved a temporary restraining order that prohibited a strike called by a State, County & Municipal Employes local representing nearly 1,000 San Diego city workers.

The city had asked for a permanent injunction, contending that all strikes by public employes were illegal.

The union's attorney, Loren R. Rothschild, argued that a 1966 California Supreme Court decision established the fact that public employes have the same constitutional rights as other citizens.

The right to strike, he contended, is one of these rights.

If the mere fact of public employment precluded a strike, the union added, it would have been unnecessary for the state legislature to have passed laws banning strikes by fire fighters and law enforcement officers.

Upholding the union case, the court said the city had not demonstrated any "imperative necessity" which could justify prohibiting the strike.

Although legally free to strike, the union said the city has now entered into "negotiations in good faith" and the workers will stay on the job in the expectation of negotiating a settlement.

Randolph Paid Tribute By New England Labor

Boston—The labor movement of Massachusetts and Rhode Island pledged continued support of the cause of A. Philip Randolph—"the cause of freedom," as AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan put it.

Speaking at a dinner marking the 80th birthday of the long-time leader of the Sleeping Car Porters, Guinan noted Randolph's efforts to build an alliance between labor and the Negroes.

"He has had the political wisdom to understand that black people will be poor until all people in this country — black and white — are lifted out of poverty," Guinan said.

Randolph has seen, Guinan observed, that organized labor has been the home of the working man and the dispossessed and that there would be no substantial progress for Negroes "if the labor movement were not a strong ally of their struggle."

Guinan, who heads the Transport Workers, further suggested that Randolph's Freedom Budget for All Americans "is the best answer to the racial and urban problems of this country."

He said "It is a call to rebuild our cities, to provide full and dignified employment for all of our citizens and quality education for all of our children, and to insure that each person will have adequate medical care, a decent home and enough to eat."

Pres. Salvatore Camelio of the Massachusetts State Labor Council and Pres. Thomas Poliscastro of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO reaffirmed their backing of the All Boston Labor Committee which sponsored the dinner and which works with the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Among the committee's objectives are:

- To rally community backing for legislative programs that will aid black neighborhoods economically, politically and socially.
- To help black youths obtain jobs and training through Apprenticeship Outreach programs.
- To support legislation affecting the Negro-labor alliance through lobbies and petitions.

Bayard Rustin, director of the Randolph Institute, represented Randolph at the dinner. He urged the labor movement to get more deeply involved in the struggle for justice, noting that platonic support achieves little.

Fire Fighters Hail Bargaining Ruling

Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan has hailed as a "tremendous victory for New Jersey's fire fighters" a court decision upholding the constitutionality of the state's Public Employment Relations Commission.

Superior Court Judge Robert A. Matthews, in upholding the law, also certified the election of IAFF Local 1066 as bargaining agent for fire fighters in Jersey City. The union won a PERC-ordered election by 399-17 vote.

The law setting up PERC, Matthews said, was in accord with a state constitutional provision giving public employes the right to choose their representatives in making known grievances. The provision was meant to protect the workers from "company unions," he added.

McClennan said the decision "clearly sets forth the principle that public employes have the right to choose real labor unions as their bargaining representatives."

Defeat the Surtax

"THE AFL-CIO will not support any extension of the surtax until it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the federal income tax structure."

That's what the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared at its May 14 meeting. That's what the federation formally told the House Ways & Means Committee on May 22. And that's what we reiterate now, in the strongest possible terms, as the House prepares to vote on a surtax extension bill that does not include urgently-needed tax reforms.

The vast majority of Americans who are taxed in full on their wages and salaries are willing to pay their fair share of whatever is needed to defend our country and meet its needs.

But when wealthy individuals and profit-gorged corporations are able to escape full taxation through loopholes in the law, a surtax merely compounds injustice. There is no surtax on income that is not taxed in the first place.

The tax justice program advanced by the AFL-CIO would provide the revenue to meet the nation's most pressing needs and still have enough left over to provide needed tax relief for families with low and moderate incomes.

The decision congressmen will face in the next few days is whether to vote to perpetuate injustice—or to insist on tax justice.

Our position is clear. The present surtax bill should be defeated.

We've Been Warned

EMPLOYER GROUPS seeking to destroy the trade union movement know that the American people won't support union-busting when it is called by its right name.

So some years ago they dreamed up the outrageously misleading "right-to-work" slogan to describe efforts to outlaw the union shop. And now we find the U.S. Chamber of Commerce is beating the drums for what it calls "labor law reform."

Reform is a good word. But the Chamber's idea of reform is to repeal the National Labor Relations Act to eliminate what it considers the "naively utopian" concept that the government should "encourage" collective bargaining.

The Chamber wants to strip the National Labor Relations Board of virtually all its functions. It would write into law a virtual blank check for management and severe restrictions on unions.

As a first step, the Chamber has asked its businessmen members to use their "influence" with the Nixon Administration to get pro-management members appointed to the NLRB.

Its big goal, though, is the election of "reform-minded" candidates in the 1970 congressional election. By "reform-minded," the Chamber means congressmen and senators who will vote for anti-labor laws.

Let no one say we haven't been warned.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV **Saturday, June 21, 1969** **No. 25**

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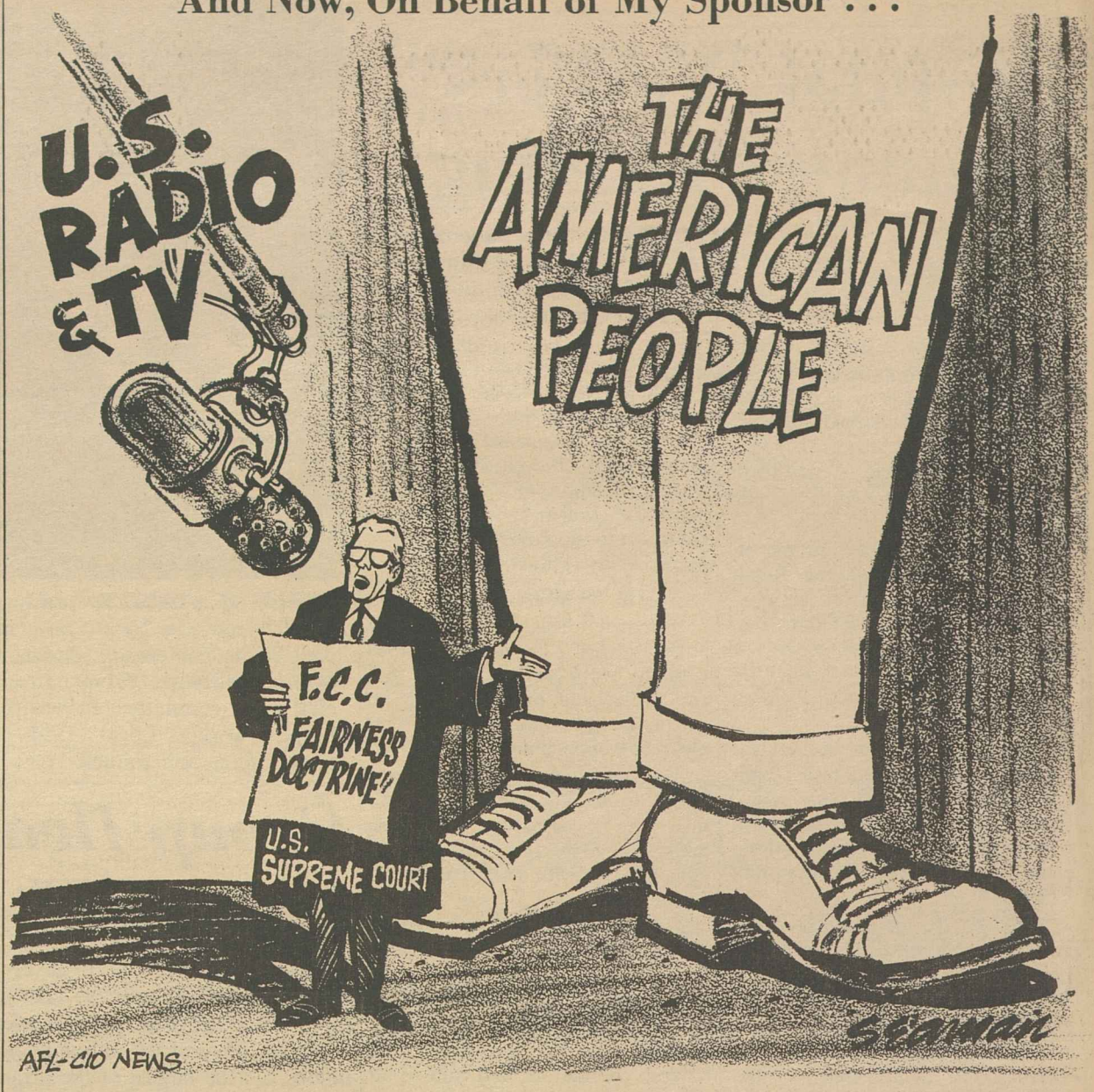

A Word Edgewise:

Southeast Asia Domino Theory Revived with New Creditability

By John P. Roche

OVER THE LAST FOUR YEARS, the domino theory has fallen into disrepute. At the present time, if anyone in our loftier intellectual circles suggests that the fall of South Viet Nam would have any consequences on neighboring states—that it would be the first in a chain reaction of falling dominoes which would leave the Communists dominating mainland Southeast Asia—he is greeted with cackles of derision. To say that someone accepts the "domino theory" is rather like accusing him of believing the world is flat.

In all fairness, the domino analogy has been overworked. John Foster Dulles, as Secretary of State, pushed it fairly hard, but unquestionably the greatest master of the game was Pres. John Kennedy. To him, Laos was the first piece and on one occasion he had the fall of that obscure nation triggering off a Red takeover all the way to the Middle East. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., was somewhat less enthusiastic, but he still felt that "if Laos was not precisely a dagger pointed at the heart of Kansas, it was very plainly a gateway to Southeast Asia."

Now this was clearly an exaggeration. After the Laos agreement in Geneva in July, 1962—designed to protect that country's "neutrality and independence"—Hanoi simply continued to consolidate its hold on Laotian real estate until today on any realistic map we must paint a good two-thirds of it red.

In other words, there is no domino standing in Laos and it is doubtful if there ever was. Similarly, Burma is not an erect domino but an equilibrium of about seven insurgencies. Cambodia also exists because Hanoi has been too busy in South Viet Nam to dispose of Prince Sihanouk's trivial power.

Yet in its essentials the domino theory made sense in its assertion that if Communist imperialism was not checked in Viet Nam, it would overrun the whole area and shortly threaten the standing dominoes in Thailand and Malaysia. Thus the outcome of the war in Viet Nam must have a profound impact on the strategic balance in Asia.

The logic of our commitment was that the United States has a long-run interest in this balance, that—in another of John Kennedy's phrases—we want to help make the "world free for diversity." Not because we wish to run around the world playing cop, and certainly not because we hope to impose any particular economic system on mankind; the issue with Hanoi is that the North Vietnamese have been dispensing rockets and grenades, not copies of the "Communist Manifesto."

Our concern and action are founded on the admittedly unverifiable premise that stability in Asia is a vital component of American national interest.

Interestingly enough, this sophisticated version of the domino theory has recently received strong support from two widely separated but equally serious sources. The first is the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, a private research organization which has over the years developed an enviable reputation for the quality and objectivity of its analyses. While the institute has sponsored trenchant criticism of American tactics in Viet Nam, on the strategic level its recent study suggests that an American withdrawal would have disastrous consequences for the whole region.

THE SECOND BRIEF in support of modified dominoes comes from the New Yorker magazine's sensitive, experienced, and talented Asian correspondent, Bob Shaplen. Shaplen, who has spent the better part of the last 20 years in Asia, is incredibly knowledgeable.

In 1966, when I was working on Cambodia, I found an article of his in the New Yorker far more informative than all the highly classified documents gathered for me. (I created a bit of a bureaucratic tangle by stamping "Top Secret" on copies of this New Yorker and sending them around town in the requisite double envelopes.)

Shaplen has brought together his views in "Time Out of Hand: Revolution and Reaction in Southeast Asia" and—although no one can accuse him of blindly supporting our intervention—his position will bring no cheers from those who yap about the "vile and useless war."

While deploring our tactics, Shaplen thoroughly documents the thesis that we have bought precious time for the free development of other nations in Southeast Asia, for new ideas which "have been brought to life there and are now beginning to find mature expression." This is testimony that cannot be howled out of court.

Economics Downgraded:

Coalition's Stress on Esthetics Leaves Basic Needs Unsolved

The following is excerpted from an article by Gus Tyler, assistant president of the ILGWU, in the June 9, 1969, issue of The New Leader. The article, "Coalition of the Comfortable," is one of a series on the outlook for political liberalism.

THE TOPSY-TURVY sociopolitics that transforms the rich into liberals and the workers (especially blue collar) into conservatives, flows from an earlier theory which asserts that the struggle for riches in America has been replaced by a new conflict over spiritual goodies. Before the ADA Roosevelt Day Dinner in January 1967, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., put it with his usual clarity. "The issues are no longer social and economic so much as they are cultural and moral," declared the distinguished historian and involved liberal. Then he went on to explain why:

"The New Deal program tackled the elemental tasks of the American people—a job, a suit of clothing, three meals a day, a roof over one's head and a measure of security for old age. Because the New Deal secured the basis of life for so many, contemporary liberalism has been able to move on to qualitative tasks—to measures, in other words, designed to improve the quality of life in an industrial society. These are the issues of civil rights, of civil liberties, of education, of urban planning, of the state of the arts and the beauty of the environment."

Schlesinger's historic premise is, of course, both accurate and pertinent. In the mid-30's, one-third the nation was "ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-housed." Thanks to the work of Roosevelt and Truman, these traditional "ills" plague only one-eighth the nation. But does this really mean the "issues are no longer economic"?

To begin with, the one-eighth thanks to population growth, is almost as numerous as the old one-third. And because millions of poor have in recent decades moved off the soil into the overpressurized cities, they are more discontented than the oppressed of 30 years ago. On top of that, the woes of the bottom, especially in the cities, are tinged with black and hence doubly incendiary.

But it would be a mistake to assume that the problems of poverty are restricted to the urban Negro. About three out of four of those officially listed as poor are in the "dominant" white community. In New York City (which is not part of Appalachia), white indigents outnumber black by three to two. And the whites who have moved out of poverty, thanks to the New Deal, would now like to live like the affluent—house with a backyard, kids in college, a few extra bucks for that bankrupting hospital bill.

Their expectations—like the expectations of the blacks after the passage of civil rights legislation—have risen. Indeed, in both races the desire is to get the green stuff needed for the good life.

None of this should come as any surprise to liberals—particularly if they come out of the radical tradition. Radicoliberalism was always more than a politicized Lady Bountiful, lifting bums off the floor and forgetting them once they learned how to stand erect.

A progressive movement with long-range social objectives does not count on losing its mass base once the worst is over, it assumes a steady drive until all enjoy both ease and income. Only in this post-economic utopia will men turn their prime attention to "the state of the arts," the "beauty of the environment," and the cultivation of culture.

TO SUGGEST that America has already reached this state of grace is to exaggerate the accomplishments of the New Deal and to understate the plight of some 80 percent of the population. It must be granted, of course, that since the 1930s, a fairly numerous new class of incomed intellectuals has developed, part of which draws spiritual and material sustenance from a primary involvement in the arts, the environment, education, urban planning, and other quality items. In their tight circle, public talk is more about beauty than the buck.

But as vocal and vital as this stratum may be, it is only a slight sliver of the nation. Most people—including the very rich—are profoundly concerned about money and social status that it often confers.

What has happened to some progressive ideologues in the last three decades is that, as they moved from radicalism to liberalism, they moved also from the Marxian to the anti-Marxian view of man. To Marx, man the political animal was, first of all, man the economic being. The new theories rest on man's etherial attributes. Hence, proponents of the "New Politics" end up with "movements" based not on class interest but on the literary inventions of the pundit.

The truth is that in shifting focus from economics to esthetics (though I personally prefer the latter to the former), the basic and burning need to redistribute the wealth of America is forgotten. Yet it is precisely this continuing maldistribution of income and wealth that has weakened the liberal coalition: turning workers against the taxes of the welfare state; poor against near poor; white against black; blacks against one another. To solve all this by substituting esthetics for economics is in effect telling the nation that if it lacks bread it should eat crepe suzettes.

The old coalition did and does make sense, because it rested on an ancient verity: the need to earn a living. The program of this coalition, of course, must be updated; its philosophy needs restating; its organization needs an infusion of new blood.

In that process, the liberal intellectual can play a role.

'The Union Is Going to Stay':

Hospital Strikers Determined To Win Battle for Recognition

THE CHARLESTON, S.C., hospital strike will go on until state officials agree to a settlement that will let the workers "live like decent human beings," a spokesman for the strikers declared.

"Someplace—somewhere—this has to end," said Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, and the union is going to stay until it does, regardless of how long that may be. Heaps appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said that the state's hard-line refusal to grant the union recognition and the massive use of National Guard and state troopers have drawn national attention to what would otherwise have been a minor local dispute. He said that as many as 1,000 National Guardsmen have been called out at various times and that hundreds of state law enforcement officers have been assigned to the strike.

"It's costing the state a fortune just to deny these workers the right to union recognition," Heaps asserted. He said that the state's costs so far may have run as high as $750,000. The three-month dispute involves 600 union members at two Charleston hospitals whose average hourly wage is only $1.30. The strikers are members of RWDSU Local 1199 B.

HEAPS SAID that in addition to the direct expenditures on the strike, the union's boycott against Charleston merchants, which is supported by the "Negro community as a whole," is having a "devastating effect."

He noted that the hospitals are able to operate at only about half their bed capacity and that medical school graduates who would have interned in Charleston hospitals are taking posts outside the area.

Reporters questioning Heaps were Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

SINCE MOST AMERICAN citizens rely heavily on the postal service to maintain essential contacts with family, friends and in business, most of us have a vested interest in proposals to replace the Post Office Dept. with an autonomous, self-supporting government corporation.

Pres. Nixon has officially endorsed such an operation.

Most Americans have two basic concerns relative to the postal service: will it be a reliable, efficient service and what will be the cost.

The U.S. postal system has always been a federal service. The Continental Congress established postal services which replaced a colonial system set up by the British prior to the Revolutionary War.

And when the federal union was established a postal service was authorized in the Constitution with the single sentence: "The Congress shall have power . . . to establish post office and post roads."

Behind these actions a fundamental controversy arose: should the post office be a service for the American people or should it be a revenue-making, profit-making enterprise.

Some Federalists, particularly Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, conceived that the post office would be a revenue-producing agency which each year would turn over to the Treasury a good proportion of its profits.

The Jeffersonians challenged this view. Their idea of a postal service was that any surplus should be used to extend the service and make it more efficient and better serve the people.

Jefferson and his supporters believed that the more profitable eastern routes would serve to support mail service in the frontier regions.

The postal service also played an important role in our highway system. The Constitution said that it was the federal responsibility to construct post roads. In 1801 there were 20,000 miles of post roads. By 1812 there were some 50,000 miles. It continued to zoom.

Over the years postal subsidies have assisted various forms of transportation—shipping, stage coach, waterways, railroads and airlines.

From the days of Benjamin Franklin, though, the prevailing American concept of a postal system was one which made possible distribution of the printed word, whether it be letter, newspaper, magazine or book. In a free society, it was felt, low-cost communications was essential in uniting the people.

Around the late 1830s the postal service ran into difficulties. It was costly and its efficiency left much to be desired. The railroads started skimming the cream off the top with private service.

THROUGH THE YEARS new services were provided the American people: free city delivery in 1863; special delivery in 1885; rural free delivery in 1896; postal savings in 1911 and air mail in 1918.

First class and later air mail pretty well paid for itself. Some of the other classes of mail—such as newspapers—performed essential services. And certainly business was being subsidized by third class mail.

During this period the Post Office Dept. went deeper and deeper in the hole. The American people were using the services of the department more than ever.

Few question the fact that the Post Office Dept. needs basic reform. Today the service is far below the standards of the past. The question that is facing the American people, though, is whether they should junk the entire system and institute a self-supporting postal corporation. It could well become a costly venture for the American people.

And it comes back to the basic issues fought out by the Jeffersonians and the Hamiltonians—should the postal system be a service for the people or a profit-making venture?

CHARLESTON'S hospital workers' strike won't end until state officials agree to a settlement that lets the workers "live like decent human beings," Alvin E. Heaps (center), secretary-treasurer of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Robert Walters (left) of the Washington Evening Star and Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

How to Buy:

Astute Shopping Needed Even With Truth-in-Lending Law

By Sidney Margolius

THE NEW TRUTH-IN-LENDING LAW, effective July 1, is probably the most important ever passed for your protection as a buyer. It finally ends the nationwide deception by which virtually all lenders and sellers made their finance charges sound lower than they really are, and misled many families into paying high credit fees.

That is, the new law will end this deception for you if you make it work for you. It will end this deception in your locality generally only if local authorities, labor unions, credit unions, co-ops and other community groups, and you yourself, help police it.

A survey by Robert Pullen for the Boston Federal Reserve Bank found most consumers were surprised at the amount of the true annual interest rate when it was brought to their attention. But they appeared to be satisfied when lenders and sellers explained that they paid the same amount in dollars as before.

Our advice is: Be surprised. Gasp. But don't be satisfied. The main value of the new national "truth" law is that for the first time you now have a simple yardstick to compare finance charges.

Up to now, different lenders and sellers stated their charges in different ways. A bank might say it was charging you $7 a year per $100 of the original amount of a loan. A credit union would say it charged 1 percent a month on the declining balance; a loan company, 3 percent a month; a department store, 1.5 percent a month. A furniture, appliance, or used car dealer might say he was charging $12 or $15 a year per $100 of your original balance.

Now here is how these different rates and ways of stating them translate into true annual rates:

- The 1 percent a month on the declining balance is the equivalent of a true annual interest rate of 12 percent. (The actual dollar charge would be $6.50 per $100.)
- The $7 per $100 is the equivalent of a true annual rate of about 14 percent.
- The 3 percent a month is a true annual 36 percent. (The dollar charge would be $19.50 per $100.)
- The department store's 1.5 percent a month on revolving charge accounts is a true 18 percent. (The dollar charge would be $9.75 per $100.)
- The installment or used car dealer's $12 or $15 per $100 on the original balance are approximately 24 and 30 percent true annual rates.
- The unscrupulous dealer's "1 percent a month" charged as 12 percent of the original amount, is really a true rate of about 24 percent. (The dollar charge would be $12 per $100.)

Now that the new law requires all lenders and sellers to tell you the true annual rate without any arithmetic on your part, it's easy to know who charges you the least. In the above examples, obviously it is cheaper to borrow the cash from a credit union and bank.

YOU CAN PAY anywhere from $32.50 to $81 in finance charges on a $500 loan or installment debt to be repaid in 12 months, depending on where you arrange it. On a larger purchase like a used car you can save hundreds of dollars on finance charge.

For example, if you buy a late model used car, and have a balance of $1,500, you may pay a dealer a finance charge of $10 per $100 of debt. If you take three years to repay, your total finance charge is $450. But if you borrow the cash for the car from a credit union or bank, your cost will be in the neighborhood of $6.50 per $100, or a total of $292 for the three years.

If you undertake to repay in two years, your finance charge, at the $6.50 charge, totals $195. Thus if you went to the lower-rate source, and increased your monthly payments by $16 to pay off in two years, you would save a cool $250.

One loophole we want to warn you about. The Federal Reserve Board regulations for truth in lending, which could be a little better than they are, require dealers and lenders to include in the annual rate any charges for credit life insurance or other insurance if this is a condition for giving you the credit.

But some loan companies and installment sellers press you to buy such insurance without saying openly that they won't grant the loan otherwise. If they do, go elsewhere.

Also watch out for other extras such as late payment charges, fees for preparation of a deed, high charge for a credit report, and high closing fees for a mortgage.

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Mushroom Farm Local Files Sex Bias Charge

West Winfield, Pa.—A directly-affiliated AFL-CIO local union has charged the Butler County Mushroom Farms with illegally discriminating against women workers.

The union filed a formal complaint with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission after the company refused to promote Nancy J. Hopper to a higher-paid job for which she was qualified. The job went to a man with less seniority.

The company based its action on a dual seniority system which the union said kept all 548 women workers in the lowest pay grades and limited higher-grade jobs to the 238 men workers.

When Nancy Hopper bid for the job, the grievance committee of Mushroom Growers Local 21954 backed her up.

The union's officers and AFL-CIO Field Rep. Victor A. Mills obtained an opinion from Thomas E. Harris, the AFL-CIO's associate general counsel, that the dual seniority provision discriminated on the basis of sex in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

After the company refused to act on the grievance and to negotiate changes in the contract, the union filed the complaint with EEOC.

Safety Council Course:

Enrollments Grow In Defensive Driving

THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL'S nationwide Defensive Driving Course, designed to curb the traffic death and injury toll, is currently at its highest levels.

By the end of 1967, 600,000 drivers had been through the course and more were being graduated at a rate equivalent to a million per year.

The training course in defensive driving is a capsulized version of the professional driver training programs the council's Motor Transportation Dept. has developed for motor fleet operators.

Drivers in fleets that are council members last year had an average accident rate that was approximately half that of all drivers in the country.

The Defensive Driving Course usually consists of four two-hour sessions. They are taught by instructors trained and qualified by the NSC.

The course is designed for the average motorist who wishes to improve his driving. The only prerequisite is a driver's license.

The sessions concentrate on the six situations that can cause a two-car crash. In 1966, two-car crashes accounted for 42 percent of all traffic fatalities, 68 percent of all disabling injuries, and 78 percent of all property damage accidents. This type of accident also accounted for 72 percent of total motor vehicle accident costs and involved 87 percent of the drivers who were in accidents.

Over the years, the council's Motor Transportation members have made sharp reductions in two-vehicle crashes. It is estimated that, if their rates could be achieved by all drivers, the two-car crash would decline by 40 percent.

The motor fleet operators' chief method of attacking this problem has been built around the question of whether the accident could have been prevented by the company's own driver. If he could have prevented it and didn't, he is held accountable even though he may have been legally "in the right."

DRIVERS ARE TRAINED to reach their destinations safely despite mistakes of other drivers or adverse road, weather, light, traffic or driver conditions. This concept, called defensive driving, is the heart of the council course.

The sessions are being presented across the country in small groups under the sponsorship of church organizations, labor unions, service clubs, employers and military installations.

Volunteer instructors—trained by the council—present the course, utilizing films, visual aids, and training techniques provided by the council. Understanding of defensive driving principles is built up as students analyze actual accidents.

"Helgerson, come show Mr. Brannigan around the warehouse."

Soup to Nonsense:

Jury Duty Brings Out Decency In People Despite Prejudices

By Jane Goodsell

I WALKED DOWN the steps of the courthouse, noting with some surprise that I felt nostalgic. My term as a juror was over, and I didn't want it to be. I was leaving regretfully the world I had entered so hesitantly four weeks ago. It had seemed then as strange and intimidating as a new school.

Now, a month later, it had become my world. I had learned its language, and become intrigued with its procedures. I could speak with the authority of a connoisseur, comparing lawyers' performances and rating judges. I had picked up, and passed on, gossip and rumors. I had been an insider, but no more. Today was my last day.

Jurors are not expected to be extraordinarily perceptive, wise and knowledgeable. They are, after all, amateurs at their task—"12 persons of average ignorance" as they have been called. They are merely expected to listen attentively, and to exercise intelligence, sound judgment and complete impartiality.

Something happens to people when they find themselves on a jury that makes them fairer and more intelligent than they really are. They develop a heightened sense of decency, of doing as they'd want to be done by. It is partly the conditioning process which takes place during the questioning of jurors when they are asked to search their souls for prejudices and past experiences which might influence them in judging the case.

It is also a desire to look good to one's fellow jurors. Nobody wants to be thought a dimwit or a bigot, even if he is one.

ALL OF WHICH is not to say that juries don't make mistakes. I've no doubt that some of the verdicts with which I agreed were miscarriages of justice. It didn't happen because we were unfair or malicious or stupid, but because we didn't know better. I believe this is most true in awarding damages.

Still, if we made mistakes, we did not make them rashly but conscientiously. Not a one of the seven juries I sat on rushed to a verdict.

If you ever get a chance to serve on a jury, jump at it. Not only because it's your duty as a citizen, but because you owe it to yourself not to miss it. You'll learn a little about law, quite a lot about people, and not so incidentally, a few things you may not have realized about yourself.

Illegal Union-Busting:

J.P. Stevens Rapped In 7th NLRB Ruling

J. P. Stevens & Co. has, for the seventh time, been found guilty of violating the legal rights of employes to join or form a union of their own choosing.

The latest finding against the big textile firm—a major government contractor—was by Robert E. Mullin, trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board. Mullin found after five days of hearings that officials "at every level" of Stevens' Gulistan plant at Statesboro, Ga., joined in a campaign of threats and firings to defeat the Textile Workers Union of America.

He recommended that Stevens be ordered to bargain with the union on the basis of cards signed by a majority of employes, and also because management illegally smashed the union's majority and caused it to lose an election.

The examiner ruled, subject to NLRB review, that Stevens must reinstate three fired union supporters with full backpay to the date of their discharge; employ a woman whose job application it rejected because her brother and brother-in-law were union members, and pay her for all lost time. The company also would be directed to:

- Mail a copy of the NLRB order to every plant employe.
- Post copies in conspicuous places for 60 consecutive days.
- Read the order to all employes during working time, by departments and shifts, or let a board agent do so.
- Give the union and its representatives reasonable access to bulletin boards for a one-year period.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock said that Stevens has unsuccessfully fought every examiner's decision in the seven litigated cases, every NLRB order and every decision that has reached the courts. It has been compelled in addition to pay nearly $1 million to date to workers it has fired in violation of the law.

The latest findings against Stevens stem from charges of anti-union actions during a TWUA organizing campaign at Statesboro 17 months ago.

The union applied for recognition on the basis of signed cards in February 1968 and was turned down. It applied again in March, after more employes had been signed, and again its request for recognition was refused. Stevens insisted on an election, whose result was later set aside by the NLRB regional director because the company refused to provide an employe name-and-address list, as it was legally required to do.

Said the examiner in his ruling: ". . . from the outset of the organizational campaign until after the election, every level of the [company's] supervisory hierarchy was involved in numerous . . . acts of interference, restraint and coercion."

The company's insistence on a board election, the examiner ruled, was motivated "not by a good faith doubt" of the union's majority but rather by a desire "to gain time within which to destroy the union's majority."

The NLRB's right to issue a bargaining order in such circumstances has been upheld by the Supreme Court in four other cases. **(See story, Page 1).**

In April, the NLRB asked that Stevens be cited for contempt of court for refusing to comply with two previous orders of a federal appeals court to stop interfering with employe rights at other plants. A decision has not been announced.

TRADE UNIONIST STUDENTS join in "The Hymn of the Americas," a patriotic salute to all the Latin American nations, to celebrate graduation from the American Institute for Free Labor Development's 26th training course at Front Royal, Va. Graduates will enter the education field in their respective unions in 17 Latin countries.

AIFLD Graduates Face Challenge Of Job Crisis in Latin America

The graduating class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's 26th training program was exhorted by AFL-CIO Inter-American Rep. Andrew McLellan to use their talents to meet the challenges of unemployment in their own countries.

In Latin America the employment situation is crucial, he said, because 50 percent of the total population lives outside of the money economy, mainly in rural areas.

"We are living in a period of upheaval, of tremendous social and economic problems—but there are solutions," McLellan told the 27 Latin American trade unionist graduates.

As an example of positive problem-solving, he cited the success of Colombia in offsetting the job deficit caused by 195,000 people each year entering a labor force that can absorb only 8,000 to 10,000 into jobs. In-depth economic studies performed through a coordinated effort by labor, business and government leaders resulted in new jobs and an upgrading of skills.

Certificates of graduation were presented to unionists who came from 17 Latin countries to spend six weeks in the Advanced Teacher Training Course at AIFLD's Front Royal, Va., Institute.

They also took field trips to Cuernavaca, Mexico, to West Virginia, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Williamsburg, Va.

Class Valedictorian Javier Cruz Ruiz of the Textile Workers' Union of Mexico, cautioned that "we workers cannot allow ourselves the luxury of ignoring the innovations of modern technology. Similarly, labor education has undergone changes and it is necessary to be familiar with new methods and their application in order to bring about better communication between trade union leaders and their local organizations."

Ruiz exhorted his classmates to use the new skills learned through AIFLD to "bring about a raising of the standard of living, solidarity, and harmony among the peoples of America" to attain liberty, peace and work.

These goals were echoed by AIFLD Executive Director William C. Doherty, Jr., recently returned from Geneva where he explained the AIFLD to delegates at the 50th anniversary conference of the International Labor Organization.

In bringing AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's greetings to the graduation luncheon audience, Doherty recalled the AIFLD's formation in 1962 with the purpose of creating "a bond of solidarity and friendship between the two Americas, North and South," in order to eliminate poverty and suffering from our hemisphere.

Through self-help projects in such fields as cooperatives and housing and through its educational work in trade unions, Doherty noted, the AIFLD has since served as the "operating arm of the workers." It has, he said, shared the AFL-CIO's goals of "strengthening the free trade union movement voice" and solving the "great problems of poverty, racial discrimination" and the emerging ones as we enter "a great technological age."

Osvaldo Troppoli, Argentinian graduate, presented to the AIFLD faculty "living memorials" to the common goals of the workers of the two Americas. These are two Chinese holly trees, newly planted by the 1969 graduates on the Front Royal campus.

Foreign dignitaries in attendance included Romulo Marinho, labor adviser to the minister of labor of Brazil, and Richard Ishmael, senior vice president of the Guyana Trades Union Council.

Students in the class came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In eight years the AIFLD program has trained more than 100,000 trade unionists in 20 countries of Latin America, with more than 700 labor leaders graduating from the Front Royal Institute.

Carpenters Sign Landmark Contract On Factory-to-Site 'Instant Housing'

(Continued from Page 1)

tractor who does not hold a working arrangement with the Carpenters.

Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters said: "This contract represents a major step forward in the challenge of meeting our tremendous housing needs. It is a real beginning of business and labor joining hands to provide the mighty weapon of private enterprise to help resolve the housing crisis."

Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney voiced similar comments as he appeared for the announcement of the contract signing.

The contract covers specifically the jurisdiction of the Carpenters, who handle about 25 percent of the work at the Stirling on-site construction projects. Members of other building craft unions perform the remainder of the on-site work.

Hutcheson said that the Carpenters do not expect any jurisdictional problems with other trade unions. Although there is no national agreement with the other crafts, union labor is maintained throughout, reported Theodore W. Kheel, New York-based mediator and a director of Stirling. Kheel was instrumental in the contract negotiations.

The company is prepared to negotiate a national contract with other crafts for the on-site work if needed, Kheel added.

The new contract supplements a three-year industrial pact the Carpenters signed last September to cover assembly line workers at Stirling's Avon factory which mass-produces the "instant housing" modules.

Similar pacts are expected for module factories that Stirling plans to build in Akron, Ohio, and in New England.

The Carpenters also hold industrial contracts with about 150 other companies that manufacture prefabricated components for the home building industries.

Although they are members of the Carpenters union, the assembly line workers do not qualify as journeymen because of their semi-skilled status.

The "instant housing" concept employed by Stirling translates assembly line techniques into the manufacture of housing components. The modules are built from the floor up, with wiring, plumbing, windows and even carpeting included.

Erection of the housing units on the sites involves several building crafts, which ready the site and lay foundations. The modules containing the completely finished rooms are fitted into place and the plumbing and wiring are connected.

About 200 manhours of work are needed to completely erect a housing unit with the modules, substantially less than in conventional home construction.

Building costs employing the modular construction concept normally run about 20 percent less than conventional construction, according to Stirling.

The first of the training centers to be set up under the contract will be opened within six months near Rochester, N.Y., it was announced by Hutcheson and David Stirling, Jr., president of the company.

The firm currently employs 150 production line workers but expects to enlarge its workforce to 1,000 as demand increases.

In Akron, where the company has already built 400 units in a $28 million project for the Akron Metropolitan Housing Authority, several hundred workers will be hired for the planned module factory. The Akron Metropolitan project will total 1,500 units when completed.

Red Cross Board Elects Keenan

Atlanta—Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was elected a member at large of the American Red Cross board of governors at the organization's convention here.

Keenan, also an AFL-CIO vice president, is the latest in a succession of union officials to serve on Red Cross national boards going back to 1923 when Samuel Gompers was a member of the organization's board of incorporators.

In recent years, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler and Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky have served terms on the board.

Glass Workers Vow to Resist Cheap Imports

Chicago—A pledge to continue efforts to resist the importation of cheap handmade glassware and unfair competitive prices was made by the 400 delegates to the 87th convention of the Flint Glass Workers here.

The resolution on imports noted that each year finds fewer people employed in the handmade glassware industry, and that "it is necessary to find thousands of new jobs each year to maintain the high economic standards to which we are accustomed. . . ."

Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.) earlier said that the glassware industry was the first hit by foreign imports and is still the most vulnerable. He said, "Anybody can make glass."

Another resolution called for elimination of loopholes in the federal tax structure and urged cooperation with the AFL-CIO in its drive to win tax reform in Congress.

The convention also featured regional and craft division meetings to set contract goals and work on other craft problems.

Health Hazard Cited at Struck Vaccine Plant

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers have appealed to the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to withdraw a license to manufacture Rubella vaccine issued to a strikebound Merck, Sharp & Dohme Corp. plant at West Point, Pa.

The union struck the Pennsylvania plant and other plants of the company several months ago after it was unable to negotiate an agreement to provide improved working conditions.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron, in a telegram to HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch, warned that continued manufacture of the German measles vaccine at the West Point plant "involves a potential health hazard to millions of children."

This is so, Grospiron pointed out, because plant operation is being carried on by "inexperienced white collar employes" since experienced quality control workers are on the picket line.

Noting that it is possible for "improperly prepared" drugs to slip out under even ideal conditions, the OCAW president added that "it should be obvious that no struck plant should manufacture and market a sensitive vaccine."

The union, Grospiron said, was "appalled" to learn that more than 650,000 doses of the vaccine had left the struck plant. He also deplored the fact that HEW has failed "to consult our union in these circumstances."

Massachusetts Social Workers Choose SEIU

Boston—The Service Employes won bargaining rights among 2,200 Massachusetts state social workers in an election conducted by the state Labor Relations Board. The vote was 1,171 for SEIU Local 509, no union 44, three other unions 327 and challenged, 147.

SEIU's election victory, by a 70 percent margin, climaxed a long organizing campaign including a march on the State House. More than 1,000 social workers petitioned Gov. Francis W. Sargent (R) for correction of grievances.

The governor's aides conferred with a marchers' group headed by Local 509 Pres. Paul Quirk. The workers had not been paid for travel expenses and overtime for months, and frequent requests for an election had been shunted aside, they said.

The governor later approved steps to meet the backpay obligation and agreed to a June election.

Hotel Union Grant Fights Leukemia

Patients suffering from acute leukemia will benefit from an $8,000 contribution by the Hotel & Restaurant Employes Union to the Hematology Research Laboratory of the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.

This is the third year the union has aided in the treatment of patients through grants to the university. Since treatment was initiated through the union funds, the number of patients surviving for longer periods has been doubled, the research laboratory reported.

The patients benefiting from the research are adults with advanced acute leukemia. Most of these patients would not live more than two or three months without the treatment, the university said.

REJECTION of a bill to give antitrust exemption to newspapers that merge their advertising, circulation and business departments was called for by Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild in testimony before the Senate Antitrust & Monopoly Subcommittee. With him is James Cesnik, left, ANG's assistant director of research and information.

Dailies Opposed in Bid To Escape Trust Laws

Newspaper publishers are using "myths" and "erroneous" premises in seeking antitrust exemption for papers with merged advertising, circulation and business departments, the executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild told Congress.

William J. Farson, testifying in Senate Antitrust & Monopoly subcommittee hearings on the Newspaper Preservation bill, said the claim is "erroneous" that failure to grant the antitrust immunity will make it impossible for more than one newspaper to survive in 23 U.S. cities.

Farson called for rejection of the "broad and unnecessary" antitrust exemption embodied in the bill. He cited the growth of the newspapers' market areas since they began the joint publishing arrangements—by as much as 1,153 percent—and publishers' statements that the greatest economies come from sharing a common printing plant.

Farson noted that the Supreme Court in March upheld a lower court order that a joint publishing arrangement in Tucson be restructured to eliminate profit pooling, price fixing and market splitting. The Guild leader pointed out, however, that joint publishing ventures restricted to printing and distribution facilities have not been banned.

The Knight newspaper chain is in a joint operation with the Cox chain in Miami, Pulitzer with Newhouse in St. Louis and Hearst is a joint operator with the Chronicle in San Francisco, Farson told the Senate hearing.

"Which one of these chains," he asked, "could with a straight face plead the failing enterprise defense?"

"We fail to find documentation," he said, "that these (23) joint operations were undertaken only when there was no other means of sustaining publication of more than one newspaper in these cities."

Another myth, Farson said, is the claim that publishers have agreed not to compete for circulation and the advertising dollar and to share their profits only because they want to maintain separate editorial voices in their cities.

Yet, he pointed out, jointly operating publishers own and operate broadcasting stations in 12 of those 23 cities, television stations in eight. If they are really interested in a diversity of voices, they ought to sell these stations, he suggested.

Farson also cited agreements between jointly operating publishers specifying that one paper "won't be printing more news than the other."

The bill under consideration is a slightly amended version of one called the Failing Newspaper bill which failed to pass the 90th Congress. It would grant antitrust exemptions to partial newspaper mergers involving a paper which, "regardless of its ownership or affiliations, appears unlikely to remain or become a financially sound publication."

Scheduled to testify at later hearings are Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel; John J. Pilch, president of the Typographical Union; and Richard W. McLaren, chief of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division.

In Orders to Bargain:

NLRB Upheld On Cardcheck Rulings

(Continued from Page 1)

cates the AFL-CIO's organizational position" in recent years stressing the authorization card as a "substantive part of the organizing process."

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the unanimous Supreme Court decision affirming the Boston court ruling and returning the Richmond cases to the latter court for further proceedings.

Four Cases Settled

The three Richmond cases concerned Meat Cutters Local 347 and the Gissel Packing Co. plant at Huntington, W.Va.; Heck's Inc., warehouses in Charleston, W.Va., its retail store in Ashland, Ky., and the same Meat Cutters local along with Teamsters Local 175; and the Upholsterers at High Point, N.C., for employes of the General Steel Products, Inc.

The fourth case involved two wire weaving plants of the Sinclair Co. in Holyoke, Mass., and Teamsters Local 404.

Warren wrote that, while "the most commonly traveled route for a union to obtain recognition" is through an election, and while it is also "from the board's point of view the preferred route," a union is not limited to an NLRB election.

Almost from the inception of the Wagner Act, the opinion noted, "it was recognized that a union did not have to be certified as the winner of a board election" to win bargaining rights. It could "establish majority status by other means—by showing convincing support, for instance, by a union-called strike or strike vote, or as here, by possession of cards signed by a majority of the employes authorizing the union to represent them for collective bargaining purposes."

"We have consistently accepted this interpretation of the Wagner Act and the present act, particularly as to the use of authorization cards," the opinion continued.

In each of the three Richmond cases, the union got signed authorization cards from a majority of the employes and asked for recognition as the legal bargaining agent. All three employers refused to bargain, the court related, "on the ground that authorization cards were inherently unreliable indicators of employe desires; and they either embarked on, or continued, vigorous anti-union campaigns that gave rise to numerous unfair labor practice charges."

In each case, the NLRB's response was an order to the employers to bargain, and a finding that the employer's refusal to bargain was motivated "not by a good faith doubt of the union's majority status, but by a desire to gain time to dissipate that status."

Warren added that, in each case, the board found all three employers had engaged in restraint and coercion of employes—"in Gissel, for coercively interrogating employes about union activities, threatening them with discharge and promising them benefits; in Heck's, for coercively interrogating employes, threatening reprisals, creating the appearance of surveillance, and offering benefits for opposing the union; in General Steel, for coercive interrogation and threats of reprisal, including discharge."

In the Holyoke case, the board found the company president's appeals to reject the union were unlawful and caused the union to lose the election. Also it ruled that the company had no good-faith doubt of the union's majority, based on application cards, and campaigned to break that majority by unfair tactics.

Employers Rebutted

Refuting employer arguments that they cannot win any cardcheck dispute under present NLRB rules, the court said "an employer is not obligated to accept a cardcheck as proof of majority status, under the board's current practice." Reasonable polling of his employes is allowed, it noted.

"If an employer has succeeded in undermining a union's strength and destroying the laboratory conditions necessary for a fair election," need to violate a cease-and-desist order by further unlawful activity. The damage will have been done, and perhaps the only fair way to effectuate employe rights is to reestablish the conditions as they existed before the employer's unlawful campaign."

The Chief Justice wrote "there is, after all, nothing permanent in a bargaining order, and if, after the effects of the employer's acts have worn off, the employes clearly desire to disavow the union, they can do so by filing a decertification petition."

An employer is free, Warren declared, "to communicate to his employes any of his views about unionism . . . or a particular union so long as the communications do not contain a threat of reprisal or force or promise of benefits."

The employer "can easily make his views known without engaging in 'brinkmanship.' At the least he can avoid coercive speech simply by avoiding conscious overstatements he has reason to believe will mislead his employes."

Lumber Unions Reach Contracts for 80,000

Portland, Ore.—Unions representing 80,000 Northwest lumber workers agreed on terms of new and improved three-year contracts and sent out mail ballots for a ratification vote ending June 30.

Negotiators for the Woodworkers and the Lumber & Sawmill Workers, affiliated with the Carpenters, called the settlement "the best ever reached in the forest products industry." They negotiated jointly with individual employers and associations for a set of identical goals adopted by conventions of the two union groups last winter.

The settlements, if approved, provide an immediate classification wage increase of 5 cents to 40 cents an hour for experienced workers; general increases on top of the formula increases; raises in differentials, woods travel pay and jury duty pay; one more paid holiday—Dec. 24—in 1970, and new vacation provisions with a top of four weeks after 20 years' service.

The unions and the employers agreed also that 10 cents an hour will be added to the health and welfare fund next Nov. 1, with another 5-cent raise on Sept. 1, 1970.

The general increases take effect in three steps: 30 cents an hour retroactive to June 1, and two more raises of 6 percent each next June 1 and June 1, 1971.

Classification adjustments start at 5 cents an hour for those earning at least $3.15 an hour and rise to 40 cents for those at $3.90 an hour and up—a formula applying to most of the covered employes, the unions said.

By June 1, 1971, the top rate for skilled woodsmen will be $5.17 an hour, they reported.

The terms have been agreed to by the Timber Operators Council, the Northwest Forest Products Association, and major employers including Weyerhaeuser, Crown-Zellerbach, Georgia-Pacific, International Paper, Potlatch Forest, U.S. Plywood-Champion, St. Regis Paper, and Rayonniere-ITT. Similar terms are being offered nearly 200 other employers in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Northern California, according to the unions.

City Workers Gain 5% in Baltimore

Baltimore—Blue collar employes of the city of Baltimore voted overwhelmingly to accept their first contract with the city government. It provides an increase of 15 cents an hour, or 5 percent of salary—whichever is greater—and other gains for 15,000 municipal employes.

The new one-year pact was negotiated by Local 44 of the State, County & Municipal Employes. Its terms were accepted also by the Classified Municipal Employes Association and the Maryland Nurses Association.

The wage hike, effective next Sept. 1, is the second 15-cent hike negotiated by Local 44 within a year.

Growers' Front Breaks:

Mediation Service Enters Grape Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

definitely hurting. It is costing us more to produce and sell our grapes than we are getting for them. We do want to work out this situation in a fair and equitable manner."

Steinberg and another large grower, John Kovacevich, are co-chairmen of the group offering to negotiate with the union.

While hailing the offer, union officials said that the strike and boycott will be lifted only when the contracts are signed.

At a press conference here, Larry Itliong, assistant director of UFWOC, declared:

"We stand ready to meet immediately. We intend to bend every effort in the very best of good faith to reach a quick agreement.

"We commend these growers for their action in finally recognizing their responsibilities in dealing with their workers. They have demonstrated courage, because they will be subject to scorn from certain fellow growers who are determined to destroy the union at all costs."

The breakaway group had scarcely made its bargaining offer public when it was confronted with heavy pressure from other growers to get back into line.

E. Alan Mills, vice president of the California Grape & Tree Fruit League, set the tone with the declaration that "The rest of the growers remain absolutely determined never to submit to Chavez's outrageous demands. . . . We are united in seeking an equitable national legislative solution to the problem."

Martin Zaninovich, president of the South Central Farmers Committee representing most Kern County growers, declared: "Every solid agricultural organization in California remains against demands of a committee which does not represent the true grape-picker and never has been able to call a strike."

Grower organizations have persistently claimed that farm workers don't want or need a union, despite the fact that in the few representation elections that have been held workers voted overwhelmingly for the Farm Workers union.

UFWOC's Pete Velasco, coordinator of the "second front" strike in the Coachella Valley reported that 1,000 new members had left their jobs and certified that they were on strike since the current grape season opened.

In announcing the offer to bargain, Steinberg noted that growers generally have viewed Chavez and the union as "social revolutionaries" out to break the farmers. He said, however, that he and his associates believe that direct talks are essential.

In an apparent attempt to head off negotiations, Allan Grant, head of the California Farm Bureau Federation, flew to the Coachella Valley to rally opposition to the union. And on another front, Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said in Chicago that he has asked U.S. Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell to investigate the grape boycott to determine whether the union is engaged in a "conspiracy in restraint of trade."

Meanwhile, the big publicity firm of Whitaker and Baxter—retained by the growers to wage a propaganda war against the union—charged that a "spread of terror tactics" had hit the valley.

UFWOC insists, however, that the "terror tactics" are being directed against its members, three of whom were arrested when they refused to vacate their beds in the farm labor camps. The union said the camps are surrounded by 24-hour guards and workers are virtually under "house arrest."

AFL-CIO FARM WORKERS announced at a Los Angeles press conference that 10 major California growers of table grapes have agreed to negotiate with them. From the left, Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta, Assistant Dir. Larry Itliong and Counsel Jerome Cohen of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee; AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher and Irwin DeShetler, the federation's farm organizing coordinator.

'Twin Plants' on Mexican Border Displace Thousands of U.S. Jobs

A program supported by the U.S. government has displaced tens of thousands of U.S. workers by moving their jobs across the Mexican border where a man's labor comes as cheap as 35 cents an hour.

An AFL-CIO organizer, David T. Lopez, tells what this has meant in terms of perpetuating poverty on both sides of the border.

Writing in the June issue of the AFL-CIO's magazine, the American Federationist, Lopez documents the steadily increasing flood of runaway plants.

Under the so-called Border Industrialization Program, American firms receive special tax and tariff concessions when they set up a plant in a zone 12.5 miles deep along the Mexican border. "Twin" plants on the U.S. side of the border are supposed to "finish" the products, thus qualifying them for reduced tariffs.

Lopez writes that "finishing could mean little more than pasting on a label. Many plants on the U.S. side hire Mexican residents anyway. Attempts to organize are met by threats to move the rest of the operation to Mexico. And for every job supposedly established on the American side, at least 10 jobs are being set up in Mexico and often at the direct expense of American workers."

He gives some examples:

- The "twin" plants of Transitron employ about 75 workers on Laredo, Tex., and some 1,500 in Nuevo Laredo, on the Mexican side of the border.

And when Transitron opened its plant in Nuevo Laredo, a similar operation of the same company in Kansas City, Mo., lost about 45 percent of its work force.

- The Rubber Workers represent employes at two Los Angeles area plants of the Mattel toy company. But since Mattel opened a toy plant in Mexicali in 1967, some 820 union workers at the City of Industry plant lost their jobs and the Hawthorne plant has also cut its work force heavily.

- Two shrimp processing plants organized by the Meat Cutters in Texas have laid off more than 1,000 workers since similar processing plants opened just across the border.

Lopez notes that products made in large part across the border "not only are not labeled, but often are hard to trace."

He cites as an example television sets sold by Sears Roebuck which are bought from Warwick Electronics in Chicago, which initially subcontracted the work to a Tijuana, Mexico, plant.

He points out that Kayser-Roth has its Catalina-brand sportswear cut at two small plants in California and Arizona—but the sewing is done at a larger operation in Mexicali.

U.S. electronic firms operating in Tijuana include Litton Industries, Control Data Corp., and Fairchild Camera. In all, some 48,000 U.S. jobs in the manufacture of radio and television sets and components were lost from 1966 to 1968.

Lopez notes one estimate that eventually some 300,000 workers will be employed by the border industries, with production of $1 billion of goods a year.

A curtain of secrecy helps shroud the border operations from public exposure.

The plants set up across the border "are as easy to inspect as the Chinese Communist atomic plants," Lopez comments. He reports that photographers seeking to take in-plant pictures have been denied permission to enter the plants and chased away by guards.

A query from the Texas State AFL-CIO to the chairman of the U.S. section of the border development commission was answered by the State Dept. some five months later.

"Unfortunately," the reply went, "most of the information you requested is unavailable to us."

Despite the low wages, Lopez writes, "the promise of new jobs acts like a magnet to attract thousands of families from the Mexican interior to the already overcrowded Mexican border cities."

What jobs are available are mostly for women—who are estimated to make up at least 75 percent of the workers at the runaway plants. "Now you see many wives working while their husbands are unemployed."

Legally and illegally, the poverty-driven stream of workers continues. And wherever there are workers struggling to better their lot, to use the tool of organization to improve their wages and conditions, there are the others, just a little hungrier, available for exploitation.

Labor's Goals Stressed In Virginia Campaign

Norfolk, Va.—Delegates to the Virginia State AFL-CIO convention here spelled out a legislative program and called for an all-out political effort to elect candidates who will support labor's goals.

The convention, speaking for 70,000 union members in the state, put a high priority on passage of a minimum wage law for workers not covered by the federal wage-hour legislation. Large numbers of "willing and able workers," the convention said, are unable to earn a decent living "because of the low wages they receive."

Another resolution called for state legislation establishing the right of public employes to collective bargaining.

Delegates gave a cheering, standing ovation to State Sen. Henry E. Howell, Jr., the labor-endorsed candidate for governor in the Democratic primary next month.

Howell, leader of the liberal bloc in the state legislature, told the convention that collective bargaining is the only "civilized way" to improve conditions of workers. He pledged efforts to bring "quality jobs, paying quality wages" into Virginia instead of low-wage employers seeking cheap labor to exploit.

Delegates extended for an additional five-year the State AFL-CIO's Program of Progress, which includes a dues assessment dedicated to legislative, voter registration and political education activities.

They heard Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) call for continued efforts to remove all barriers to participation in American government.

O'Hara urged direct election of the President and urged extension and strengthening of the federal Voting Rights Act "until the last vestiges of racial discrimination in voting have been eradicated."

A resolution adopted by the convention called on Congress and the legislature to put an end to tax loopholes and repeal "unjust tax laws which ultimately place the burden on those who can least afford to pay."

Pres. Julian F. Carper and Sec.-Treas. Brewster Snow were both re-elected without opposition and delegates voted each a $1,000 salary increase to bring them up to $11,500 a year.

A three-way contest for the non-paying post of vice president was won by Marvin W. Wallace of American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 358 in the Portsmouth-Norfolk area. The office had been vacant since the death of Fred R. Conner.

The convention voted labor endorsements for 18 candidates for the state legislature and for Andrew J. Miller, running for state attorney general, in addition to Howell.

Court Overrules House In Unseating Powell

The Supreme Court ruled that the House violated the Constitution by refusing to seat Adam C. Powell in the 90th Congress.

In a 7-1 decision, the court said Powell should have been allowed to take his seat because he met the only requirements set down in the Constitution—age, citizenship and residency.

Congress has the constitutional right to expel a member, the Supreme Court noted. But it said there is a distinction between expulsion, which can only come after a member is seated, and exclusion.

Left open for lower courts to decide is the issue of whether Powell is entitled to back pay for two years he was denied his seat.

The New York Democrat, who had been chairman of the House Education & Labor Committee, was seated this year after agreeing to pay a $25,000 fine levied by the House. He had originally been denied his seat on charges he had misused committee funds and had reflected discredit on Congress by defying court orders in New York.

The Supreme Court ruling set the stage for a possible confrontation between the judicial and legislative branches of government—if at some stage there is a court order instructing the House or its staff to take some specific action such as back pay or restoration of seniority.

Attorneys for the House had argued that, since the Constitution makes each house of Congress the judge of the qualifications of its members, the courts had no power to intervene.

At the federal appellate court level, Judge Warren E. Burger upheld the House argument and ruled against Powell. Burger, who will soon succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice, was overruled by the court over which he will preside.

The issue of Powell's seniority would not directly affect the question of his lost committee chairmanship, since it is only custom that assigns the chairmanship to the senior member of the majority party.

The actual decision is made by the party caucus, which even before Powell's exclusion had voted to strip him. Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) is the current chairman. Powell is a member of the committee at the bottom of the Democratic seniority list.

Asks 'Meaningful' Reform:

Labor Spurs Drive To Kill Surtax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

that had been strongly urged by the AFL-CIO.

Despite these features, labor is opposing the bill because it "makes no attempt to close any of the loopholes by which many millionaires and other wealthy people completely escape taxation."

It continues "a surtax which has been layered onto an inequitable tax system that is badly in need of overhaul."

Nothing in the committee bill attacks "the inequities of oil and mineral depletion allowances, capital gains, real estate double depreciation, tax-exempt bonds and other tax-avoidance devices."

Those who benefit by tax loopholes won't be paying any surtax on their exempt income. Workers whose income comes from wages will be paying at a higher tax rate than last year, but there won't be any percentage increase for "corporations which have enjoyed record-shattering profits."

Union members are as "fiscally responsible" as anyone else, Biemiller noted, and ask only that the burden of taxes not rest disproportionately on wage-earners while the wealthy escape their fair share.

"Repeatedly," over the past months, the AFL-CIO "asked Congress to consider extending the surtax only if it were accompanied by meaningful tax reform."

But "at the end of four months of hearings and closed-door deliberations, the House Ways & Means Committee has produced nothing more than a tax increase and has severely diminished the likelihood of tax reform."

Because of this failure, Biemiller said, "it is the AFL-CIO position that this bill be defeated."

Normally, tax bills come to the House floor under a "no amendment" rule, with one recommittal motion allowed to a ranking minority member of the committee.

Opponents of the committee bill have indicated that they will seek to persuade the Rules Committee to allow them to introduce a substitute bill or make the recommittal motion.

Top Administration officials, from the President down, have tried to build support for the tax extension by portraying it as the key element in the fight against inflation.

While the Administration has also proposed some token tax reforms, it made clear its belief that tax reform should be put on a back burner and top priority given to extension of the surtax.

Unless Congress should enact either a long-term or a temporary extension, the surtax will expire on June 30. It could, of course, be reinstated retroactively. Supporters of tax reform on the Ways & Means Committee had urged a short-term extension to permit the committee to develop a comprehensive package that would include major loophole-closing provisions.

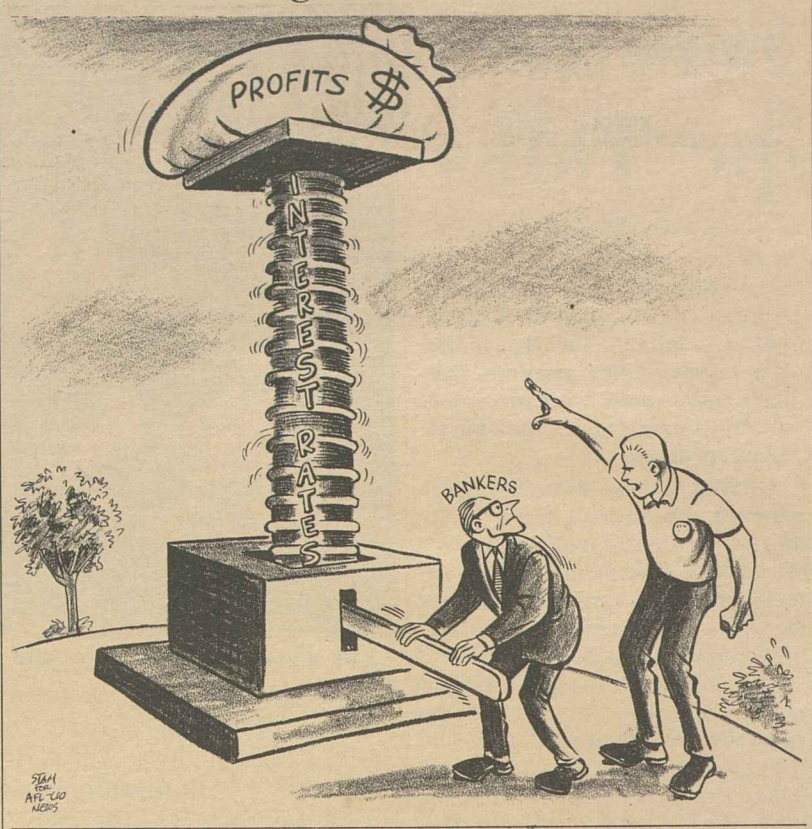
In other congressional developments:

- The Senate voted its own budget-cutting rider on a House-passed appropriations bill. After assorted exemptions, no one seemed very sure of how it would work but the intent appeared to be to force a cut of $1.9 billion in the President's budget.

Included in the bill, however, is a repeal of the freeze on government employment enacted by Congress last year. A convincing argument was made that the freeze cost more than it saved by requiring heavy overtime payments and through taxes that went uncollected because of a shortage of tax-collectors.

- The House overwhelmingly approved a three-year extension of the Older Americans Act, with increased federal financing authorized for an assortment of services and programs to help persons over 65. It also would provide expense reimbursement for elderly volunteers who contribute their time to community service projects.
- The House approved a committee bill slightly strengthening the health hazard warning required on cigarette packages—but extending for another six years a prohibition against stiffer action affecting cigarette advertising by federal or state regulatory agencies.

'Bring It Back Down!'



States Urged to Affirm Public Employe Rights

State laws should firmly establish the right of public employes to union representation and meaningful collective bargaining, the AFL-CIO told the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The commission, made up of federal, state, city and county officials and private citizens, is considering a staff report which poses an assortment of alternative approaches to state legislation.

The alternatives range from a mandatory commitment to collective bargaining in the public sector to a toothless grant of "permission" for local governments "to meet and confer with employe organizations."

AFL-CIO Legislative Representatives Clinton Fair and Kenneth A. Meiklejohn said the bargaining procedures should be flexible enough to permit unions and public employers to work out solutions to complex problems. It should offer a variety of approaches to avoid strikes—but affirm the right to strike when all procedures have been exhausted.

Similar views were expressed in testimony before the commission by Thomas R. Donahue, executive secretary of the Service Employes, and in a statement from Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

Some of the most bitter struggles in public employment have been fought to establish the right of public workers to union recognition and collective bargaining, Wurf noted. "Disputes over recognition are responsible for more strikes in public employment than any other single issue," he said.

Donahue urged the commission members not to "take the path of least resistance" and recommended that public employes be barred from striking.

"The right to strike is what brings reality to negotiations," he said. "It is that right which turns conversations into discussions, and discussions into bargaining, and bargaining into agreements with which parties can live in harmony for a number of years at a time."

The basic AFL-CIO testimony stressed that labor does not object to requiring a series of steps to seek a settlement before a strike can take place, including mediation, fact-finding and the offer of voluntary binding arbitration.

But only in the case of law enforcement officers, the AFL-CIO said, should there be a flat ban on striking as a last resort.

The AFL-CIO suggested that a state law establish a single labor-relations agency for public employes, comparable to the National Labor Relations Board and separate from mediation and fact-finding activities.

Dues Checkoff Urged

Public employers and unions should be permitted to negotiate union security provisions as well as a dues checkoff, the federation said. And where a union has exclusive bargaining rights because it represents a majority of employes in the unit, "that organization alone should have the exclusive right of dues checkoff."

The labor witnesses stressed that it is appropriate and desirable to have state and federal minimum standards dealing with wages and working conditions in public employment, with the parties free to improve on those minimums through negotiations, just as unions and employers do in the private sector of the economy.

Fair, who presented the AFL-CIO testimony, cited the hospital workers' strike in Charleston, S.C., and the highway workers' dispute in West Virginia as evidence of the bitter antagonism to union organization by many public employers.

Neither of these strikes would have been necessary, he noted, if there had been effective union recognition and collective bargaining legislation in those states.

Federal Aid Urged for City Health Units

(Continued from Page 1)

The Yarborough bill, he said, is in line with an AFL-CIO Executive Council statement urging that the Hill-Burton program provide federal assistance "for the development of complete health services and not just health facilities."

The Yarborough bill would increase the amount of grants for construction and modernization of health facilities—including neighborhood health centers and outpatient facilities. Outpatient funds should be raised even more, Biemiller suggested, to $100 million annually rather than $40 million. The present level, and the amount proposed in the House-passed bill, is only $20 million.

A key change in the Yarborough bill is the addition of priorities for low-income areas and other criteria to enable urban areas to compete more successfully with rural sections for hospital funds.

The legislation also would raise the federal share of construction costs for projects that offer the likelihood of reduced health costs through shared facilities among hospitals and health centers.

In federal health subsidies, Biemiller suggested, "Congress should put the hospitals on notice that they may no longer expect public funds in support of inefficient operations. We see no reason why inefficient hospitals should expand."

Biemiller cited a report of the National Advisory Commission on Health Manpower noting huge differences in costs among hospitals of similar size and quality.

6-21-69

Nixon Issues Directive Hiking Federal Pay

Pres. Nixon has ordered pay raises for 2.3 million white collar classified and postal employes of the federal government. The increases, effective July 1, average 9.1 percent for the white collar workers and 4.1 percent for postal workers.

Nixon set the pay boosts in an executive order issued as the final step under the 1967 Pay Reform Act, passed by Congress with the intent of bringing federal salaries in line with those paid in private industry.

Under the law, the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveyed private industry wages and sent the data to the Civil Service Commission and the Budget Bureau. These agencies then made their recommendations to the President.

The President's authority to change pay rates by executive order expires with this pay increase. He has asked Congress for legislation to extend the authority indefinitely.

Under the new pay scale, white collar employes under civil service will receive from $3,889 a year (for a beginning file clerk or messenger) to $33.495 a year (for a top-rank official heading a government office or bureau.)

Letter carriers and postal clerks —who constitute three-fourths of the Post Office Dept.'s 600,000 employes—will be getting an average salary of $6,794 a year.

Along with an across-the-board increase of 12.5 percent in military pay, also set by Nixon, it was estimated that the annual payroll costs of the government would be increased by $2.8 billion by the new pay schedules.

A number of federal employe unions look upon the increases as inadequate. They contend that the BLS data is more than a year old, and does not sufficiently take into account private industry pay raises, nor higher living costs.

The AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, made up of 34 unions, charged that the pay raises "fall miserably short" of congressional intent of achieving comparability with private industry rates.

The council cited specific grades in which workers would still not receive wages commensurate with those paid by private firms. It pledged to seek congressional action "to remedy the Executive Branch's failure to meet legislative policy."

Ads Running Dry In Hearst Paper

Los Angeles—Seagram and Calvert distillers announced plans to shut off the Hearst Herald-Examiner—to the cheers of 2,000 striking and locked-out newspaper unionists.

The two distillers said they will discontinue advertising in the Hearst paper when scattered ads still pending under contracts have run, reported William J. Farson, executive vice president of the Newspaper Guild.

Farson said negotiations continue with five other advertisers to pull out of the Herald-Examiner, which has been publishing with the aid of professional strikebreakers for 18 months.

Rail Unions Back Plan for Pensions at 60

A bill to provide full pensions for male railroad workers at 60 after 30 years service has received the backing of rail labor. At present, female railroad employes may retire under these conditions.

Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks, who also is chairman of the retirement committee of the Railway Labor Executives Association, called upon workers to "rally behind" the amendment to the Railroad Retirement Act.

He described the legislation, introduced by Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.) as a step in "our continuing efforts" to improve the benefit payments of the railroad retirement system. These efforts, he added, must lead to other badly needed improvements.

"There is no logical reason why men should be denied retirement benefits now provided in the law for women workers," Dennis said. "To fail to equalize this situation is to extend an unfair discrimination against the male sex."

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Vol. XIV — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, June 28, 1969 — No. 26

Showdown Set on Surtax, Reform Pressure Mounts

Food Stamp Aid Doubled By Senate

The Senate took a big first step to expand the food stamp program so that more needy families can escape hunger and malnutrition.

It voted to more than double the amount of money authorized for the program—a rise from the $340 million ceiling in the present law to $750 million for the fiscal year starting July 1.

Of at least equal importance, the Senate Appropriations Committee added the full $750 million to an Agriculture Dept. money bill. Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) had urged that this be done, even though the Nixon Administration's budget request was only $610 million.

The Agriculture Committee still has before it legislation to expand and reform the food stamp program, making it available under less stringent rules to poor people throughout the nation — not just in the counties that choose to participate.

Ellender's announced reason for moving ahead with the higher food stamp money authorization bill is to have increased funds available for use by the time Congress completes action on food stamp reform.

Some observers saw another motive also in the two-bill technique. It seems that Ellender's counterpart in the House, Agriculture Committee Chairman W. R. Poage (D-Tex.), has been doing some worrying about where the votes are coming from to continue the present farm subsidy program.

He told a back-home farm audience recently that congressmen from city districts just "don't understand" farm problems.

Poage is expected to combine food stamp legislation with a farm subsidy extension as a vote-catching maneuver in the House.

On another farm issue, the Senate faces a controversial vote on whether to go along with the House and impose a $20,000 limit on the amount of subsidy that could be paid to any single farmer or corporate farm. It tacked the limit on an Agriculture Dept. appropriation bill.

The Senate Appropriations Committee deleted that provision. But an effort to restore it is likely to be made on the Senate floor.

The House "economized" on a multi-billion dollar appropriations bill by cutting more than $384 million from Pres. Nixon's budget request for the model cities and urban renewal programs. The slash was

(Continued on Page 12)

Price Climb Continues at Slower Pace

Consumer prices climbed less sharply last month, but the real spendable earnings of workers continued to lag below levels of a year ago.

The Consumer Price Index rose three-tenths of 1 percent in May, considerably less than in the previous two months, although enough to put it 5.4 percent above May 1968.

Real spendable earnings—take-home pay adjusted to take account of price increases since the 1957-59 base period—averaged $78.23 for the worker with three dependents in May. This was five-tenths of 1 percent above April, but three-tenths of 1 percent below a year ago.

The Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that the May Consumer Price Index was at 126.8 of the 1957-59 base period.

Higher costs of food, clothing and consumer services of all kinds were reflected in the May index rise, the bureau said.

Mortgage interest charges continued to climb, but at a slower rate. Home repairs and housekeeping services cost more and rents continued a steady increase. Charges for medical care services also were up again, but less sharply than in recent months, the Labor Dept. economists noted.

Food costs were boosted by higher prices of meats and several fresh vegetables. Seasonally adjusted, food prices have climbed nearly 2 percent in the last three months—with meats, poultry and fish up 4.5 percent.

Apparel prices continued their surge, increasing eight-tenths of 1 percent in May. Women's clothing

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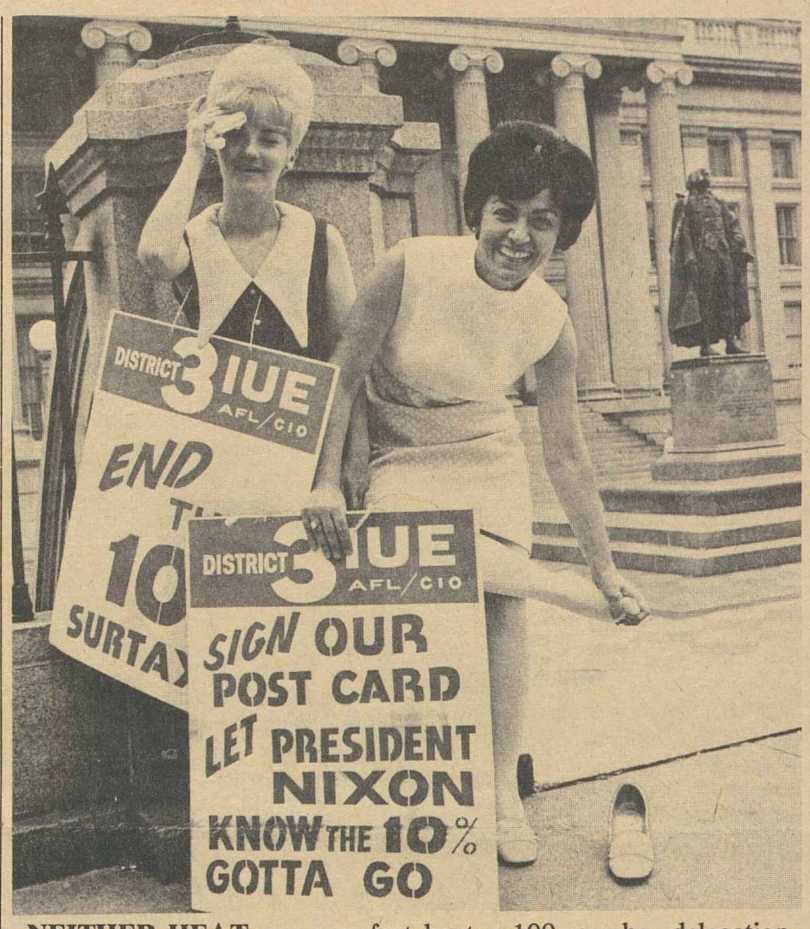

NEITHER HEAT nor sore feet kept a 100-member delegation from Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers locals in New York and New Jersey from demonstrating their opposition to the surtax extension bill in front of the Treasury Dept. in Washington. That's Helen Cannarota and IUE Local 433 Pres. Toni Thiel as the temperature soared to 97 degrees.

Extension Foes Force Vote Delay

By David L. Perlman

Demands for loophole-closing tax reform mounted in Congress as House leaders and the Administration prepared for a new try to push through a bill continuing the 10 percent surtax.

A liberal revolt, encouraged by a nationwide labor campaign for tax justice, forced House leaders to abandon their timetable for a June 25 vote on the surtax extension bill.

A head count by party leaders found they didn't have the votes.

The first announcement was that the vote would be put off until after the July 4th holiday recess. But then the White House prodded House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford to bring recalcitrant GOP congressmen into line. After a closed door Republican caucus, Ford promised to deliver 170 votes for the bill and a vote was scheduled for June 30th.

A Democratic supporter of the surtax, Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.), suggested another reason for holding the vote before the recess. If congressmen go back to their home districts for the holiday, he was quoted as saying, "they're not going to see many people who are going to urge them to vote for it. We'll be better off getting over this hump."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller immediately wired the federation's affiliated unions and central bodies urging them to counter the pressure being brought on congressmen to go along with the surtax bill.

While House Democratic leaders were allied with the Administration on the issue, the Senate Democratic Policy Committee unanimously called for adoption of "meaningful tax reforms."

The policy committee declared that "any proposal to extend the income tax surcharge" should "be

(Continued on Page 12)

Roll-Back Urged:

Interest Rate Boost Called Threat to Jobs

The "public be damned" interest-rate hike imposed by the nation's biggest banks threatens to spin the United States into a recession, the AFL-CIO warned.

"High interest rates mean lost jobs," AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger told the House Banking Committee. "They hit construction first and hardest, but the effects spread."

The price rise forced by the higher cost of money gets passed along to the consumer and pushes up "the price of everything we buy."

Even before the latest sharp rise to 8.5 percent in the interest the banks charge their biggest and best customers, most families had been priced out of the home-buying market. And, Goldfinger added, with interest rates shooting up rents as well, "decent housing is being put out of the reach of even middle-income working people."

He urged the Administration and Congress to "take every possible action to seek a roll-back of the prime interest rate."

And he called on the Justice Dept. to probe the "monopolistic price-fixing action" of the big banks in almost simultaneously raising interest rates to determine if the anti-trust laws have been violated.

Goldfinger stressed that the rise in the prime interest rate from 7.5 to 8.5 percent—the highest level in the nation's history and the biggest single increase ever imposed—was not a one-time action.

It was the fifth interest-rate increase since last December—a 31 percent rise in the cost of money in less than a year. And already, he noted, "there is talk of another rise in the prime rate."

(Continued on Page 12)

New York Teachers Reach Early Accord

New York—The United Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, reached contract agreement with New York City on a package of improved benefits and sent the terms to a referendum vote among 55,000 classroom employes on the last day of school.

The tentative settlement was reached more than two months before expiration of the present agreement.

It is a three-year pact, on which the city and union came to terms without discord. Roadblocks in the way of settlement were removed when the state legislature passed a new school decentralization bill and Mayor Lindsay restored cuts he had previously scheduled in the school budget.

The city school system has 1.1 million pupils. Its new contract with the teachers, if ratified, goes into effect Sept. 8, first day of the fall school term.

Terms of the tentative pact were announced on the steps of Gracie Mansion, the mayor's residence, by Lindsay, Pres. Albert Shanker of the union—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers—and Board of Education Pres. Joseph Monserrat. It provides:

- Raises of $2,650 to $2,800 a year over the term of the contract.
- Retirement on pension at age 45 after 20 years of service at an actuarially reduced benefit. The current contract permits early retirement at 55 after 25 years.

(Continued on Page 2)

Federal Workers Open Drive for Labor Law

AFL-CIO unions representing more than 1 million government workers opened a drive for a Federal Employe Labor-Management law that would provide collective bargaining machinery and an independent board to arbitrate disputes.

The legislation has been introduced in the House and Senate at the request of the AFL-CIO. It was drafted by a committee of six unions and departments in cooperation with the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation.

It "represents the unanimous view of the AFL-CIO unions in the federal government field," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in letters to the chairmen of the House and Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committees.

The drafting committee included representatives of the Government Employes, Letter Carriers, Postal Clerks, AFL-

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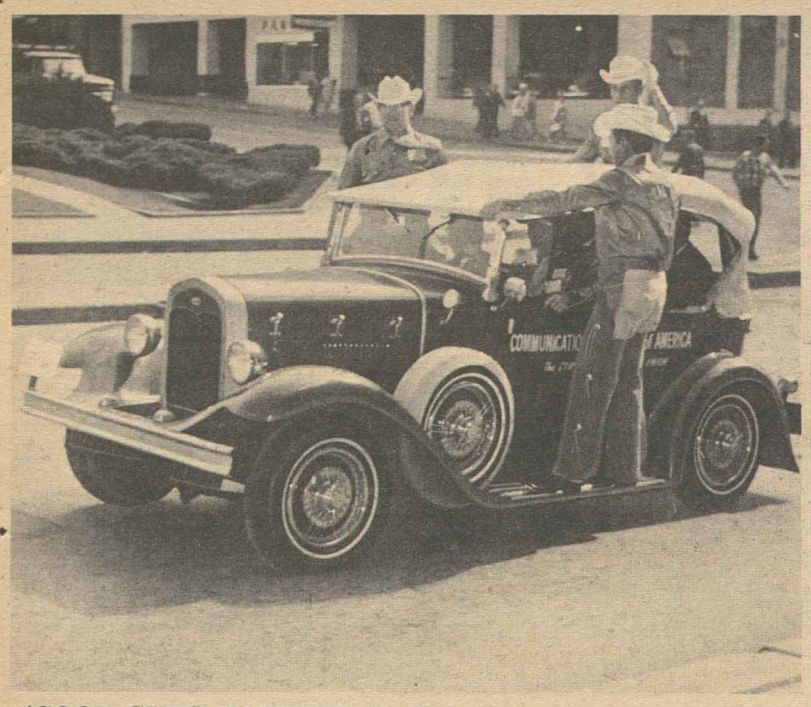


'GOOD GUYS' IN WHITE HATS from Communications Workers Local 6222 in Houston tool through the streets of Kansas City in their "Little Red Car." Aboard the restored 1930 Model A Ford is CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, who is being taxied to Kansas City Convention Hall for a session of the 31st annual CWA convention.

Based on Year-Long Study:

CWA Adopts Uniform Code To Govern Contract Votes

Kansas City, Mo.—Adoption of a new, uniform code governing contract presentation and ratification marked the windup of the Communications Workers annual convention here.

The action came in acceptance of a report following a year-long study by a rank-and-file committee of 18 members, two from each of CWA's nine geographic districts. The study, ordered by last year's CWA convention, focused on the problem of getting adequate information to members across the country in time for them to vote on proposed agreements.

Another highlight of the week-long convention was the delegates' vote to reject a proposed separate fund for organizing. The proposal would have established the fund through a 50-cent monthly per capita increase beginning Jan. 1, 1970, with 15 of the 50 cents earmarked for return to each local engaging in external organizing projects.

The issue of contract presentation and ratification takes on special significance for CWA when the bargaining unit involved is the pace-setter in the union's system of pattern bargaining with the Bell Telephone System.

One constitutional amendment was necessary when the convention accepted the committee's recommendation of a secret ballot for ratification votes, regardless of whether the vote is conducted by mail or at local meetings.

While mail balloting was called adequate for non-strike situations, the committee judged the minimum time necessary for a mail vote to be three weeks. Thus recommendations were made on voting in local meetings to speed the balloting in strike situations.

In that connection, each member in the affected bargaining unit is to be mailed a copy of the final bargaining report besides the one available at the local meeting.

In other areas of contract presentation and ratification, the committee recommended a news blackout during negotiations but not after a tentative agreement has been reached; retention of the executive board's authority to determine when the national pattern has been set; postponement of strike action when tentative agreement is reached hours before a strike deadline, but continuation of a strike until ratification if it is already in progress at the time of agreement.

The committee's report rejected a separate membership ballot on local critical items over and above the national pattern.

The convention also heard a report of another record for CWA in its contributions to COPE for the 14th consecutive year.

For the six months of 1969 prior to the convention, COPE contributions totaled $163,289, or $34,305 more than in the same period last year. Also, 355 CWA locals were honored at the convention for attaining 100 percent of their quotas of $1 per member, compared to 280 a year ago.

The COPE record was achieved even though 1969 is an "off" year lacking the political excitement of 1968. Several CWA districts made a renewed effort, however, with a COPE drive dedicated to William A. Smallwood, who retired this spring as CWA secretary-treasurer after a 13-year term in which he directed the union's COPE drives.

In the competition for COPE leadership among CWA districts, Vice Pres. Arthur B. LeFevre was honored for the 71.2 percent of quota fulfilled by District 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin). That barely edged the 71 percent collected in District 8 (Rocky Mountain states), which had won the award for six straight years.

A convention resolution in support of the efforts of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee was accompanied by a passing of the "Huelga Hat" among CWA delegates, which netted $2,604 for the farm workers and the grape boycott.

Other convention resolutions called for:

- Improvement in automobile insurance, specifically the elimination of the costly and time-consuming process of proving "fault."
- Organization of CWA Retired Members Clubs and their affiliation with the National Council of Senior Citizens to strengthen legislative and other activities on behalf of senior citizens.
- Continuation of Operation South America, through which each CWA district contributes to a specific Latin American project.
- Uniform national voting laws, including the vote for 18-year-olds and removal of restrictive and conflicting registration laws that vary from state to state.
- Replacement of the electoral college with direct, popular election of the President and Vice President of the United States.
- Adoption of a national education policy to guarantee every citizen, without cost, all the education he has the ability to absorb and perseverance to pursue.
- Expanded consumer protections, including rejection of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code in its present form.

N. Y. Teachers Reach Tentative 3-Year Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

- Reduction of the salary progression schedule from 14 years to eight; and a new supermaximum of $16,950 a year for experienced teachers with extra educational credits.
- Establishment of 10 more schools in the union-sponsored More Effective Schools program, raising the total to 21 schools where intensive services and smaller classes are provided for disadvantaged children.

The city agreed to a union proposal to establish "early childhood centers" at 50 or more schools for children aged 2.5 to 5. The centers would serve residents of poverty areas, and the children of teachers who the union hopes will return to teaching a few years after maternity.

The UFT is asking members, in voting on the proposed terms, to waive any claim on an extra $10 million of possible contract benefits so the schools may use the funds for more effective schools in deprived neighborhoods and for the early childhood centers.

Lindsay called the settlement "historic" in that agreement was reached before the close of the school year—an achievement the union long has sought.

Monserrat said a "vital factor" in reaching agreement was the city's restoration of $86 million to the school budget. This was made possible, all parties agreed, by the cooperation of city, school, state and federal authorities in easing the city's financing problems.

Beginning salaries will go from the present $6,750 a year to $7,950 in the first year of the new contract, to $8,450 in the second year and to $9,400 in the third.

Top salaries will be raised from the present $11,150 after 14 years of service to $12,500, $13,000 and $13,950 at yearly intervals, the latter figure to be reached after eight years of service.

Two years ago, union members stayed away from schools for 14 days to win an acceptable contract. Last year its members withheld their services for 36 days until Lindsay and school officials agreed to enforce the contract to protect teachers against groups of militants invading their classrooms in so-called decentralized schools.

The local has paid a high price for insisting on its members' rights against punitive measures allowed under the state's Taylor Act, which prohibits strikes of public employes. Last year the union was fined $220,000 and its president was sentenced to pay $250 and serve 15 days in jail for refusing to work until grievances were adjusted.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council set up a special fund in February to demonstrate labor's support for the union and launched a nationwide fund drive with a contribution of $100,000 toward the fine.

Douglas Prize Supports Summer Training Aides

The Joint Apprenticeship Program of the Workers Defense League and the A. Philip Randolph Educational Fund is putting to use $1,000 of the 1969 Murray-Green Award funds to aid ghetto youngsters.

The program was designated by former Sen. Paul H. Douglas—recipient of the $5,000 AFL-CIO award—for a portion of the prize money.

The money will be used to hire two Negro college students to gain experience this summer in the workings of the labor movement and in the operation of apprenticeship training programs.

Douglas will be kept abreast of the progress in the new project associated with the training program that is bringing about a positive change in the lives of many ghetto youngsters, the joint committee reported.

Three other groups designated by Douglas to receive the Murray-Green funds are the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club of Chicago, $1,000; the Lakeshore Trust Fund, $2,000, and the Consumers' Federation of America, $1,000.

The Murray-Green Award is presented by the AFL-CIO in memory of William Green, who was president of the AFL, and Philip Murray, who led the CIO.

Exploitation of Child Labor Lingers Despite Federal Compliance Effort

A 14-year-old nurse's aide worked up to 12.5 hours a day in a nursing home.
Busboys 13 to 15 years old toiled in a restaurant as much as 58.5 hours a week.
A lumber company employed boys as young as 9 years old to do clean-up work in a mill.
A 15-year-old girl worked from 10 p.m. to to 7 a.m. as a dry cleaning plant assembler.

These are not selections from labor history in the 19th Century. They are documented abuses as recent as a year ago from a study by the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the Labor Dept. They are violations of child labor regulations under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The study reported that in 77,000 investigations during fiscal 1968, a total of 14,117 minors were illegally employed. This, however, marked an improvement from a year earlier when 60,000 investigations uncovered 18,536 abuses.

Some of the violations come under the 1966 amendments to the FLSA which extended coverage of the law and included types of industries where youths are often employed, such as restaurants, hotels, laundries and hospitals.

The same amendments provide the Secretary of Labor with authority to declare certain occupations hazardous to minors under 16.

But violations in agriculture dropped to 1,555 in fiscal 1968 from 4,201 the year before, the Labor Dept. notes in the pamphlet "Working Children—A Report on Child Labor—1967 and 1968."

Violations of the child labor provisions under FLSA fall into three major categories:

- Minors under 16 working in occupations for which a 16- or 18-year minimum age has been established; working in excess of the hours permitted for children of that age, or working at times not permitted.
- Minors 16 and 17 working in nonagricultural occupations declared hazardous by the Secretary of Labor, for which an 18-year minimum age is declared.
- Minors under 16 working in agriculture during school hours or in hazardous agricultural jobs for which a 16-year minimum age applies.

The report observes: The child labor standards provided in the Fair Labor Standards Act and state child labor laws do not prohibit the employment of 14- and 15-year-olds, but are an attempt to safeguard children—too young to speak for themselves—from being employed in occupations detrimental to their health and well-being and which interfere with their opportunities to obtain an education.

The study found that 7,719 youngsters were employed in violation of the 17 hazardous occupation orders in effect in nonagricultural jobs in fiscal 1968. There were 10,547 violations in the same areas a year earlier.

These include regulations prohibiting children under 16 from being truck drivers, freight elevator operators, roofers' helpers and from operating power saws or meat grinders.

Accident reports reveal the danger of children operating power equipment. Here are a few:

- A 16-year-old had his arm amputated by a meat grinder.
- A 13-year-old was killed when his head was crushed by an elevator he was operating.
- 14-year-old was maimed while working on a milk truck.

From a list of farm accident reports, 27 children in one year were injured by tractors in one state. Eleven of these injuries were fatal.

Other farm accidents affecting children included an 8-year-old boy who was suffocated under a load of wheat in a grain bin; two 6-year-old boys who were injured—possibly permanently—when their hands were caught in a harvester, and a 15-year-old who bled to death when his arm was torn off by a grain auger.

In efforts to gain compliance with child labor laws, the Labor Dept. filed legal actions in 130 cases in 1967 and 99 in 1968.

Cites New Procedures:

U Thant Praises ILO On Rights Protection

Geneva—United Nations Sec. Gen. U Thant applauded the International Labor Organization on the occasion of its 50th anniversary for having devised "new procedures for the protection of fundamental human rights."

Its "unique composition" of workers, employers and governments has enabled the ILO "to pioneer in formulating human rights, including such fundamental rights as freedom from forced labor, freedom of association and freedom from discrimination," Thant said.

The Secretary General's address was the highlight of day-long ceremonies formally marking the 121-nation ILO's establishment by the peace treaty ending World War I.

After the second world war the ILO became affiliated to the UN as one of its specialized agencies. The link was to make the ILO a "source of strength to the whole UN system," Thant told the nearly 2,000 persons in the assembly hall of Geneva's Palace of Nations.

The UN leader had special praise for the ILO's tripartite structure because it enables the labor agency to "make a special contribution to the process of bringing society as a whole into the momentum of organized international cooperation."

Lord Collison, a British labor peer, stressed the key role played by Samuel Gompers, first president of the American Federation of Labor, in the establishment of the ILO.

Speaking for the worker delegates to the golden jubilee conference, Collison recalled at the ceremonial sitting that it was under the chairmanship of that "great American trade union leader" that a special commission at the peace treaty negotiations drafted the ILO constitution.

David A. Morse, ILO director general similarly underscored Gompers' historic role by saluting AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany at the banquet that concluded the day's celebration as the "direct descendant of our founder." Meany is attending the three-week session at the head of a team of advisers to U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl, a Machinists international representative.

During his speech Collison also stressed the tripartism built into the ILO by Gompers and the other far-sighted labor leaders who helped found the organization with its goal of social justice everywhere.

The workers, he said, were determined to have this tripartism extended to the ILO's new program for expanding employment opportunities.

"We want to make sure," Collison explained, "that in both the planning of projects and their implementation employer and worker representatives are consulted by governments at all levels."

The watch-dog role of ILO worker delegates in the defense of human and trade union rights was illustrated when Collison rose during one of the conference's regular plenary meetings to denounce the Moroccan government.

Referring to the sentencing to a year's imprisonment of Abdelkader Awab for a speech he made as Moroccan worker delegate to last year's conference, Collison said: "We can only look upon such behavior with disgust and contempt."

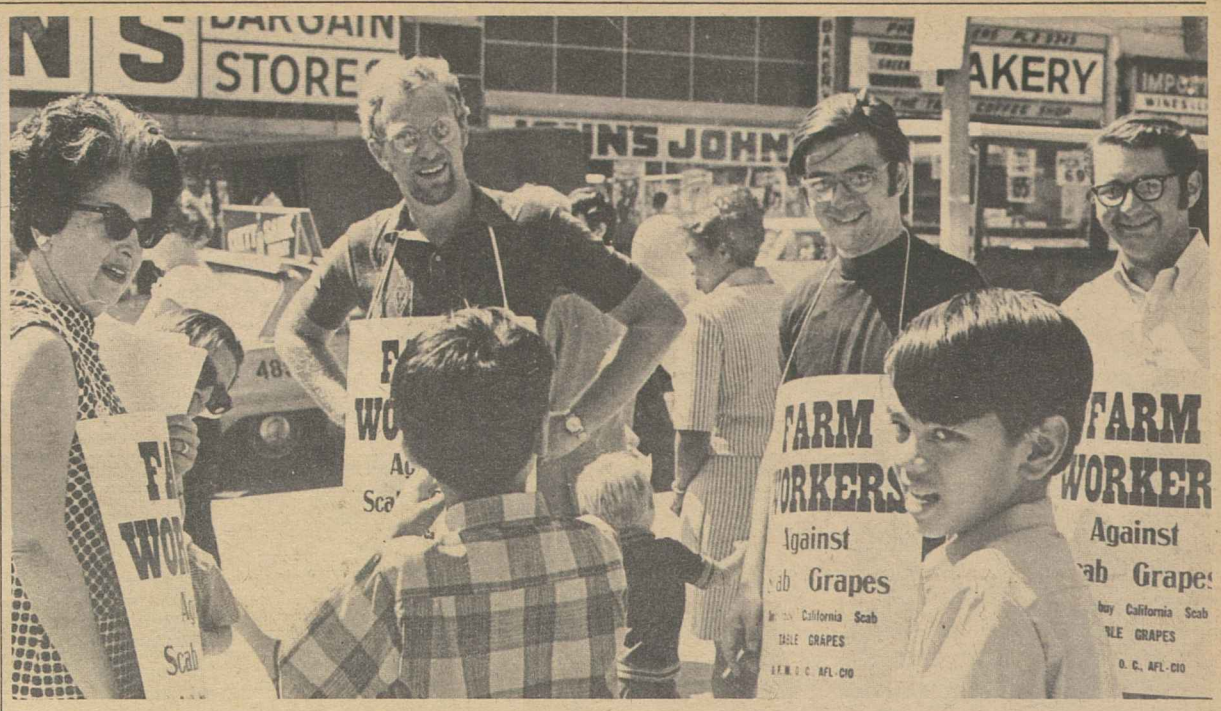
Collison, a veteran of ILO meetings, had the assignment of speaking for the worker delegates as a group because Swiss trade union leader Jean Moeri, their titular chairman, was presiding over the session as the first worker conference president in ILO history.

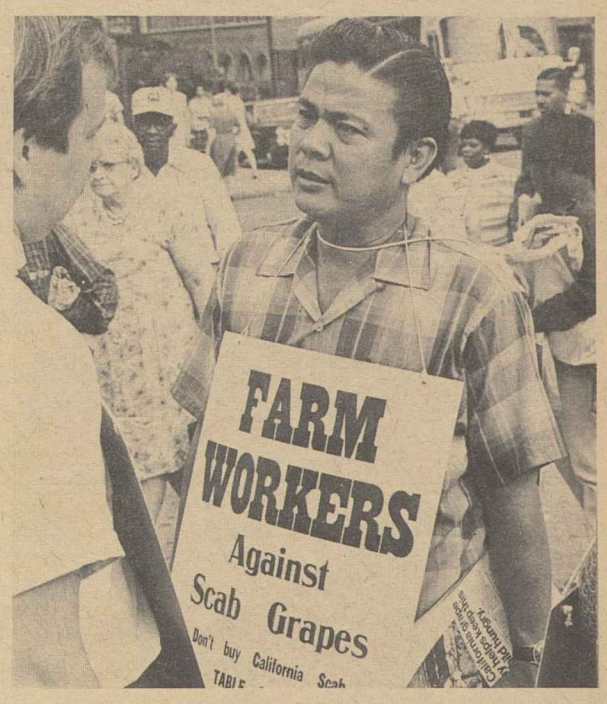
Meanwhile, the conference pushed ahead with its regular business by voting a $61.5 million budget spanning the years 1970-71. It is the first two-year budget to be adopted by the ILO under a new long-range planning program. For 1969 alone last year's conference approved a budget of $27.5 million.

Work was also completed on the drafting of international standards for labor inspection in agriculture that member governments will be called upon to observe in accordance with their ILO obligations.

Prepared by a committee on which Peter Fosco, president of the Laborers, upheld U.S. labor's views, the standards demand the establishment of a corps of independent labor inspectors wherever such a body does not already exist for agriculture.

The inspectors' assignment would be to make certain that farm workers fully enjoy all the rights granted them by law regarding working conditions, pay, vacations and related questions.





BALTIMORE GRAPE BOYCOTT activity continues to expend pressure on food chains and markets in the central city. Volunteers join in picketing the massive Lexington Market in downtown Baltimore, top photo, while members of the Clothing Workers march outside the Sheraton Belvedere Hotel during a stockholders meeting of the Safeway food chain, bottom left. Andrew G. Imutan, vice president of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee for the mid-Atlantic region, directs a picket line outside the Lexington Market, bottom right.

Federal Mediators Press Grape Talks

Los Angeles—A top team of three federal mediators continued to seek a contract breakthrough in the California table grape strike and boycott.

Meeting almost daily in the Federal Building here with representatives of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and 10 prominent growers, the mediators reported "some progress" toward a settlement of the 3½-year-old dispute.

Dolores Huerta, UFWOC vice president, said she "was hopeful and optimistic" that a contract would be signed soon.

The group of 10 growers from the strike-locked Coachella Valley and Arvin areas of the state, meantime, were under increasingly heavy pressure from virtually all the big agro-business interests to break off the peace talks with the union headed by Cesar Chavez.

Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.), an outspoken foe of Chavez and the boycott, almost succeeded in breaking up the peace talks before they even got started June 20.

He charged that the 10 growers were "in collusion" with the union and demanded that the Federal Mediation Service investigate.

Murphy fired off his "collusion" charge after the group of growers announced its decision to negotiate with the workers despite bitter protests from the bulk of the farm owners.

But Edwin Scott, western regional director of the Mediation Service, quickly refuted the senator's charge, declaring:

"Based on information given us, there is no evidence of any collusion. In fact there are many serious problems to be resolved before a settlement could possibly be reached."

The 10 growers, who produce about 15 percent of all California table grapes, were the first to admit that the boycott was hurting, and that it was time to sit down and negotiate a contract.

Other farm leaders, though, continue to scoff at the boycott as a failure and vow they'll never yield to what they call "Chavez's outrageous demands."

Mike Bozich, president of the Desert Grape Growers League, told Mrs. Huerta that he would do everything in his power to "break up" the grower committee that has agreed to negotiate.

Gov. Ronald Reagan, meanwhile, lashed out at attempts by the union to gain recognition from the growers as "immoral" and "attempted blackmail."

Reagan supports the same kind of federal legislation proposed by Murphy to cover farm workers. It would ban strikes at harvest time and prohibit any boycott of farm products.

Other federal mediators involved in the unprecedented talks are Gilbert Seldin, troubleshooter for the agency from Washington as a personal representative of Director J. Curtis Counts, and Joseph Vierra, a Los Angeles-based mediator.

Meantime, more than 1,000 grape pickers continued on strike in the Coachella Valley with more walking out of the fields every day, the union reported.

Labor Urges Environmental Quality Agency

The AFL-CIO urged Congress to establish by law a federal agency to deal with problems of natural resources and the quality of the environment.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the Senate Interior Committee that Cabinet-level Environmental Quality Council set up by Pres. Nixon is a commendable effort to deal with the problem.

But he questioned whether such a part-time group would be able to find the time to develop the programs and safeguards needed to prevent "irreversible" destruction, pollution and waste.

CLC Reaffirms Boycott Support

Ottawa, Ont.—The executive council of the Canadian Labor Congress reaffirmed its support of the farm workers' strike for union recognition. The council advised CLC's 1.6 million members that the boycott of California grapes should be "not only maintained but intensified."

The council acted, it said at a meeting here, because of the high-pressure public relations campaign by employers to cause confusion. It said "there is absolutely no reason why these employes" of the growers "should not be accorded the same rights" as any other employes.

Price Increase Slows, But No Trend Is Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

—especially skirts, dresses and bathing suits—showed the biggest increases. Men's suits, shoes and shirts also were marked up.

The only significant decline in prices last month was a 3.5 percent drop in used car prices, BLS said. But used cars had been marked up sharply earlier in the year.

In the past three months, the report said, the CPI has risen at a 7.2 percent annual rate, slightly less than the three-month average advance of 7.6 percent recorded a month earlier.

Although the consumer price indicators rose slower in May than in previous months, assistant BLS commissioner Arnold Chase cautioned that this does not make a trend.

"There is still pressure on prices," he added.

Preliminary estimates by BLS show wholesale prices increasing four-tenths of 1 percent in June, bringing the index to 113.2. In April, wholesale prices rose two-tenths of 1 percent.

Gross weekly earnings increased to $113.55 in May, a gain of $1.50 from the April level and $6.86 from the year-ago month. The advance was attributed to a 2-cent rise in hourly earnings and a gain of one-tenth hour in the workweek.

About 173,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay increases based on the May Consumer Price Index, the BLS reported.

They include some 73,000 meat packing workers who will receive 8 cents an hour more because of changes in the national index between November 1968 and May 1969.

Approximately 27,000 aerospace workers will receive an increase of 5 cents an hour and 20,000 tobacco workers will get a 2-cent increase based on a quarterly review and the national CPI.

SALUTING EFFORTS of Musicians' Pres. Herman D. Kenin in the fight against muscular dystrophy, comedian Jack Benny presents a plaque to the AFL-CIO vice president during the AFM convention in Las Vegas. Kenin recently was re-elected vice president of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

Mass Arrests Follow Hospital Strike Curfew

Charleston, S.C.—New arrests of striking hospital workers and their supporters followed state action in reimposing a dawn-to-dusk curfew on this port city of 75,000 persons.

More than 1,000 pickets have been arrested since the Medical College Hospital fired 12 employes last Mar. 17 and 500 others walked out in protest there and at Charleston County Hospital. State and county officials have balked ever since at negotiating with the strikers' union, Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Reimposition of the curfew led to renewal of protest marches by the strikers and their supporters, and mass arrests by city police, state troopers and National Guardsmen.

More than 80 of the protesters are in jail on charges of marching without a permit. They have refused bail and food to emphasize their objection to the state's interference with the right of peaceful picketing and orderly assembly.

Leading the group is the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, one of many church and civil rights organizations supporting the battle of the hospital workers for union recognition and a contract agreement.

Abernathy was charged with inciting to riot and held in $50,000 bail.

Strike leaders have urged the community here to protest peacefully and to keep pressing hospital leaders and state officials to end their refusal to meet with the union.

A prospective settlement of the dispute fell apart when Dr. William McCord, director of the Medical College Hospital, withdrew an offer to settle and won the backing of hospital trustees for his reversal.

Strike leaders charged the settlement was torpedoed by the intervention of Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) and Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D). They were reported to have asked Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch to impose no penalties on the hospital until after a personal investigation by Finch into its compliance with federal law.

An HEW official previously had notified McCord that the hospital is in violation of the equal employment opportunity provisions of the law applying to federal contractors, and may lose $12 million in federal grants and contracts unless it develops an "affirmative program" of hiring and training employes.

As a first step, McCord was advised to reinstate the 12 fired employes without penalty, and with their pay restored.

Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) took note in Washington of Finch's reported part in the controversy. Finch did not, Mondale said, repudiate the statement that he had been the object of political pressure. The statement "changed an encouraging situation into one which is now rapidly deterioerating," he said.

If HEW intends to relax its pressure, Mondale continued, "its reasons for doing so are plainly, overtly and shamefully political. For the record clearly shows that the hospital has failed to comply" with the requirements.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher told a press conference in Charleston that the federation will continue to support the strikers until they win a just settlement.

Kircher announced that the Longshoremen and other maritime unions have offered their full backing to the strikers. While they are reluctant to take action that would halt shipping in the port, Kircher said, he warned that strike action may be taken unless a settlement is reached without further roadblocks.

ILA members struck the Charleston Port Authority last Mar. 3 and were enjoined by the courts from effective picketing. A local daily reported June 23 that the Chamber of Commerce credits the Port Authority with saving private shippers $5 million in wages and other costs since the state took over port longshore duties.

John Collins Dies at 73, Retired Field Staffer

Brockton, Mass.—John Collins, who retired in 1963 as an AFL-CIO field representative, died at 73 following a brief illness and was buried after services in St. Patrick's Church.

Born in Ireland and a retired officer of the Irish Republican Army, Collins was a Brockton resident since 1927. He was a past president of the Gas Workers Union and the Field Representatives Federation.

Collins became an organizer for the CIO in 1942 and remained on the AFL-CIO staff after merger.

Aimed Toward Youth:

Musicians Move to Develop Broad Apprenticeship Plan

Las Vegas, Nev.—The development of an apprenticeship program on a nationwide scale was authorized by the 72nd convention of the Musicians as a step in a broad plan to extend union membership into areas largely left untouched in the past.

The delegates accepted a proposal that international officers be empowered to draw up such a program based on the successful elements of local programs already in effect.

The action came after a report by Victor Fuentealba, president of Baltimore Local 40-543 and a member of the international executive board, who headed a committee that had explored the possibilities of a uniform plan. Fuentealba emphasized that it would be aimed to appeal to young musicians and their parents, and would seek to curb entrepreneurs who have often victimized newcomers to the entertainment field. AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin had stressed these points in his report to the convention.

In a companion step, the delegates authorized the board to permit locals to pay the initiation fees of members participating in approved youth programs.

Kenin said that many forward-thinking locals have adopted programs for young members that will be considered in formulating the national program. He cited specifically Local 5, Detroit; Local 47, Los Angeles, which he said has done much to combat "exploitation of young musicians by unscrupulous managers and agents"; Local 124, Olympia, Wash.; Local 424, Richmond, Calif.; Local 207, Salina, Kan.; Local 1, Cincinnati; Local 174, New Orleans; Local 149, Toronto, and the host Local 369, Las Vegas.

Comedian Jack Benny, an AFM member appearing at a Las Vegas Hotel, presented a special plaque to Kenin in appreciation of the union's help in raising funds for the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America. Benny acted in behalf of the organization's national chairman, Jerry Lewis.

In accepting the honor, Kenin reminded the delegates that Benny has been instrumental in raising more than $4 million in behalf of symphony orchestras and their members in the U.S. and many foreign countries. The AFM president is an MDAA vice president.

Kenin presented Benny with an honorary life membership card, his second, and reminded him that it was made of "pure gold."

"One more and I'll melt 'em down," Benny cracked.

Sen. Gale McGee (D-Wyo.) warned of a trend toward conservatism he said is sweeping Congress.

"Emerging conservatism is on the move—an effort to turn back time," he declared. "It means you, too, are going to be the object of attack, your rights imperilled as working people."

McGee devoted most of his talk to a defense of the majority of college students he said are in revolt against "the system" but want to change it rather than destroy it. He condemned the "tiny, tiny group" which he said has "mastered the technique of exploiting this sentiment" and which seeks to destroy the system, including the education system.

Campus disorders, he maintained, are responsible for "a mood in Congress which is dangerously in favor of cracking down on the militants."

"Some want to legislate an idea out of existence," he said in defending the right to dissent. "The only way to beat an idea is to come up with a better one."

McGee urged the delegates to work for the re-election next year of the Senate's class of '58, the hard core of liberals in the upper house. Vested interest groups have already begun to "target in" on its members, he said, including some Republicans. With so much to be done in the way of social legislation, he said, "this is not time to falter."

A call to political action also was sounded by Ernie Hoffman, Tucson, Ariz., Local 771, in his report as chairman of the Tempo committee, the union's political action arm.

Many of the union's friends in Congress, especially those who aided in the fight to lift the cabaret tax and open up new avenues of employment, will need the help Tempo and union members can give them in 1970, he said, noting that contributions to Tempo more than doubled over the past year.

In additional actions, the convention:

- Called on officers to meet with representatives of other entertainment unions to seek agreements whereby AFM members would not be required to join another union to perform on radio or TV "in the normal and traditional manner of all musical groups."
- Urged use of the AFM label on all records produced by union musicians.
- Referred to the executive board, for a report to next year's convention, a proposal to revise the definition of a symphony orchestra.
- Asked the Hall of Fame National Foundation to consider as a candidate for honors John Philip Sousa, leader of the Marine Band and composer of many of America's favorite marches, who died 37 years ago.
- Proposed legislation stiffening penalties for employers who hire aliens not duly admitted to the United States. The resolution said that AFM members in border areas lose job opportunities each year to illegal entrants.

Other speakers included Henry Kaiser, AFM general counsel; Vice Pres. Arthur Nolan of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Mayor Clyde E. Fant of Shreveport, La., site of last year's convention; Pres. Oswaldo Pde-Lyra of the Rio De Janeiro Musicians Union; and Treas.-Emeritus George Clancy.

Re-elected in contests were Vice Pres. Hal C. Davis, Pittsburgh, and the five members of the executive board: Fuentealba; J. Martin Emerson, Washington; John V. Tranchitella, Los Angeles; A. A. Tomei, Philadelphia, and David Winstein, New Orleans.

The delegates picked Portland, Ore., as the site of the 1971 convention. The 1970 conclave will be held in Houston, Tex.

Salary Hikes, Bonuses, Stock Deals Help Corporate Brass Stay Ahead

The top executives of America's biggest corporations may deplore what they call "inflationary" wage demands by unions.

But a survey by Business Week magazine found that most of them were able to keep a big step ahead of the rise in living costs last year through fatter pay checks, bigger bonuses and a growing assortment of other forms of compensation.

The nation's biggest corporation, General Motors, did well by its board chairman. His pay went up nearly $42,000 to $225,000. In appreciation of his services, his annual bonus was raised $33,750 to $427,500. And on top of that, there were various stock credits that brought his total compensation to $795,000. Two other GM officials also topped the $700,000 mark.

Textile workers may be towards the bottom of industrial pay scales. But the chairman of Burlington Industries earned a pay hike of $65,000 to bring his base salary up to $225,000—plus an extra $12,467 in a profit-sharing plan. Four other Burlington executives were over the $100,000 mark in salary alone.

There was no wage freeze at the E. I. du Pont headquarters. Not only did its president get a $62,000 pay raise to $193,300 and a $32,000 increase in his bonus to $117,000, but he also received something called "dividend units" which were valued at $68,000. That's $13,000 more than the previous year.

The top man in International Telephone & Telegraph picked up a $50,000 pay hike and an additional $25,000 in bonus for a total compensation of $559,820. But the chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph had to settle for a $50,000 salary increase, to $295,833. And Republic Steel's chairman practically was in a rut with only a $7,500 salary increase to $322,500.

Things were better in the dime store business, though, with the F. W. Woolworth chairman earning a $31,000 raise to $333,000. And in the soap field, Procter & Gamble's president stayed ahead of rising living costs with a $100,000 pay raise to $425,000. The company also set aside $60,000 for him in something called a profit sharing trust. That's more than $12,000 above what they put in the previous year.

Business Week reports that companies are coming up with new varieties of stock option plans, including something called "phantom stock." This is intended to save an executive from paying for stock out of his own pocket to take advantage of a stock option. The company just "makes believe" he bought the stock and five or 10 years later pays him his "profit" in cash.

At a General Motors stockholders' meeting, some killjoys proposed limiting bonuses to executives to 100 percent of base pay. GM's bonus and salary committee indignantly retorted that setting such a limit on compensation would discourage executives from making a maximum effort.

To Meet Hearst Challenge:

Guild Leaders Cite Defense Fund Needs

San Antonio, Tex.—Increased assessment income is necessary if the Newspaper Guild is to meet the challenge posed by Hearst's anti-union assault in Los Angeles and critical bargaining elsewhere, ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., told the Guild's annual convention.

Reduced income resulting from the rescinding of a new assessment schedule in referendum last December has brought the Guild's defense fund close to "the end of its usable assets," Perlik reported.

The Guild, he disclosed, has had to borrow $100,000 from the AFL-CIO "to tide us over" pending a decision by the convention on the assessment problem.

The Guild's international executive board has recommended adoption of an assessment schedule based on monthly payments of 4 percent of a member's weekly earnings. The schedule overturned in last year's referendum provided for a 5 percent schedule.

At the same time, the board has proposed to reduce defense fund outgo by eliminating benefits during the first week of a strike and by offsetting any vacation pay and unemployment compensation against benefits.

"Crises we knew about last year have been joined by others," Perlik told the convention, "none of them more demanding or more grueling than the continuing 18-month struggle to turn aside Hearst's heartless assault on unionism at his Los Angeles paper in particular and on unionism in Southern California in general.

"If the newspaper publishing industry has not demonstrated to us by now that we must mend our defense fund machinery, it never will. The time for studying, the time for vacillating, the time for hesitation are all past us."

ANG Pres. James B. Woods cited significant gains in the newspaper unions' campaign against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, where boycott campaigns have cut advertising down by more than 14 million lines and daily circulation by 425,000 copies to approximately 300,000.

"But the pressure must continue and it must grow," Woods declared. "We must win this fight, and a coordinated labor movement will win. Already we have shown other publishers who would like to be intransigent that we are determined and united. Let them take warning."

Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, who is retiring in October after 14 years at the Guild's helm, reported that preliminary talks with the Communications Workers and the Typographical Union have not solved "major structural changes" entailed in possible mergers.

But leaders of the Guild and four other newspaper unions have moved toward closer cooperation by recommending the establishment of a joint legislative office in Washington, he reported.

The office, if approved by the unions' executive boards, would be "a watchdog operation" aimed at keeping the unions informed of pending legislation and activities of federal regulatory agencies affecting industry employes and the industry itself, he stated.

Farson said that changes brought about by such developments as photoelectric editing, facsimile transmission and computers make it likely that "the logical and final merger will of necessity be one covering all communications unions." "However," he added, "that will take some time and a bit of doing."

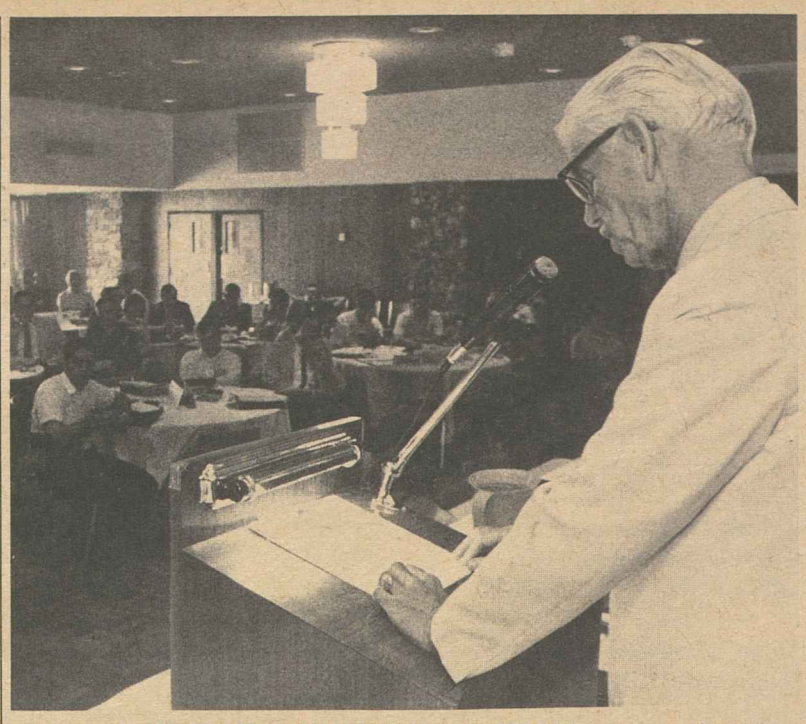
Perlik, who has been secretary-treasurer during the 14 years that Farson has been executive vice president, has announced his candidacy to succeed Farson. He is being opposed by Brian Flores, administrative officer of the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

Robert Crocker, a former president of the Wire Service Guild, is running for secretary-treasurer on a ticket with Perlik and Woods, while John (Ned) Sweet, secretary of the San Antonio Guild, is running for that post in association with Flores.

The convention has before it an international executive board recommendation to change the title of executive vice president to president and that of president to chairman to conform to general trade union practice under which a union's top executive officer is the president.

Woods, in endorsing the proposed change in his address to the convention, noted that the title of president was originally bestowed in deference to Heywood Broun, the crusading columnist who founded the Guild in 1933 and held the presidency while continuing as a working newspaperman.

"I do not equate myself with him," Woods said, adding that "neither do I equate any of my predecessors with him—nor do I expect to equate any of our successors."



ADDRESSING HIS FINAL CONVENTION as executive vice president, William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild speaks at the opening session of the ANG convention in San Antonio, Tex. Farson is retiring from the Guild's top executive post.

Newspaper 'Pool' Bill Seen Enriching Dailies

The public interest would suffer if newspapers were to be given a special exemption from antitrust laws, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, said the so-called newspaper preservation bill being considered by the subcommittee "would be more aptly described as a newspaper enrichment bill."

It would enable any newspaper which "appears unlikely to remain or become a financially sound publication" to enter into a profit-pooling and price-fixing deal with a competitor.

It is "conceivable," Harris said, "that papers which fix prices, divide the market and pool profits may nevertheless vary in their news content and editorial approach." But in practice, he suggested, "the lubricant of profit pooling is likely to mute ideological clash."

He noted that newspapers can presently pool printing and distribution facilities without violating antitrust laws. Anything beyond that, he said, would act to freeze out competition and diversity.

Federation affiliates representing newspaper workers are opposed to the bill and the 1967 AFL-CIO convention adopted a resolution strongly rejecting a similar measure.

Influential newspaper publishers are supporting the legislation, but opponents were heartened when the Justice Dept. took a strong stand against it.

Richard W. McLaren, chief of the department's antitrust division, told the subcommittee that the legislation "would flout the basic principles of free enterprise."

He criticized publishers for seeking special exemptions from the antitrust laws, declaring: "I do not personally believe that, in the long run, government promotes newspaper independence by granting newspapers special favors."

Sen. Philip A. Hart, chairman of the antitrust subcommittee and a foe of the legislation, praised McLaren's testimony. While the subcommittee is expected to approve the measure, the Administration's opposition significantly diminishes its chances of passage.

Humphrey Joins Newspaper Guild

Hubert H. Humphrey, who is now writing a column for the Register and Tribune Syndicate, has become a Newspaper Guild member-at-large.

The former vice president sent in a membership application card at the invitation of ANG Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr. He said he was "pleased and honored" to join the union.

Perlik wrote that "we in the Newspaper Guild did everything we could to help you reach a different objective"— the U.S. presidency —and "having failed, we have the next best alternative to offer"—Guild membership.

NLRB Backs Upholsterers in Texas Walkout

The National Labor Relations Board ruled that the Economy Furniture Co. of Austin, Tex., refused to abide by the results of a 1968 election won by the Upholsterers and forced its employes into an unfair labor practice strike which still is continuing.

The company was ordered to end its defiance of the law, bargain with the union and offer all strikers "immediate and full reinstatement to their former or substantially equivalent positions," dismissing if necessary any persons hired after Nov. 27, 1968, the date the strike started.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called for full labor support of the union's Local 456 in a statement in April charging that management not only refused to bargain in good faith, but also "engaged in name-calling with particular emphasis on the Mexican-American ethnic background" of many employes.

Economy makes wooden and upholstered furniture for Montgomery Ward & Co., White Discount Stores and other outlets. It uses the labels Smithtowne Maple, Western Provincial and Built-Rite. The company is on the "do not patronize" list of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The NLRB upheld the examiner's findings against the firm. He rejected the company's claim that the board's decision in the election case was "contrary to law and incorrect." Management had produced no new evidence and its charges added up to "an unwarranted and gratuitous insult to the board and the regional director," Examiner Paul E. Weil reported.

Montana Democrat Wins House Race

A liberal Democrat who campaigned for tax reform and a roll-back of interest rates won a special election for a Montana congressional seat once considered "safe Republican."

John Melcher, labor-backed Democrat, defeated Republican William Mather by some 2,000 votes in the 32-county eastern Montana district. Last November the same district re-elected conservative Republican James F. Battin by a better than 2-1 margin. Battin later resigned to accept a federal judgeship.

It was the second Democratic pickup of a Republican-held House seat in a special election this year. In April, Democrat David R. Obey won an upset victory in Wisconsin for the seat vacated by Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird.

The Montana victory raises the Democratic membership in the House to 245. There are 188 Republicans, with two vacancies still to be filled in districts last held by Republicans. One is in Illinois, where Donald Rumsfeld resigned to join the Nixon Administration as head of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The other is in the Massachusetts district which William H. Bates had represented since 1950 and his father had held before him. Bates died June 22.

At the start of the 91st Congress, the party lineup had been 243 Democrats to 192 Republicans.

In the Montana race, the Republican candidate ran as a supporter of Pres. Nixon, declaring that the key issue is whether voters want to stand "with the Administration or against it."

Key Republican officials from Washington came into the district to help the GOP standard-bearer and seek to avoid "another Wisconsin."

Montana's two Democratic senators campaigned actively for Melcher, who had strong support from the state's labor movement and backing from most family farmer organizations.

Records Cited

Both candidates had served in the state legislature, and unions pinpointed the differences in their voting records in reports to their membership. Mather was hit sharply for voting against collective bargaining rights for public employes and for support of the "right-to-work" Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Melcher, in his campaign literature, stressed that "the nation needs tax revenue and the nation's citizens demand tax equality—tax reform will give us both."

He warned of the impact of high interest rates on the economy and called for a roll-back. "Tight money is squeezing the Montana pocketbook and it hurts."

There was a third candidate in the race, representing George Wallace's American Independent Party, but he had no impact on the contest. While Wallace last November had picked up 6.4 percent of the vote in the district—to 53.4 percent for Nixon and 40.2 percent for Humphrey—the AIP congressional candidate received slightly more than 500 votes, about one-half of 1 percent of the votes cast.

Laundry Union Posts Key Gain In Bay Region

San Francisco—Wage increases of 49.5 cents per hour will go to nearly 2,000 dry cleaning employes in the six-county bay area under agreements signed by the Laundry & Dry Cleaning union with more than 400 employers.

Three-year contracts negotiated by Local 3009 and 3010 of the AFL-CIO union will bring the minimum wages in the industry to $3.08 an hour for store girls, $3.52 for pressers and $3.57 for combination workers.

Wages were raised 17.5 cents this year, with other boosts of 15 and 17 cents due at one-year intervals. The employers also agreed to contribute an additional $5.20 a month per employe into the health plan fund next June 4 for a total of $44.55 a month.

A change in piece work and incentive rates will produce an average earning rate of $5.48 an hour for pressers working under incentive plans—a new high in wages and fringe benefits for the industry. Union Pres. Russell R. Crowell called the contracts "the best kind of victory" in the war on poverty.

Atlanta Unionist Joins Scouts' Staff

Joel Gay, formerly AFL-CIO Community Services representative in Atlanta, has been named director of labor relations for the Boy Scouts of America.

Gay has been a member of the Communications Workers 15 years. holding positions of Local 3290 steward, community services committee chairman and editor of the local's newspaper.

Recently, the National Council of the BSA adopted a resolution expressing appreciation for contributions made by the labor movement to Boy Scout programs.

Those Crazy Bankers

THERE'S AN Alice-in-Wonderland air about the decision of the nation's biggest bankers to raise the interest rate on the money they lend—to the highest level in the history of the United States.

It seems that the banks had a problem. Too many people and business firms wanted to borrow money. At least that's what a couple of leading bankers told the House Banking Committee.

Well, as anyone knows, the last thing a banker wants to do is turn down someone who is looking for a loan.

But there just wasn't enough money in the till to meet all demands.

What to do now?

Obviously—at least obviously to a banker—the thing to do is discourage some of the borrowers.

Not by turning them down. Heaven forfend.

The thing to do is raise the interest rates. Then, maybe, some of the potential borrowers might decide that they can't afford a loan.

Of course, this also means that an already-depressed housing industry is squeezed even tighter and unemployment is bound to go up—not just in the construction trades but in the host of housing-related industries.

And of course this means that the price of just about everything anyone buys will be higher—because the cost of credit gets passed on and on until it hits the consumer.

Meanwhile, the banks make more profit because the money that is lent out brings a higher return. And all because the bankers had the foresight to jack up interest rates to limit demand.

Sounds crazy, doesn't it?

Crazy like a fox.

Summer Job Search

THIS SUMMER, more than 13 million youngsters between the ages of 16 and 21 will be looking for jobs.

For many of these young people, success in their job quest will spell the difference between failure and success in life—between an aimless existence on the street corner and a rewarding career.

Tuition is free in our public high schools, but a student needs money for clothes and for carfare, supplies, and lunches. For many of the students from the poorest families, the lack of needed cash is enough to tip the scale in favor of dropping out of school.

Once a youngster has been labeled a "dropout," he has started down the endless road leading toward the senseless, shiftless life of a failure. Without a high school diploma to buttress his search for a job in our technological society, he is headed toward a lifetime of disappointment and bitterness.

Last year nearly 2 million youngsters were disappointed. In many cases, they were the young people who most needed the jobs. The unemployment rate for nonwhite youngsters was 26 percent—nearly double the rate for white boys and girls.

If each employer produces just one job, if each citizen offers his personal job-hunting help to one student, if each church, union and civic organization talks up the cause to its members, the need would be met—to give all of our young people a fair break in life.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, June 28, 1969 No. 26

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'Sorry, We've Got Things to Do'

A Word Edgewise:

Marines Excel in Viet Nam Without Rigmarole of ROTC

By John P. Roche

SOME MONTHS AGO, never dreaming that ROTC (Reserve Officer Training Corps) programs would become the focus of extremist attacks, I wrote a somewhat frivolous column suggesting that college military training programs were essentially a waste of time and money, if not counter-productive.

My point was intended seriously, but I am now strongly reminded of an old Chaplin film in which Charlie was ambling down the street minding his own business when the red warning flag fell off a truck's projecting cargo. Charlie, like a good citizen, picked it up and chased the truck. Suddenly a Communist parade emerged from a side street right behind him, the cops descended, and Charlie went off to jail as a leader of the parading Reds. I have a new appreciation of Charlie's predicament. On the subject of ROTC, I have found myself in some pretty odd company.

I have not changed my views, but it is obvious that they need clarification. Gen. S. L. A. Marshall, the military historian, has quite correctly weighed into me in his syndicated column for not dealing with the serious aspects of ROTC. "Slam," for whom I have enormous respect, pointed out that the bulk of present-day commissioned officers have been drawn from college training programs, and argued that abolition of ROTC would be a national disaster.

(He also challenged my credentials as a hand-grenade thrower, noting that in World War I he had induced the U.S. Army to substitute the baseball throw for the British overarm lob. I don't doubt the truth of his assertion, but in the spring of 1943 the word had not reached Camp Lee, Va.)

First of all, nothing said in the earlier column was intended to ridicule the competence of officers who have emerged from ROTC in recent years. The pre-World War II program was appalling, and I was unfair in using the immediate post-war period as if it were typical. Between 1946 and 1950 our whole military operation, not just ROTC, resembled the Keystone Cops.

Given the attitude of the American people, it was remarkable that any competent officers remained in the services. I regret to say that I contributed to this witless orgy of anti-militarism, at least until the Greek Civil War, the Berlin Blockade and the Czech Coup brought me to my historical senses.

Second, I made it clear earlier, and re-emphasize now, that the armed services must have the right to recruit on campus. A college or university should not double as a basic training center, but the right of students to participate in voluntary activities should not be denied, no matter how vicious the blackmail of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). ROTC can, that is, operate as an extracurricular activity. It should be disarmed since guns have no place on a campus, and summer camps will serve for weapons training.

At this point the critics begin to jump up and down and accuse me of destroying ROTC, but the gist of their argument is an unproved assumption that ROTC training makes first-class officers, that is, that the military science courses, the drill, etc. have shaped the men who graduate.

MY CONTENTION is precisely the opposite. Without for one second denying the importance of ROTC as a mechanism for recruiting good officers, I suggest that ROTC training is basically superfluous.

In other words, if the armed services eliminated the on-campus programs but continued to recruit talented men from the colleges, they would have about the same results—and a lot of time, energy, and money would be saved.

This is not based on speculation. Up in I Corps in Viet Nam, I spent some time with both the Army and the Marines. I have never seen such a fine body of officers as we have there and admittedly most holding Army commissions are products of ROTC, who have been exposed to four years of campus marching and courses in military science.

But before we take this as proof of ROTC's effectiveness, let's take a look at the Marines. Most Marine officers signed up for officer training in college, went to summer training camps, and had none of the campus rigmarole of ROTC.

I defy anyone to demonstrate that the Marines are in any way inferior—even though they never took a course in military science or drilled in the college gym.

To Escape Cycle Of Violence:

Blacks Urged to Channel Rage Into Positive Political Strategy

The author of the following article, Bayard Rustin, is executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and a prominent civil rights leader.

By Bayard Rustin

WE HAVE REACHED a point in the political development of America that can legitimately be called an emergency. Our country is in trouble, very severe trouble, and those who are most profoundly threatened by this unhappy situation are black Americans.

Within recent weeks we have seen a conservative appointed a Chief Justice of the United States. We have seen two integrationist candidates for the school board of Denver, Colo., go down to a resounding defeat. We have seen an obscure police chief from Minneapolis run away with the mayoralty election on a platform of nothing more than "law and order." In Los Angeles we have witnessed the defeat of a talented and idealistic Negro candidate for mayor and the victory of an incompetent and unprincipled demagogue. And now in New York City we have seen both the Republican and the Democratic Parties nominate right-wing candidates for mayor.

As these developments have come in the wake of a Republican presidential victory and the racist Wallace movement—the size of which was unprecedented—we can understand the gravity of the present situation, and we must recognize the necessity to change the course of our common political destiny.

There are many reasons for this reaction that is victimizing all people concerned with social justice, but the fundamental reason lies in the dynamic of fear.

There exists today a dangerous relationship between the extreme Left and the extreme Right, and between black rage and white fear. The confrontationist tactics of the one evoke a reactionary response from the other. When the pseudo-revolutionaries of the New Left manhandle professors, occupy buildings, and destroy property, the Right wins new adherents. When sincere but misdirected young black people engage in violence in the name of justice, they are strengthening those very forces which in the past have inflicted violence and injustice upon the Negro community. Such acts of protest may be cathartic, they may appear to be bold and militant, but let us be very clear—their primary effect is politically reactionary.

These acts have set loose a wave of panic in this country. And there are opportunistic right-wing demagogues who understand the nature of that panic and are building their political futures upon it. These demagogues don't believe in meeting the urgent needs of the black community for income and education. Indeed, social justice would threaten the very base of fear upon which they stand, for it would remove the cause of social unrest. Their program is the billy club and their staunchest ally the police arm of the state. They believe in repression.

The lessons of the past month should be clear. An assault upon our democratic institutions will not reform those institutions but destroy them. Violence will lead to more violence, not to social justice. And the fundamental tragedy is that the absence of justice will provoke more people to engage in violent acts. We must find a way out of this vicious cycle.

The needs of the black community for adequate jobs, housing, and education can be met only by developing a political strategy that will attract a majority of Americans to a program for social change.

There are whites who are unemployed and white workers whose real income is steadily decreasing as the cost of living rises. Both these groups share with blacks the desire for increased and upgraded employment opportunities. Let us build a movement with them. There are whites living in substandard housing and paying exorbitant rents. Their children attend schools that are over-crowded and under-staffed. They share with blacks the desire for massively funded programs in housing and education. Let us build a movement with them, too. And there are those more affluent whites of liberal persuasion who sincerely desire social justice. They too should be our allies.

THESE ARE POSITIVE points around which a political majority can be built. Such a strategy is the only means by which black people will achieve social and economic equality within the context of contemporary American society.

This strategy demands the repudiation of racial separatism which can only isolate Negroes. It also demands the rejection of extremism and violence which increase fear and heighten animosities between groups that might otherwise be united.

Black people are enraged because there are social injustices which provoke rage. But if that rage is not expressed politically, if it is not devoted towards achieving constructive goals, then it will be self-defeating and ultimately self-destructive. Let us be enraged about injustice, but let us not be destroyed by it. Let us act now with forcefulness but restraint, with militancy but wisdom, in the hope of liberating ourselves from rage and injustice, and our white brothers from the fear which now enslaves them.

Costs Miniscule:

Effective On-Job Safety Held A 'Bargain' for Industry, Public

A FEDERAL JOB-SAFETY law shorn of "serious" enforcement and penalty features would be only a "namby-pamby" approach to rolling back the mounting job-related death and injury toll, a union spokesman warned.

"On-the-job health and safety is no small matter," declared Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. He labeled the yearly toll a "recitation of atrocities on the job"—14,500 deaths, 2.2 million disabling and 7 million non-disabling injuries. He appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Clayman turned aside the contention that stiff industrial health and safety regulations and enforcement procedures would be too costly to maintain. The costs involved, he said, would be "infinitesimal and miniscule," in terms of the "overall public budget" and the scope of the problem.

"I can't conceive of cost as being a problem of serious consequences," he said, and "hope that the employers in America will not fish out this old canard."

Clayman said that in reality, job safety would be a "bargain" for both employers and the public at large. He pointed out that "the economic cost to the country, to everybody, of accidents and injuries on the job, is more than $7 billion a year," and they result in more lost man-days than "all the strikes and work stoppages rolled together."

The unionist said that the states have failed to adopt and enforce effective industrial health and safety programs, making "federal standards . . . and a strong federal hand in whatever standards are promulgated . . . imperative." Some states, he noted, spend "as little as 2 cents per worker per year on health and safety," and "the most generous state" spends only 45 cents per worker per year on its program.

Reporters questioning Clayman were Gershon Fishbein of the Environmental Health Letter and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE END OF THE WAR in Viet Nam may not be in sight, but there are nevertheless strong indications that the American people and Congress itself are becoming more and more concerned over the size of the nation's military budget.

It is now running in the $80 billion range, a large part of it, of course, due to Viet Nam, but much of it also to the development of all sorts of costly military hardware growing out of the atomic and space age. A considerable number of congressmen, pressed by their constituents, would like to cut down on military costs without regard to Viet Nam. Much of the resistence to funding of the ABM system is due to this factor alone.

What would happen to jobs should the war in Viet Nam end suddenly? What would happen should an economy-minded Congress clamp down on military expenditures over the next few years?

Is the United States geared to a swift and painless return to a peacetime economy or will it have to go through a harsh period of economic readjustment, the chief sufferers of which will be working people?

Defense related employment in 1967, including the military forces, was 7,428,000 or about 10 percent of total employment in the country. Of this, 2,927,000 defense workers were employed by private industry.

Labor economists were warning as long ago as 1967 that peacetime conversion of American industry should not be left to chance or last minute decisions.

THIS YEAR'S Economic Report to the President estimated that should a full withdrawal of American troops be initiated within six months of the end of hostilities in Viet Nam, expenses for defense purposes would drop by $16 billion over a year and a half and by $19 billion at the end of two years and a half.

Should cuts in defense spending reach the proportion that may be expected at some time in the future, how seriously would today's millions of defense workers be affected?

The predictions have their good and bad sides. One study contends that firms concentrating on defense contracts find it difficult to readjust peacetime commercial production. Other studies show considerable job losses already caused by cutbacks of military installations in recent years.

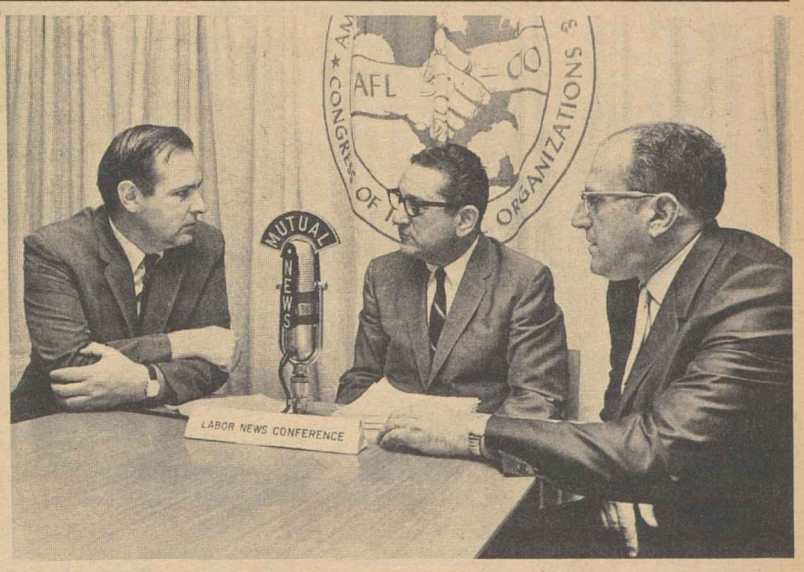
On the other hand, the Dept. of Labor recently reported that there is a large degree of transferability of defense plant workers' skills to peacetime jobs. A study made in California defense plants showed that most defense jobs have counterparts in non-defense industry and that for most the employment outlook is "good."

LABOR ECONOMISTS have noted that the country made the shift from a defense to peacetime economy after World War II without a depression or rise in unemployment. Pent-up buying power did the trick. On the other hand the adjustment after the Korean war was not good. The war was followed by three successive recessions and a rise in unemployment to 5.7 percent in 1963 compared to today's 3.5 percent.

The economists told Congress that this was not necessary. One of their conclusions was that a cut in defense spending should have been followed by a rise in non-defense expenditures to meet the domestic needs of the country—housing, public works, education, the War on Poverty—to speak in today's terms.

In any event, Congress now has before it legislation that would set up a National Economic Conversion Commission to consult with trade and industry associations, with labor unions and professional societies in order to devise a program to meet the conversion problem when it occurs. A national conference would be called and recommendations would be made to the President and Congress.

American workers, notably union members who man so many defense plants, are vitally concerned that the economy be kept moving once the most acute demands for military production have been met. What happened after Korea should be a lesson not to be forgotten.



COST FACTOR of maintaining effective industrial health and safety regulations would be miniscule, Jacob Clayman of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. tells reporters on Labor News Conference. Interviewing Clayman are William Eaton, left, of the Chicago Daily News and Gershon Fishbein of the Environmental Health Letter.

How to Buy:

Inflation, Exploitation Dilute Vulnerable Retirement Income

By Sidney Margolius

APPARENTLY IT IS NOT enough that the present generation of retired people lived through wars and depressions, built this country's present wealth, and now have to try to live on an average retirement income of less than $2,500 a year.

But they also are subjected to some of the most cynical exploitations and commercial indignities you'd care to see, including high-priced drugs; overpriced hearing aids and eyeglasses.

Patent medicines are not only exorbitantly priced but play on older people's fears and sometimes are worthless. Commercial nursing homes and hospitals financed by Wall Street are springing up to take advantage of Medicare.

Loophole-ridden health insurance plans are being sold to supplement Medicare. There are other overcharges and deceptions large and small.

The senior groups are concerned not merely about fringe rackets but about the exploitation of oldsters through excessive prices of many basic necessities, William Hutton, executive director of the National Council of Senior Citizens, told a recent national conference at the University of Michigan.

Older people are our most vulnerable consumers. Their urgent needs, lack of resources and their own worries make them victims of many overcharges.

Their living costs have gone up more because two of their biggest expenses—housing and medical care—have been rising faster than the overall cost of living. Less than three years ago the Bureau of Labor Statistics "moderate" living standard for a retired couple cost $322 a month. Now, by my own approximate updating, it costs about $375.

On the basis of the letters we get from older people, here are their most frequent complaints or requests for help:

- The high price of food.
- The high cost of medicines.
- What health insurance they need to supplement Medicare and where to get it.
- Transportation costs in general, and auto insurance costs and cancellations in particular.
- High charges and deceptive selling of home improvements.
- High charges by doctors.

There also is an area of exploitation which plagues oldsters but about which they often are unaware or tend to defend. That is the lack of nutritional understanding which often leads them to buy vitamin supplements and tonics, and some overpriced "health food", and so spend more than they would for an adequate diet.

Arbitrary cancellations of auto insurance for older people, or extra charges when they reach a certain age, have turned out to be unfair and unmerited.

THE TRUTH, according to American Automobile Association statistics and a survey by the University of Denver College of Law, is that older drivers over 70 have a safety record comparable to those in the 25-29 age group. Since older drivers drive less and have less exposure, they actually are involved in fewer accidents in proportion to their numbers than some of the younger age groups.

Some of the senior citizen groups now are exploring the practicality of setting up their own auto insurance services to correct this problem of discrimination by private firms.

The senior citizen representatives at the Michigan conference were told that the best chance of solving some of the consumer problems of older people is through group buying. Among group activities sponsored by trade unions, co-ops and senior groups in various areas are:

- Hundreds of drug plans ranging from simple arrangements for discounts from pharmacists to complete drug depots and mail order services.
- A growing number of group optical plans, with several now also handling hearing aids.
- Supplementary health insurance increasingly available at low group rates through nonprofit organizations.
- Home repair services in operation in Michigan and now being explored in other areas.

Copyright 1969 by Sidney Margolius

HANDSHAKE CONSUMMATES a national contract between the Carpenters and Stirling Homex Corp. to guarantee all-union construction of manufactured housing. From left are Theodore W. Kheel, labor mediator and a director of Stirling; David Stirling, Jr., president of the "instant housing" firm, and Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters.

Guide to Health:

Referral Services Aid Urban Dwellers

AS COLD AND REMOTE as the urban community may seem today, it can offer help for sudden or chronic problems—if there is a properly organized Information and Referral Service to guide people to the help they need.

Tell Me Where to Turn is the title of a new Public Affairs pamphlet reporting on the development of such services. It is also the title of a new film that uses the documentary technique to show how an Information and Referral Service works. The pamphlet may be obtained for 25 cents from the Public Affairs Committee, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10016. The film was produced on a grant from the U. S. Public Health Service.

The pamphlet underscores the need, in this time of rapid social change, for information and referral services to direct people with problems through the maze of health and welfare agencies to the one that can best help them.

Aside from the fact that the person in need—or the clergyman or doctor he has consulted—does not always know the most appropriate solution, Elizabeth Ogg, the pamphlet writer, notes that "The search for service is often misdirected because the seeker has failed to see his key problem in clear focus. . . . People need first and foremost a skilled counselor with intimate and accurate knowledge of all the local agencies to help them sort out their most pressing problems and suggest what they can do."

Today there are close to 275 professionally staffed information and referral services in the United States, which hear such requests as these:

- One of my parishioners must change jobs for health reasons. Can any one help her?
- My brother is an alcoholic. Where can he get treatment?
- We have just moved here and would like to know where to get help for our cerebral-palsied child.
- My husband has recently retired and is restless. Are there any activities he could look into?
- Where can I find a marriage counseling bureau?

Many calls for help can be handled in a few minutes on the telephone or face to face, Miss Ogg explains, "but a few require an interview in depth and several follow-up contacts with both the client and the agency to which the Information and Referral Service refers him, to make sure that he gets the services he needs."

Auspices for such a service vary from state to state, from city to city. In some places, it may grow out of services to the elderly; in others, it might be concerned with health, convalescent, and rehabilitation needs; in many low-income communities, Information and Referral Services have evolved as part of Neighborhood Service Centers, most of which have been funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

FOR AREAS THAT do not already have an Information and Referral Service, the pamphlet provides guidance on how to go about setting up such a program. It suggests questions to consider relating to auspices, purpose and program, financing, staff, use of volunteers. But beyond these considerations, it stresses that the needs of "the many who don't know where to turn" must always be paramount.

The film Tell Me Where to Turn, using vignettes of seven men and women with a variety of problems, shows how the social worker in the Information and Referral Service can guide people in trouble to the help they need.

The film is designed to be followed by a discussion on how to strengthen an existing Information and Referral Service or establish one where none exists. It may be purchased for $150 or rented for $10 from the Public Affairs Committee.

Soup to Nonsense:

There's Nothing Like a Camera To Turn Sloths Into Swingers

By Jane Goodsell

ANYONE WHO LOOKS through our family photograph album would get the impression that we are supercharged types who spend our lives dashing madly from one strenuous activity to another. There are snapshots of us skiing down mountainsides, cantering on horseback along the beach, backpacking in the wilderness, and fly-casting in sparkling mountain streams.

Look at this page, for example. Here are Mommy and Daddy with towels flung carelessly around their necks, brandishing tennis rackets. Here we are, riding the rapids in a rubber boat. That's me, displaying a brace of rainbow trout, and that's my husband swinging a baseball bat. Plastered throughout the books are photos of our daughters water skiing and bicycling and ice skating.

To judge from our snapshots, we spend more time traveling than Lowell Thomas. There are dozens of photos of us waving bye-bye from the doorways of planes, leaning out the windows of cars parked by historic landmarks, gazing at scenic views, boarding ferries, grinning toothily in front of famous sites and monuments.

Except for a few shots of barbecues on the patio and Christmas mornings, there is no evidence that we ever stay home—which in fact we do, most of the time.

In short, our photograph collection tells it like it isn't. Our albums are filled with pictures of us doing things we almost never do. Which is, of course, why we took the pictures.

We do occasionally play games and go on picnics with our children. But not as often as you'd think from looking through our snapshots.

Neither are we as cheery and vivacious as you'd guess from looking at our photos. Even those which are just pictures of us having our pictures taken (the ones which show us standing with our arms around each other in front of the Lincoln Memorial, and the group photo of us posed beside a giant redwood tree) show us laughing our heads off.

OFF-CAMERA, we're not anywhere near that merry. At a rough guess, I'd say that we spend at least 85 percent of our time not laughing.

To look at those pictures, you'd get the entirely false impression that we are a couple of cutups, sort of Jerry Lewis and Lucille Ball types, to whom life is just one big laff riot.

Actually, nothing could be farther from the truth. And I guess you could say the same about our entire photo collection.

For Remainder of 1969:

Scheduled List of Union Conventions

Below is a list of conventions scheduled for the remainder of 1969 by AFL-CIO national and international affiliates, departments and state central bodies, and fraternally associated national labor organizations. Changes and additions will be reported.

DATE	ORGANIZATION	PLACE
July 7-11	Potters	Anaheim, Calif.
July 16-19	Texas	Corpus Christi
Aug. 1-3	South Carolina	Charleston
Aug. 2-8	Typographical	Seattle, Wash.
Aug. 4-7	Maryland-D.C.	Washington, D.C.
Aug. 11-13	Utah	Salt Lake City
Aug. 11-15	Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers	Denver, Colo.
Aug. 18-22	Papermakers & Paperworkers	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aug. 18-22	Teachers	New Orleans, La.
Aug. 18-23	Boilermakers	Kansas City, Mo.
Aug. 18-26	Painters	Miami Beach, Fla.
Aug. 21-23	Montana	Helena
Aug. 24	Illinois	Chicago
Aug. 25-27	Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers	New Orleans, La.
Aug. 25-29	Washington	Olympia
Sept. 1-5	British Trades Union Congress	Portsmouth, England
Sept. 3-5	North Carolina	Wrightsville Beach
Sept. 8	Stereotypers & Electrotypers	Detroit, Mich.
Sept. 8-12	Transit Union	New York, N.Y.
Sept. 8-12	Transport Workers	Miami, Fla.
Sept. 10-12	Iowa	Waterloo
Sept. 11-12	Connecticut	New Haven
Sept. 11-13	Colorado	Denver
Sept. 12-14	Hawaii	Honolulu
Sept. 15-17	Tennessee	Nashville
Sept. 15-19	Woodworkers	St. Paul, Minn.
Sept. 18-20	Wyoming	Rawlings
Sept. 19-21	North Dakota	Minot
Sept. 22-24	Nebraska	Omaha
Sept. 22-25	Allied Industrial Workers	Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 22-26	Oregon	Portland
Sept. 25-26	Industrial Union Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 25-26	Metal Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 25-27	Building & Construction Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 28-Oct. 1	International Labor Press Association	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Maritime Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Sept. 29-Oct. 1	Minnesota	St. Paul
Sept. (no date)	Nevada	Reno
Sept. 29-30	Union Label & Service Trades Dept.	Atlantic City, N.J.
Oct. 1-3	Georgia	Savannah
Oct. 6	National Maritime Union	New York, N.Y.
Oct. 7-10	Massachusetts	Boston
Oct. 13-16	Florida	Jacksonville
Oct. 14-16	Air Line Dispatchers	Las Vegas, Nev.
Oct. 15-17	Kansas	Topeka
Oct. 20-24	Lithographers & Photoengravers	Philadelphia
Oct. 20-24	Roofers	Bal Harbour, Fla.
Oct. 4-8	AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries	Atlantic City, N.J.
Oct. (no date)	New Hampshire	(Not set)
Oct. 29-Nov. 2	Horseshoers	Cleveland
Oct. 30-Nov. 1	West Virginia	Charleston
Nov. 4-6	Flight Engineers	Mexico City

Carbon Monoxide Study Issued by Fire Fighters

Even non-fatal doses of carbon monoxide may bring serious disorders to the vital human organs, according to a two-year study sponsored by the Fire Fighters.

Repeated inhalation of carbon monoxide has cumulative effects and could cause severe damage to the heart, brain and other organs, the study found.

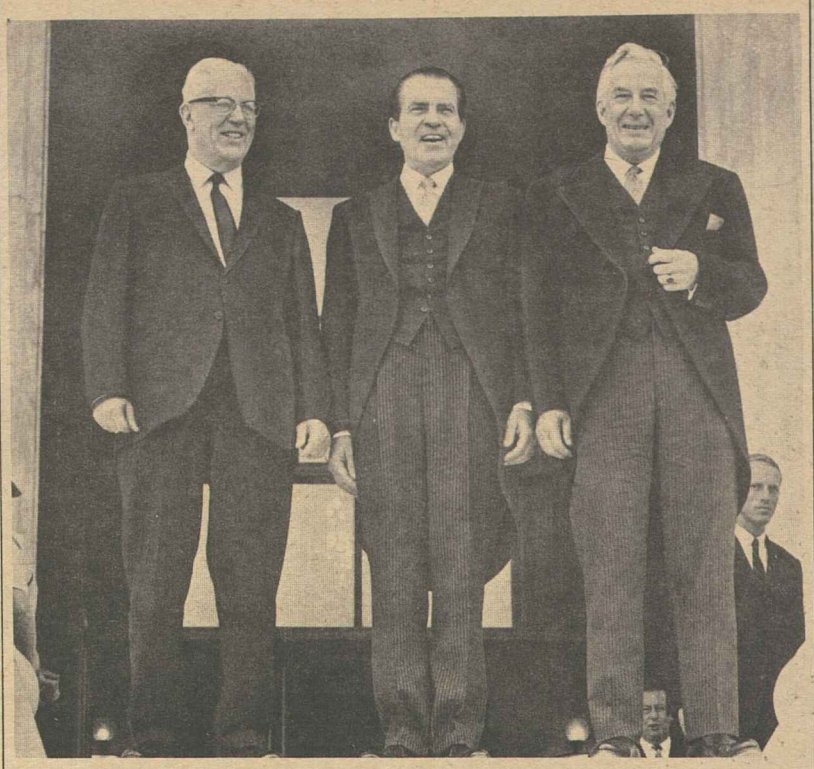
Through the John R. Redmond Memorial Fund, the IAFF commissioned Dr. Gerald S. Gordon of Denver to study the effects of non-fatal doses of carbon monoxide. The research was conducted with the cooperation of the Denver Fire Dept. and Fire Fighters Local 858.

The fire fighter is subject to a significant exposure to carbon monoxide during the routine course of his occupation, Dr. Gordon observed. And the hazard to all Americans is increasing because of the constantly growing air pollution problem.

Dr. Gordon found that fire fighters need better protection against the poisonous gas and said there is an urgent need for research to improve breathing apparatus.

"Carbon monoxide has become increasingly important to us all," he observed. "It is a hazard in our collective and personal public health. It produces half of the deaths due to poisoning each year in this country. It is a leading and growing pollutant in the air we breathe. . . ."

As a public service, the IAFF has published a summary of Dr. Gordon's findings. The pamphlet is available from the Fire Fighters, 905 16th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.



HISTORIC ERA on the Supreme Court came to a close as Earl Warren stepped down after 16 years as Chief Justice and swore in his successor, Warren E. Burger, right. Pres. Nixon, speaking to the court as a lawyer, praised Warren's "fairness, integrity and dignity," and expressed the nation's gratitude for his service.

Court Cancels License Of Racist TV Station

A federal appellate court cancelled the broadcasting license of a Mississippi television station charged with distorting its news coverage to reflect its racist and anti-labor bias, and sharply rebuked the Federal Communications Commission for its handling of the case.

The decision was written by Warren E. Burger a few days before he left the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia to become Chief Justice of the United States.

Burger, speaking for a unanimous three-judge panel, said the FCC had forgotten its responsibility to the public interest when it renewed the license of Station WLBT in Jackson, Miss. He directed the agency to invite applications from other groups to take over the station's broadcasting channel.

The case that reached the court had been brought by the United Church of Christ which, along with other groups accused the station of airing racial slurs, excluding news of the black community and cutting off network accounts of civil rights activities.

The Mississippi AFL-CIO was one of the earliest critics of the station and had filed repeated protests to the FCC going back to the early 1960s. The state labor movement termed the television station and an affiliated radio station the "semi-official organ of the John Birch Society, the White Citizens Council and other right-wing organizations."

During one NLRB union representation election in the area, WLBT aired a scurrilous charge that State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsey was a Communist sympathizer. At other times the station preceded network news broadcasts with the announcement: "What you are about to see is an example of biased, managed, northern news." Sometimes network programs were simply cut off the air.

The FCC at the time told the station to live up to the fairness doctrine and do a better job of programming.

Burger said the FCC in the current case had completely misread its responsibilities by assuming that it is up to complainants to prove that the license should be denied. In fact, he stressed, it is up to the FCC to determine that renewal of the license is in the public interest.

Broadcasters, he said, are "temporary" trustees of "a great public resource," the airwaves. "They must meet the highest standards which are embraced in the public-interest concept."

He said the court considered the FCC handling of the case so improper that it would "serve no useful purpose" to send the issue of the license renewal back to the agency for a new hearing.

Instead the court itself cancelled the license, told the FCC to devise a plan for interim operation of the station, possibly impounding the profits, until a new licensee is chosen.

AFL-CIO Convention Set to Start Oct. 2

The Eighth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will take place in Atlantic City, N.J., beginning Thursday, Oct. 2, 1969.

The meetings of the convention will be in the ballroom of the Traymore Hotel.

Teachers Urge 4-Year Plan On School Aid

Union teachers urged the Senate to approve at least a four-year extension of the basic federal aid to education legislation—and to follow through with full funding of the program.

Pres. David Selden of the American Federation of Teachers said the nation's education needs wouldn't be met even if Congress voted all the money it authorized. But in fact, he noted, appropriations in recent years have been less than half the amount called for in the basic legislation.

House Cutback

The House earlier this year passed a two-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, a cutback from a committee recommendation for a five-year extension. It also voted to consolidate some of the programs into "block grants" to the states.

Selden urged the Senate committee to provide safeguards in the legislation to assure that any funds turned over to states are distributed to local school systems on the basis of educational needs and are used to meet these needs.

He criticized a provision in the House bill that would permit some federal funds to be used for what has been called "combat pay" for teachers—bonuses for those teaching in "difficult" schools.

No 'Bribe' Needed

"The money should be used to improve the schools themselves," Selden said, and not to "bribe" teachers to teach there.

Selden termed legislation introduced by the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) preferable to the House version, which was heavily amended before passage by the conservative coalition.

He urged that a provision dropped from the House bill to help finance state and local parents' advisory councils be restored to the legislation in the Senate.

"While we cannot endorse some of the more extreme proposals for local community control," Selden said, "we do favor greatly increased parent involvement and participation in school policy making."

Idaho Delegates Focus On Legislation, Growth

Wallace, Idaho—The Idaho AFL-CIO returned its top officers for a new two-year term and approved their plans for continued legislative and organizational gains.

Delegates to the 11th annual convention re-elected Pres. Robert W. Macfarlane and Sec.-Treas. J. Paul Mais, adopted three constitutional revisions, and endorsed the strike and grape boycott of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

A cash collection was turned over to UFWOC representatives by the 130 delegates and convention visitors.

The convention called on Congress to remove the tax loopholes which permit wealthy Americans to escape paying their fair share of taxes. The delegates also joined state and university officials in urging Congress and the Atomic Energy Commission to continue funding Idaho's materials testing reactor until western states can raise the money to convert it to a research reactor.

They endorsed efforts of railroad unions to secure an improved transportation system nation-wide, and urged local settlements on each railroad of disputes over crew consist.

Macfarlane reported an increase of more than 20 percent in the membership of unions affiliated with the state body. In the legislative field, he hailed passage by the legislature of a "red tag" law under which the Idaho Dept. of Labor has the power to halt unsafe jobs or operations.

Vice Pres. William C. Hoop of the Woodworkers won another term in an election contest, as did board member Fred Hansen of the same union. Board member Tom F. Payne of the Painters was re-elected without a contest, and two new members were chosen to fill vacancies—Harold Charlton of the Laborers and Verl Bitter of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers.

AFTER A FRESH COAT OF PAINT was brushed on the Tacoma, Wash., Girls' Club, members of Painters Local 64 paused for a picture. The union painters volunteered a Saturday off from work to devote their time to the community services project.

Detroit Building Trades Sign Pact With Pre-Fab Housing Company

Detroit—Twelve unions of the Detroit Building Trades Council signed a two-year agreement with a producer of manufactured housing to cover both in-plant production and on-site erection.

It is believed to be the first contract in the nation to take in all crafts involved in the production of industrial housing, said Jack Wood, secretary-treasurer of the council.

The contract was consummated one week after the 18-union council initiated a drive to organize producers of factory-built housing in the Detroit area through negotiation of industrial-type labor agreements.

Negotiations are in process with several other manufacturers under the council's jurisdiction in Wayne, Macomb and Oakland counties.

"This action gives the lie to those who have been claiming that our members are out to block factory-built housing," Wood stressed.

He said the building trades accept the challenge to meet the demand for the 26 million housing units needed over the next 10 years. "We shall do everything in our power to see that these goals are met—both as a matter of improving living conditions and to create more jobs at decent wages for more Americans."

Stan Arnold, executive secretary of the Michigan Building Trades Council, said the Detroit agreement is expected to set the pattern for contracts with manufactured home producers throughout the state and the nation.

Recently, the Carpenters signed a national contract covering the in-plant and on-site work of its members employed by Stirling Homex Corp. which has operations in several locations throughout the country.

The Detroit contract is with LeBon Home Corp. which is erecting 250 "instant housing" units for the Metropolitan Detroit Citizens Development Authority. The homes will sell for $11,700 each.

The pact contains an anti-discrimination hiring clause and an agreement for wage adjustments at the end of the first year. Wages for plant workers range from $2.50 to $4.25 an hour and although they are lower than prevailing trades scales, they are higher than industrial scales for comparable factory worker classifications, the council said.

All LeBon workers will be represented directly by the council, rather than being divided along traditional construction craft lines.

Other provisions in the pact include time-and-half pay for work beyond eight hours a day or 40 hours a week; double time and one-half for holiday work, vacation pay, pregnancy leave, medical insurance and grievance and arbitration procedures.

The contract also would allow work to continue at LeBon's factory and erection sites in event of strikes by construction unions against other Detroit contractors.

Great Hot Dog Debate Links Union, Consumers

Pres. Nixon's consumer adviser and the AFL-CIO Meat Cutters lined up against the Agriculture Dept. and the meat industry in the big hot dog debate.

At issue is how much fat frankfurters and other types of cooked sausage should contain.

There's no limit now and the average hot dog is about one-third fat. But some brands are more than half fat.

The Agriculture Dept. tentatively proposed a 30 percent limit on fat content, but then switched to a 33 percent proposed regulation. It is now holding hearings on the proposal.

The fatty hot dog makers say most consumers prefer frankfurters with a high fat content.

The Meat Cutters retort that the reason why the fat content keeps going up is simply that fat is cheaper than meat. And since fat-stuffed sausages can be sold at a lower price, processors compete by decreasing the meat content of their product.

Arnold Mayer, the union's legislative representative, noted that the proportion of meat to fat in cooked sausages had dropped from 3-1 in 1950 to 2-1 last year. The reason, he suggested, is that the wholesale cost of meat used in hot dogs is about 48 cents a pound—and the cost of lard only 6 cents a pound.

Federal regulation is necessary, he said, to "assure that competition will not consist of who can cut the fat corner the sharpest."

Mrs. Virginia H. Knauer, the President's consumer adviser, told the Agriculture Dept. that their proposed standard was too fatty.

She said excess fat in the diet is a health hazard and noted that both the Defense Dept. and the Veterans Administration require that the hot dogs they buy have no more than 30 percent fat content.

If that limit is "good for soldiers and sick veterans," she said, "it should be good for the rest of us."

Both Mayer and Mrs. Knauer also urged the Agriculture Dept. to require labeling of frankfurters to show the percentage of the various ingredients.

Pet foods contain such a listing, they noted, and people should have the same information about the food products they eat themselves.

Wisconsin Assembly Kills 'Work' Bill

With nearly 500 union members present for the funeral, the Wisconsin legislature killed a "right-to-work" bill which would have outlawed the union shop.

The state Assembly's Labor Committee voted 11-0 against the legislation after a one-day hearing. Union members came from all parts of the state to demonstrate their opposition to the bill and even the Republican Speaker of the Assembly testified against it.

He said he had worked in both union and open shops and "the only way to have labor peace" is to allow union shop agreements.

Court Upholds IUE:

GE Told to Permit Union Time Study

Richmond, Va.—A union's right to information it needs in deciding whether to pursue a grievance was upheld in a ruling by the U.S. Court of Appeals here against General Electric Co.

GE was directed to carry out a National Labor Relations Board order to allow the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers to make its own time studies at the company's distribution transformer plant at Hickory, N.C. IUE had asked permission in 1966 to bring in its own industrial engineer and, when management refused, filed an unfair labor practice charge.

Judges Harrison L. Winter, Clement F. Haynsworth and J. Braxton Craven, Jr., cited the "uncontradicted" testimony of the union's expert, Bertrand Gottlieb, in voting to enforce the NLRB decision. Gottlieb, of the Transportation Institute, formerly was on the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

The ruling was the fourth legal setback in recent weeks for GE on unfair labor practice charges brought by IUE.

It was evident, the judges said, that Gottlieb's testimony "fully supported the conclusion that . . . the union could not make an intelligent decision on how far to press employe grievances challenging the company's time standards without the advice of an expert."

Such advice, they said, must be based "on his actual observation of the operations in question and an opportunity to check his observations, including time studies, against the company's data" in its motion time study system.

The dispute originated when IUE Local 182 began to consider the filing of grievances over GE's production standards for coil winding jobs at Hickory, and over the exclusion of some of the 750 plant workers from wage increases based in part on an area wage survey by management.

The company refused to permit the union to have its own on-the-job studies made.

It said union time studies would be "disruptive" and that, besides, IUE gave up its legal right to pursue the point when it signed a contract with a "wrap-up" clause at the end of negotiations in 1966.

The court rejected this, saying "we are . . . influenced by the strong public policy to make the grievance procedures" in the contract "the means for accomplishing industrial peace." Also it ordered GE to identify area employers whose wage rates were used by Hickory management in setting GE plant rates.

The court found "no serious suggestion that the studies . . . would interfere with production." It ruled that access to the information requested by the union "is in the interest of an enlightened employer" as well as the IUE, and that the union had not waived its legal right of appeal.

The judges accepted Gottlieb's testimony that all production standards "are strictly a question of judgment, and no engineer can 'prove' a standard is wrong."

Floyd Smith to Assume Machinists' Presidency

Floyd E. Smith, a Kansas farm boy who left school at 17 for a job as a machinist's helper at 25 cents an hour, takes office July 1 as president of the Machinists.

Smith, from Cleveland, O., succeeds P. L. Siemiller, retiring at 65 after four years as president. Smith was elected without opposition in a national referendum in April. So was Eugene Glover of Chicago, successor to retiring Sec.-Treas. Matthew DeMore. Both men take their new posts on the same day.

No drastic changes in policy or program are expected from the new officers. Smith believes legislative action and economic action will continue to be emphasized by his 11-member executive board, including seven incumbents and two new vice presidents—Francis P. Meagher of San Francisco and Fred J. Purcell of Utica, N.Y.

Smith wants his union to keep on being known as "the Fighting Machinists." Union members, he declared, "have never won a dime sitting still and being patient and turning the other cheek."

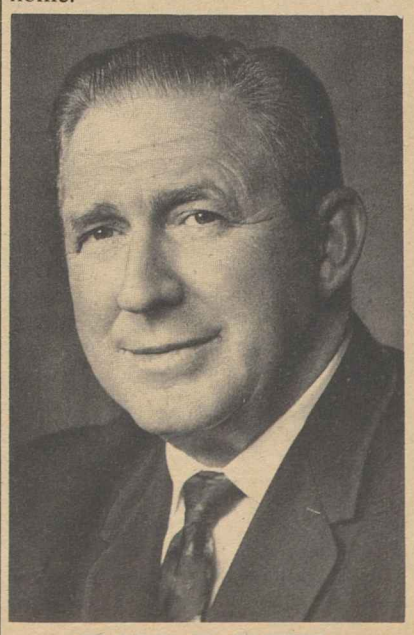
The depression of the 1930s cost Smith his job at the Everstick Anchor Co., St. Louis. He "worked around" as a salesman until 1935 when he got an offer to learn bricklaying. He joined the Bricklayers, and in 1942 moved from St. Louis to Las Vegas, where he became president of a Bricklayers' local union after several years at the trade.

Smith's Machinist friends in IAM Local 845 recommended his appointment as deputy state labor commissioner. After 18 months at that post he moved to Long Beach, Calif., rejoined the IAM and became assistant business representative for Lodge 1235.

That was in 1945. Since then he has served as union representative, Grand Lodge representative and, in 1961, IAM vice president.

As Grand Lodge representative, Smith served as traveling business agent for construction and erection machinists in seven northwestern states plus Alaska. That was rugged work in rugged territory, he says.

As a vice president with offices in Cleveland, Smith traveled his 11-state area constantly, assisting in negotiations, helping to organize, addressing meetings and attending conferences. Last year, he recalls, he spent only five weekends at home.



FLOYD E. SMITH

To Stem Job Losses:

Boot, Shoe Workers Seek Industry Fund

St. Louis—The Boot & Shoe Workers voted at their 25th convention to raise membership dues $1 a month and to seek an employer-financed fund to promote the sale of union-made shoes to stem the loss of jobs because of foreign competition.

A record turnout of delegates voted to instruct all union negotiators to propose a "royalty" of 5 cents a pair on imported shoes in future contracts to finance the promotion fund.

Union officers sponsored the move, they explained, as "shock therapy" to revive a diminishing industry.

They said that for 12 years they had tried vainly to interest employers and the government in a joint effort to increase production of U.S.-made shoes. Ten years ago they offered to contribute $100,000 a year to an employer-union promotion fund.

Employers eventually did launch a sales promotion fund but took eight years to reach the $100,000 mark, the union said. Its latest effort is based on these statistics, cited to the convention:

- In 1968, U.S. workers produced 630 million pairs of footwear for sale in competition with 170 million imported pairs—nearly a quarter of the U.S. market.
- The week before the convention, one major manufacturer produced 220,000 less pairs than in the comparable week of 1968.
- The industry's labor force is "constantly diminishing." For every 2,700 pairs of imports, one job is lost for one shoeworker for one year.

The 5-cent "royalty" was called only a token in the resolution approved by the convention—a token made necessary by the fact that manufacturers are now importing some shoes for sale in the same market where their American-made shoes are on sale.

Delegates also instructed officers to work for improvements in salary scales and pensions at contract negotiations coming up next year.

The shoeworkers are seeking a minimum of $2.60 an hour. It was pointed out that many wage settlements have been at the federal minimum wage of $1.60 an hour. The best minimum at present is $2.11 an hour.

The resolution pointed out that "many shoe manufacturers have strongly resisted the union's efforts to improve the low paid shoe workers wages above the federal minimum rate" and that the federal rate "is inadequate to meet living costs."

$3.50 Formula

On pensions, the delegates called on negotiators to secure a minimum pension rate of $3.50 a month for each year of service with no limit on the number of years. The resolution also called for optional retirement after 35 years of service, regardless of age.

John E. Mara was unanimously re-elected president and secretary treasurer for his third four-year term. Also re-elected was Vice Pres. Leo Frieda, and eight members of the general executive board. Leslie King was chosen to succeed Derald Wells from the Wisconsin area.

The proposal to raise dues $1 a month was ratified by a substantial majority after vigorous debate. It provides for a payment of 50 cents a month for the union's strike and defense fund, with another 50 cents to be retained by the member's local union.

Major speakers included AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher; Pres. John I. Rollings of the Missouri AFL-CIO; Dir. Joseph O'Donnell of Harvard University's trade union program; Robert Leverenz of the Leverenz Shoe Co., Sheboygan, Wis., and Vice Pres. H. F. Willhite of the Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.

UNION MEMBERS filled every available inch of space as the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee opened hearings on federal labor-management legislation. Pres. John F. Griner of the American Federation of Government Employes, second from right, called for passage of the bill drawn up by a committee of AFL-CIO unions. Those of the 4,000 delegates to the AFGE's legislative conference who could squeeze into the hearing room demonstrated their support. The others circulated through the Capitol Hill offices, explaining the union goals to their home state congressmen and senators.

Federal Employe Unions Press Drive for Labor Relations Law

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO Metal Trades Dept., Machinists, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Laborers and Service Employes.

Its goal, Biemiller said, is "to assure federal government employes the same organization and collective bargaining rights as those enjoyed by employes in the private sector."

At the opening of Senate hearings on the bill, Government Employes Pres. John F. Griner termed the AFL-CIO bill the "alternative" to the right to strike if there is to be any meaningful collective bargaining in the federal civil service.

It would be "unwise and unjust," he said, "to continue to let union-management relations in the federal service rest solely on the shallow foundation of executive orders."

It was Pres. Kennedy's Executive Order in 1962 that for the first time set up machinery for union recognition and written contracts in government agencies.

Despite shortcomings in the procedures, workers in hundreds of federal installations and offices voted for union representation and the federal service became the fastest-growing sector of the trade union movement.

Postal workers, already heavily organized, quickly achieved nationwide exclusive bargaining rights and written contracts. Naval shipyards, veterans hospitals, air bases and social security offices became centers of union strength.

A Cabinet-level task force last year recognized a number of the union complaints about the functioning of the program and the limitations put on collective bargaining. But the recommendations for improvements were never formally acted on before the change of Administration. And government unions maintained throughout that policies set by each administration through executive orders were a poor substitute for permanent legislation.

The bill drawn up by the postal, blue collar and white collar AFL-CIO unions provides for two forms of recognition—exclusive for unions representing a majority of workers in a bargaining unit, and formal, where no union has a majority but a union has at least 10 percent membership and no other union has nationwide exclusive recognition.

It includes a code of fair labor practices that bar government administrators from aping union-busting tactics of industry.

For individual grievances, unions with exclusive bargaining recognition would have the right to insist on binding arbitration as a final step.

For disputes between the union and management, including an impasse in contract negotiations and charges of violation of contract provisions, a two-step procedure is set forth:

- Either party may bring in the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to attempt to mediate the dispute.
- If this fails, either party may submit the dispute to a proposed Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Board for a final decision.

The proposed five-member board, to be appointed by the President for staggered terms with Senate confirmation, combines features of the National Labor Relations Board with that of an arbitration panel.

It would have authority to investigate and resolve disputes and to order agencies to penalize supervisors who deliberately commit unfair labor practices.

Disputes over unit determinations or eligibility to vote in representation elections would, however, be under the jurisdiction of the Dept. of Labor with provisions for arbitration.

Except for specialized agencies such as the Government Printing Office and the semi-autonomous Tennessee Valley Authority, the only federal legislation dealing with labor-management relations is a ban on strikes by government workers and the Lloyd-LaFollette Act of 1912. The 1912 law, for generations considered the Magna Carta of government employe unions, merely declares that postal workers can't be fired or demoted for joining a union and affirms the right of all civil service employes to petition Congress.

'Runaway' Firm Checked in Bid To Avoid Labor Board Penalties

The Supreme Court refused to hear a "runaway" company's appeal from a National Labor Relations Board order in a six-year-old effort by the employer to avoid bargaining with the Ladies' Garment Workers.

It was the court's second rejection of review attempts involving the Garwin Corp., which closed its New York plant in 1963, discharged its employes and hired new workers in Miami, where it reopened under the name of S'Agaro, Inc.

The case got to the high court originally when the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rejected a portion of an NLRB order requiring Garwin to bargain with the ILGWU for the Florida employes. It was sent back for another order after the high court refused to act.

The new order was later upheld by the same appeals court and the high court again refused to review the action, thus closing the door to further delays. The swimsuit manufacturer must now obey these NLRB remedies to overcome its "massive unfair labor practices":

- Give the union the names and addresses of its Miami area employes.
- Grant the union "reasonable access" to plant bulletin boards for a year.
- Permit employes to have access to union organizers on plant parking lots and approaches during nonworking hours.
- Bargain immediately with the ILGWU on receipt of proof that a majority of unit employes have joined the union.

The high court, in its final session of the last term in which Chief Justice Earl Warren presided, sent four pending cardcheck cases back to the Circuit Courts of Appeal for reconsideration in line with its recent decision in Gissel Packing and three related cases.

The Gissel decision was that the NLRB was acting properly when it ordered four employers to bargain with a union whose cardcheck majority they had destroyed by unlawful threats, penalties and promises of future favors. All four had insisted on a representation election and, while the petitions were being processed, used the time to undermine the union.

These, the NLRB said, were not cases where the employer had a good-faith doubt of the union's majority. Its ruling now must be applied in these additional cases:

Thrift Drug Co. of Pennsylvania for its store in Kenosha, Wis., and Retail Clerks Local 526; Lou DeYoung's Market Basket, Inc., Grand Rapids, Mich., and RCIA Local 20; Pembek Oil Corp., Meriden, Conn., and Teamsters Local 677; Atlas Engine Works, Inc., Gibsonburg, O., and Teamsters Local 20.

The court noted in the RCIA Local 20 case that the co-owner of the store refused to look at the cards when the union asked for recognition, tried to close the market door and in so doing kicked at the union organizer's foot. The appeals court at Cincinnati described the company's conduct as a "substantial and sustained effort to thwart" the employes' efforts to organize.

The same appeals court in the Thrift Drug case rejected the company's claim that application cards were "tainted with misrepresentation." It said the employer acted like a man "determined to defeat unionization regardless of the law" or the wishes of his employes.

Unions Oppose Diluting Ship Cargo Policy

At least half of grain shipments to Soviet-bloc countries should continue to be shipped in American-flag vessels, the AFL-CIO and the Seafarers told Congress.

A letter from SIU Pres. Paul Hall and a telegram from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged the Senate Banking Committee not to tamper with the "50-50 shipping provisions" in any extension of the Export Control Act.

Since the 1963 agreement to sell grain to the Soviet Union, government regulations have required at least 50 percent American-flag representation in the transport of the grain.

Hall warned that elimination of this requirement would mean "the layup of U.S.-flag merchant vessels and the liquidation of jobs of American seamen."

He termed it "unthinkable" that Congress would consider driving American participation in the country's foreign trade below its already "inadequate" 5 percent level.

With the Soviet merchant fleet within reach of overtaking American-flag shipping in size and carrying capacity, abandonment of the 50-50 requirement "would have the effect of allowing the Communists to achieve maritime supremacy by default," Hall warned.

First Test in House:

Vote on Surtax Set, Reform Forces Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

considered simultaneously with recommendations on meaningful tax reform."

With no possibility of congressional action on the surtax before its scheduled June 30th expiration date, the Senate adopted a resolution extending through July the present withholding rates. The House was scheduled to do likewise. If the surtax is not eventually extended, the extra amount withheld from paychecks would be refunded.

The bill before the House was approved by the Ways & Means Committee by a 16-9 vote. While all 10 committee Republicans voted for the bill, nine of the 15 Democrats were opposed.

Most of them joined in a dissenting report warning that passage of the committee bill would "relax pressures for tax reforms which are critically needed to increase government revenue and eliminate the rampant injustice which threatens the integrity of the nation's tax system."

Enactment of the committee bill would amount to a tax increase, since the surtax was only in effect for nine months of last year. Thus taxpayers would be paying an added 10 percent for 1969 as compared with a 7.5 percent increase last year.

In addition to extending the 10 percent surcharge through the end of 1969 and setting a 5 percent rate for the first six months of 1970. the House bill would repeal the 7 percent investment tax credit and eliminate taxation on people with below povertv-level incomes.

The AFL-CIO expressed its support for both the tax credit repeal and the aid for the poorest taxpayers. But in a letter sent to all congressmen, the federation stressed that "these two desirable sections do not constitute sufficient tax reform to justify the reimposition of an unjust surtax."

The letter noted that "time after time Congress has been promised a genuine tax reform bill and each time it has failed to materialize. Last year, Congress was promised that with the enactment of the surtax, tax reform would be a part of the 1969 legislative program; instead you are again asked to buy a tax and a promise."

Urging House members to vote against any surtax bill that doesn't include thorough tax reform, the AFL-CIO warned: "If the surtax bill passes in its present form, genuine tax reform will once again—despite all ringing promises to the contrary—fade into limbo."

CHIC FASHIONS are paraded at a style show put on by the Ladies' Garment Workers during the three-day Empire State Labor-Management Exhibit in New York City. The exhibition was sponsored by the New York State Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Surge in Interest Rate Held Threat to Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

Instead of combatting inflation, the interest hike is making it worse, Goldfinger charged. Of the 5.4 percent rise in the consumer price index from April 1968 to April 1969, seven-tenths of 1 percent was the result of higher mortgage interest charges.

"Sharp increases in interest rates discourage business expansion and result in production cutbacks and job losses," he noted. "As builders' loan costs and mortgage rates rise, homebuilders postpone construction. State, county and municipal governments put off their building of hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings. Small and medium-sized businesses—and state and local governments—get hit hard by the increased costs and hold back on expanding their operations."

In the 1950s, Goldfinger reminded the committee, "upward hikes in the prime rate were eventually followed by a recession . . . with untold losses in economic growth and human losses, in terms of jobs and incomes."

It's time, he said, for Congress to lay the groundwork for "much-needed reform of the government's monetary machinery."

The United States "is a rich country, with a powerful and flexible economy." But Goldfinger warned that the nation's economy "cannot continue to prosper under the blows of the sharply rising interest rates of the past year—on top of the rising trend of interest rates since the early 1950s."

Goldfinger urged Congress to give serious study to the problems raised by the power of private banks to impair the nation's economy "for their own profit interests." He suggested that "perhaps a kind of TVA of the banking world is needed," a government-sponsored "yardstick" for lending institutions.

In the Senate, meanwhile, Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) introduced legislation to empower the Federal Reserve Board to set a ceiling on the interest rates banks may charge.

The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) has called on banks to cancel the latest increase. He said the rate hike is "terrible, uncalled for and ought to be reversed."

Lewandowski Heads OPEIU Organizing

New York—Arthur P. Lewandowski of Milwaukee has been named director of organization for the Office & Professional Employes succeeding the late Henderson B. Douglas.

Lewandowski has been an organizer and staff member of the OPEIU since 1950, when he graduated from Marquette University with a degree in journalism. Last year he was elected an international vice president.

Life Insurance Cutoff Costs Firm $16,000

It was a $16,000 mistake for a company to ignore a union's offer to pay life insurance premiums for its striking employes, a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner ruled.

Examiner Thomas A. Ricci recommended that the NLRB order the Mueller Brass Co., a Port Huron, Mich. subsidiary of the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., to give $16,000 in death benefits to the widow of William Racely, a Mueller employe for 24 years who died during the 1968 strike of Auto Workers Local 412.

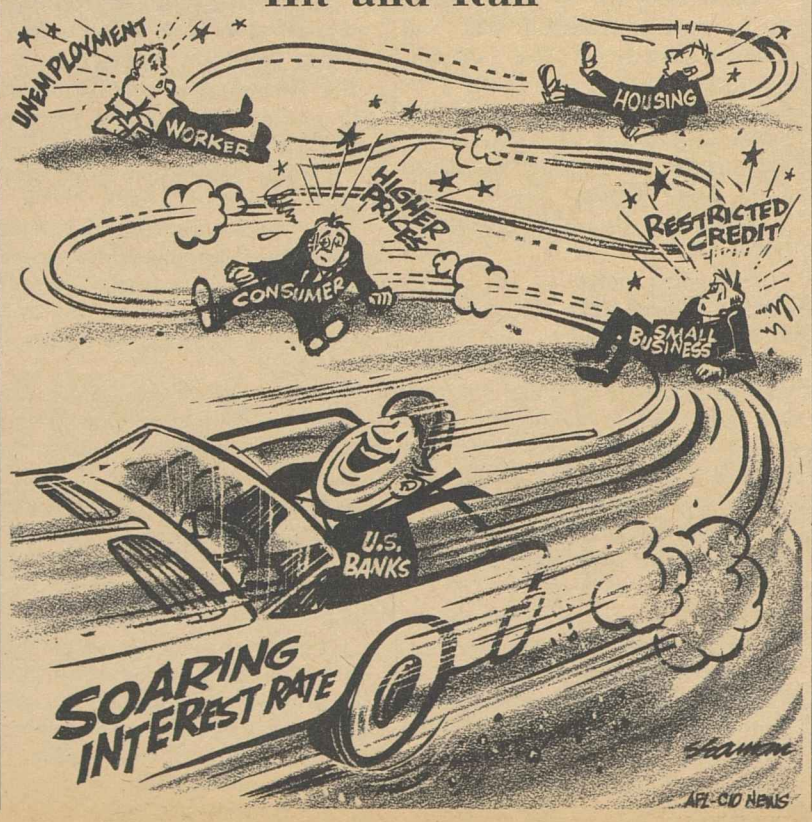
Under Ricci's findings, the firm must not only pay the death benefit which Racely's survivors would have received but must also, in the event of a future strike, give the union the information it needs to make insurance payments for its members.

A strike started Apr. 20, 1968, and was settled three months later.

It was the failure of the employer to pay the premiums, or to cooperate with the union by furnishing the data it needed, that the examiner found an unfair labor practice.

Management discriminated against union members by paying premiums for non-striking employes while letting the strikers' premium payments lapse, the examiner added.

Hit and Run



Food Stamp Funds Doubled by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

made initially by the Appropriations Committee.

House members did balk slightly at the committee's proposed cut of funds for enforcement of open housing programs from the budget figure of $10 million to only $3 million. It raised the appropriation to $5 million.

Repeal of a ceiling imposed three years ago on the number of poor children who can be helped under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program appeared certain after agreement by House and Senate conferees.

The freeze on the number of children who could be helped in any state never went into effect because Congress postponed the effective date for a year. Now, with the new deadline approaching, the Senate voted to repeal the AFDC freeze outright and the House conferees went along. Final House approval was expected on June 27.

The Senate concluded a week of off-and-on debate by passing an advisory "sense of the Senate" resolution declaring that a "national commitment" by the United States to defend another country or use armed forces abroad can only stem from "affirmative action" taken by Congress, such as passage of a joint resolution or ratification of a treaty.

The Administration presented to Congress a broad-ranging proposal to expand voting rights in all states, including a nationwide ban on literacy tests.

Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell appeared before a House Judiciary subcommittee which is considering extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. He proposed a law that would apply to all states, not just those where fewer than 50 percent of the voting-age population had been registered prior to the 1965 law.

In addition to the ban on literacy tests, Mitchell proposed:

- A nationwide ban on state residency requirements for presidential elections.
- Authority for the attorney general to send voting examiners and observers anywhere in the nation where he feels they may be needed.
- Authority for the attorney general to seek suspension of any voting laws considered discriminatory.
- Creation of a national voting advisory commission to study voting discrimination and corrupt election practices.

Mitchell had five times asked for a postponement of the date for him to testify on the issue—an indication of the strong disagreement within the Administration on extension or amendment of the law.

He told the subcommittee that "we have come to the firm conclusion that voting rights is no longer a regional issue. It is a national concern for every American which must be treated on a nationwide basis."

6-28-69

Railway Clerks Name Sullivan To No. 2 Post

Cincinnati—The Railway & Airline Clerks announced the resignation of Sec.-Treas. George M. Gibbons and the appointment of Vice Pres. D. J. Sullivan to succeed him on July 1.

Gibbons will remain in union service as a consultant for several months, the union said. He resigned for personal reasons after 12 years in his present post, two years as vice president and 46 years of union membership.

Gibbons went to work on the Southern Pacific railroad in 1923 and joined Golden Spike Lodge 926 at Ogden, Utah.

Sullivan, 52, started work for REA Express in 1937 and joined New York Lodge 2130. He was local president, local chairman, delegate to six union conventions, vice chairman of the New York District Board of Adjustment, and general chairman. He was a delegate from his union to the final AFL convention and the first joint AFL-CIO convention in 1955.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 5, 1969 | No. 27

Tax Fight Shifts to Senate, Action Pledged on Reform

At Charleston Medical College:

Hospital Strikers Win Major Goals

Charleston, S.C.—Union hospital workers ended a 100-day strike against the Medical College of South Carolina after accepting a state offer of settlement and began returning to work.

By week's end, the 375 strikers were scheduled to be back on the job with their major goals met. These include reinstatement of 12 workers fired last Mar. 17 for joining the strike of Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. The settlement also provides for wage increases of 30 to 70 cents an hour, plus other benefits.

The agreement, ratified at a meeting of strikers in Zion-Olivet United Presbyterian Church, has not yet been accepted by officials of Charleston County Hospital, also struck last March. Union members voted to maintain picket lines there until all the strikers have been reinstated.

County Hospital officials offered to rehire 37 of the 69 striking employes and to find jobs at other area hospitals for the remaining 32. But the workers said none will return until all return and advised the county to find jobs in other hospitals for the strikebreakers hired to replace them.

Also, the county commissioners announced they had asked Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) and Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D) to use their influence with community leaders to find other jobs for the strikers. But that move failed when the strikers voted to reject other jobs.

Thurmond and Rivers had been key figures in blocking an earlier settlement. Local newspapers reported the two had asked Sec. Rob-

(Continued on Page 7)

Nixon Voting Rights Plan Denounced

A virtually unanimous House Judiciary Committee told Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell bluntly that it wanted no part of the Nixon Administration's proposal to replace the 1965 Voting Rights Act with a milder but more controversial law that would apply nationwide.

The Administration's proposal has been sharply criticized by the Civil Rights Leadership Conference and Republicans as well as Democrats in Congress who helped pass the 1965 law which was aimed at removing roadblocks to Negro voter registration in southern states.

One of the strongest protests has come from the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, the University of Notre Dame president appointed by Pres. Nixon to head the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

He said the Administration bill would be "a distinct retreat" on the civil rights front. "It is an

(Continued on Page 6)

NEW HANDS took over the controls of the Machinists July 1 as outgoing Pres. P. L. Siemiller, right, passed on the presidency of the million-member union to Floyd E. Smith, center. A. J. Hayes, who preceded Siemiller as president, joins in the symbolic transfer of office. **(Story, Page 3.)**

Close House Vote Keeps Surtax Alive

By David L. Perlman

Labor called for "genuine tax reform," not just "sugar-coating," as the Senate prepared to take a long, hard look at the surtax extension bill passed by the House.

The surtax bill squeaked through by a bare 210-205 margin—and then only after a public pledge by the President, by Democratic and Republican leaders and by the chairman of the House Ways & Means Committee that a strong reform bill will be acted on this summer.

"We now confidently expect the Senate to insist that the surtax extension bill not become law until tax justice is achieved," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

Biemiller said labor's drive for tax justice was helped by the commitments to tax reform necessary to pass the bill in the House.

"An aroused America," he said, "which has focused congressional attention on the inequities and unfairness in the tax structure, will insist that the Administration and the House leadership keep their word."

The Senate's Democratic Policy Committee, in contrast to the position taken by the House leadership, unanimously declared that the Senate will not take up the surtax extension without acting at the same time on "meaningful tax reform."

The Senate Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over tax matters, plans full hearings on the House-passed bill.

Despite the pledges of support for tax reform in both the House

(Continued on Page 8)

Desegregation Guidelines:

Nixon Urged to Bar Softer School Policy

Labor and civil rights groups have urged the Administration not to scuttle the school desegregation program by weakening the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare guidelines.

According to press reports, Pres. Nixon is under heavy pressure from southern Republicans to meet what they consider campaign promises to delay cracking down on school districts that refuse to desegregate. Under the Civil Rights Act, continued discrimination calls for withdrawal of federal funds.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wired Nixon to "urge most strongly that you reject any efforts to weaken the requirements of the school desegregation program." He said the federation is "disturbed" by the reports that a policy statement diluting the guidelines is being prepared.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. wrote Nixon that weakening of the desegregation guidelines "is bound to encourage resistance to federal law."

Abel noted that 90 percent of southern school districts are in compliance with the law and "the resistant 10 percent deserve no more leniency. They have had 15 years since the Supreme Court decisions in which to end their dual school systems."

Any change in policy, Abel said, "will only add to the frustration and despair of Negro parents and children who have seen their constitutional rights denied for many years and will see in any further delay an attempt to withhold those rights from them for years to come."

In another letter, Chairman Roy Wilkins of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights cited assurances given by HEW Sec. Robert

(Continued on Page 8)

Struck Bus Line Cited For Safety Violations

The Federal Highway Administration filed charges of "flagrant" and repeated safety violations against the struck Continental Safeway Trails, Inc., and asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend its certificate to run buses between Washington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and New York City.

The complaint was the first of the kind filed by the Highway Administration against a major bus line since Apr. 1, 1967, when the agency took over the enforcement of safety regulations from ICC.

The latter agency will decide the next step in legal proceedings, probably after Trailways has filed a reply, an ICC spokesman said.

The charge filed by the Highway Administration was that the company violated one safety regulation more than 6,000 times in the last nine years, and that since an ICC compliance hearing in 1965, the firm has committed at least 1,700 violations involving "great danger" to the public. The regulation prohibits bus and truck lines from allowing drivers to remain on duty more than 70 hours in an eight-day period.

Working conditions were a factor in the strike voted Apr. 1 by 360 bus drivers against the Washington-New York bus line. The drivers, members of Lodge 1023, United Transportation Union, have been complaining to ICC for years

(Continued on Page 3)

HEW Moves to Curb Profiteering Doctors

The AFL-CIO welcomed a new regulation freezing increases in the fees of physicians participating in Medicaid as a first step toward stopping abuses now plaguing the system.

The freeze, announced by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare (HEW), was originally proposed by former HEW Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen during the Johnson Administration.

Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, applauded the new regulation, but stressed that it was an interim step.

"While it spotlights a problem it does not completely solve it," Seidman said. "The new control permits fees based on the lowest 75 percent of the customary fees paid in a given area. This means that in many states where a lower limit now applies medical practitioners may raise fees to that 75 percent level."

More important, Seidman explained, is the fact that the new regulation fails to eliminate the worst aspects of the "fee-for-service system."

"We believe in a per capita or

(Continued on Page 2)

BREWERY WORKERS in Milwaukee took to the picket line when four major brewers made a "take it or leave it" contract offer. Irv Prichette, right, holds the bat symbolizing employers' bargaining attitude. Others, from the left: Tom Watson, Emil Hassman and Ray Schaefer. All are members of Brewery Workers Local 9 representing 4,500 workers at Schlitz, Miller, Gettelman and Blatz.

Beer Pickets Protest Police Aid to Schlitz

Milwaukee—Picket lines of 4,500 striking members of the Brewery Workers remained firm in the fourth week of a strike against four major brewers in what town boosters call "the beer capital" of the nation.

Pres. John W. Schmitt of the Wisconsin AFL-CIO and Pres. Kenneth Mueller of Brewery Workers Local 9 met with city police officials to protest the use of "massed" police in a recent attempt to help the Schlitz brewery ship out beer produced by company officials and hired strikebreakers.

Police used unnecessary force to break through picket lines, the union charged. But Mueller said, "we'll take action further on that matter in due time; right now we want to win a fair contract."

Union members are picketing around the clock at breweries of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Miller Brewing Co., Gettelman Brewing Co.—a division of Miller—and Blatz beer, produced by the Pabst Brewing Co.

The strike started June 9, eight days after expiration of the old two-year contracts. The union charged the companies with making no real effort to bargain, except on wages. Federal mediators attempted to get negotiations resumed but deferred their efforts when management showed little interest, the union said.

Picketing has been peaceful and there was no disorder until June 23, when police descended on the Schlitz brewery en masse. Mueller said pickets were handled roughly and 31 were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

The strike of the brewers is the first since 1953, when union members stayed out for 76 days to win an acceptable offer.

Meanwhile there is no shortage of beer in the town's lager emporiums. Out-of-town brands are on sale everywhere—a condition that will continue through Old Milwaukee Days, the city's annual six-day July celebration, unless the brewers resume good-faith bargaining, the union says.

Elsewhere, members of Beer Bottlers Local 187 in St. Louis returned to work after a four-week layoff at the Anheuser-Busch brewery. The layoffs resulted from a Teamsters' strike that halted production, the Brewery Workers' local said.

Plumbers Announce Two New Officers

Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumber & Pipe Fitters announced the appointment of general organizers Joseph A. Walsh as executive vice president and Owen P. Kelly as assistant secretary-treasurer of the union. Walsh succeeds William T. Dodd, recently named secretary-treasurer. Kelly takes over from Leslie E. Dilg, who retired July 1.

New Lending Law Bares True Interest Charges

Truth-in-lending became the law of the land this week.

The new law, enacted during the Johnson Administration, requires that the consumer know in writing and in clear language exactly how much interest he will pay on credit offered on cash loans, goods or personal service and on credit for family, household and agricultural use up to $25,000. The amount borrowed for real estate transactions is also covered without the $25,000 limit.

Thus, a borrower may now be surprised to find that the "1½ percent" monthly interest payment he has been making to his department store on his credit card balance is really 18 percent yearly.

The law also requires a creditor to spell out what he means by "small extra charges" and forbids "come-on" advertisements unless full details on true interest rates are provided.

The act permits a borrower to bring suit against a violating lender for twice the amount of finance charges up to $1,000, plus court and legal costs. Willful violators can also face criminal charges and fines of up to $5,000 and maximum jail sentences.

Radio Station Hit on Refusal Of Boycott Ads

Quincy, Fla. — Radio station WCNH has been charged by the Meat Cutters with refusing to sell air time to publicize the union's appeal to the public not to buy Frosty Morn meat products. The brand is produced by strikebreakers at the Neuhoff Co. plant here and in two other locations.

In a formal complaint to the Federal Communications Commission the union cited the FCC's fairness doctrine involving other types of advertising. It said the fact that all the strikers and a majority of company employes are Negroes adds racial overtones to the incident.

The company frequently buys air time to promote Frosty Morn products but the station refused to sell time to the union, it charged.

The union told the FCC that the station is its last remaining link with the public since the Gadsden County Times, local weekly paper, refused it advertising space and law enforcement officers have threatened to arrest union handbillers.

The Meat Cutters asked for the right to intervene in any license renewal proceedings for WCNH.

The Neuhoff strike, which started 14 months ago, was cited in the Congressional Record in remarks of Rep. William R. Anderson (D-Tenn.). He charged that American workers suffer when the Defense Dept. makes purchases from struck plants like those of Neuhoff and called on the department to reconsider its procurement policies.

The story of the Neuhoff strike is told by the union in a new 15-minute movie called "Our Struggle in the South." It may be ordered from the Education Dept. of the Meat Cutters, 2800 Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60657.

Labor Educators Elect Dr. Gray

Philadelphia—Dr. Lois S. Gray has been elected president of the University Labor Education Association at its annual meeting here.

Mrs. Gray, who is metropolitan district director of Cornell University's School of Industrial & Labor Relations, succeeds Dr. Herbert A. Levine of Rutgers University. She was elected to a two-year term.

Re-elected secretary-treasurer of the ULEA was Harvey L. Friedman, assistant director of the University of Massachusetts Labor & Research Center. Friedman will be serving his second two-year term.

First Step Against Abuses:

HEW Moves to Curb Profiteering Doctors

(Continued from Page 1)

capitation system," he added, "whereby a certain amount is paid per participating person to cover all medical services."

Seidman said he understood that HEW is looking into such a system now.

The HEW action followed a reports issued by the Health Insurance Benefits Advisory Council (HIBAC), the top advisory body supervising the workings of both Medicaid and Medicare.

HIBAC is composed of 22 members from fields related to hospital, medical and other health activities as well as representatives of the public. Its members include Nelson Cruikshank, former director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security and president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, and NCSC Executive Director William R. Hutton.

The HIBAC report called on HEW to take major steps to stop abuses in the Medicaid and Medicare programs. It was especially critical of some doctors who it charged, are currently bleeding the programs of millions of dollars.

But abuses are not confined merely to overcharging, the report to HEW pointed out.

Excessive services were cited as a second abuse.

Grossly Inferior Services

Also, the report charged, "medical services have on occasion been delivered which are grossly inferior and harmful to the patient as judged by commonly accepted professional standards."

HIBAC has also recommended legislation to permit HEW to discontinue payments to doctors or suppliers who engage in abuses.

The new HEW regulation was published in the Federal Register and the public may comment on it before July 31.

Meanwhile, a Senate committee probing the spiraling abuses by doctors and medical suppliers participating in Medicare and Medicaid was told that "some doctors are going to have to go to jail" for defrauding the government.

The comment was made by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which has been hearing complaints about fraudulent and questionable medical practices.

The hearings came in the wake of widespread reports of abuses from many parts of the nation.

In Baltimore, for example, seven local doctors and a dental intern were convicted of charges that they conspired to defraud the state in its Medicaid program. Five other medical men and pharmacists are awaiting trial on similar charges. In California, the state attorney general has charged that many doctors, pharmacists, nursing homes and other health care participants are bilking the Medicaid program of between $6 and $8 million yearly "by illegal and unethical activities."

At the Senate hearings, Long reported that some doctors are now voluntarily returning funds to Medicare in the mistaken belief that investigation into their activities will be stopped.

He said that one doctor returned $45,000, a second $25,000 and a third $10,000.

Long also cited the case of a general practitioner who billed Medicare for $58,000 in one year covering house calls to 49 patients.

HEW officials said the department is taking steps to halt such abuses and asked the committee for legislative authority to bar doctors and institutions from further participation in Medicare and Medicaid if they were found to be involved in such practices.

They said the social security numbers of doctors are now being listed on all payment records. Previously, committee staff members said, some doctors were using a "Swiss bank account system" which made it virtually impossible to match doctors with amounts paid them.

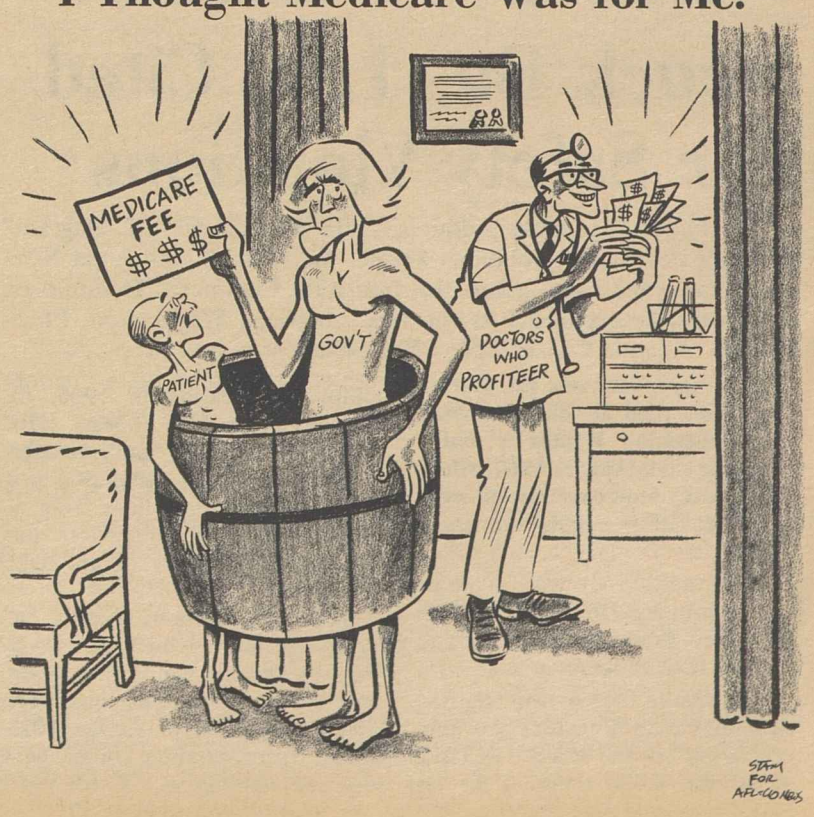
In other action, the Senate passed and sent to the House a compromise measure aimed at permitting states to continue qualifying for federal Medicaid funds while operating within the bounds of financial problems they faced.

Alfred Harding Dies; Retired Equity Editor

New York—Alfred Harding, former reporter and drama critic who became editor of Equity magazine in 1923, died here at 77. He retired 12 years ago as editor and assistant to the president of Actors' Equity Association.

The author of books including The Revolt of the Actors, Harding was a delegate to the 1936 International Congress of the Theater in Vienna, Austria, and helped organize the New York City school theater program in 1941. Harding was buried in Washington, D.C., after services at the National Cathedral.

'I Thought Medicare Was for Me!'



Anniversary Conference Ends:

New ILO Standards Govern Health Care, Farm Workers

Geneva—The International Labor Organization ended its 50th anniversary conference after adopting new labor standards governing medical benefits and the right of farm workers to organize for their own advancement.

Jean Moeri, the Swiss trade unionist who served as conference president, hailed the new conventions in an address closing the historic three-week gathering. But he called also for a redoubling of international efforts to guarantee workers their fundamental rights.

"We can be proud of having secured recognition on an international scale for the most fundamental rights of man, and especially of workers," he told worker, employer and government delegates from 116 nations.

"We must ask ourselves now if it is not necessary to lay greater emphasis on programs designed to ensure that the worker is able . . . to exercise these rights freely."

Moeri is the first worker representative to preside over the annual ILO assembly.

The new convention on medical care and sickness benefits upgrades and broadens one on sickness insurance alone that was adopted by the ILO in 1927.

A major feature of the new convention is a provision that preventive care to help workers and their dependents to avoid illness must be an integral part of all medical benefit plans. It also provides for the continuation of medical aid for as long as it is required.

Governments that ratify an ILO convention must insure that its provisions are being met in their country either by national legislation or other arrangements conforming to local law and customs.

All member governments are committed by the ILO constitution to seek ratification of the conventions by their countries and to work toward the even higher goal set out in the more flexible recommendations that are also part of the international standards drafted at each conference session.

Commenting on the action taken on medical care and sickness benefits, Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, told the conference that the American trade union movement is determined to have a national health insurance program in the United States as "rapidly as possible."

The conference's action on the medical issue will give trade unions and "other progressive forces in my country a renewed strength and determination to establish a comprehensive system of health insurance," he said.

Earlier, the conference adopted a convention to assure that farm workers enjoy the rights to which they are entitled by the establishment of independent agricultural labor inspection systems.

The delegates also completed preliminary drafts of new standards for assuring that minimum wage scales are established and respected. These standards, to be put into final form by next year's conference, will obligate ratifying governments to see that the necessary machinery exists for setting such scales.

The minimum wages, according to the proposed convention, are to have force of law and any failure to respect them should be punished by "appropriate penal or other sanctions."

Expressing satisfaction with the texts approved by the conference, Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky said:

"A decent minimum wage is one of the keystones of a modern industrial society, protector of working people, of decent employers, and of the taxpayer."

Joseph M. Pomarlen of the Ladies' Garment Workers worked with Potofsky on the committee that drafted the minimum wage texts.

The conference also approved the first draft of a revised convention that would establish the principle that all workers are entitled to three weeks of paid vacation a year. The minimum for workers under 18 should be even longer under the draft that Richard H. Nolan, executive vice president of the Operating Engineers, helped prepare.

A preliminary outline for a program of youth employment and training plans for developing countries likewise won the conference's endorsement. The essential elements of such plans should include the "safeguarding of human dignity," said the text prepared by a committee that included former Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists and Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO's new secretary-treasurer.

A watchdog committee that checks to see that member countries are conforming to their obligations denounced Portugal for failing to abide by its pledge under the ILO convention on the abolition of forced labor.

Atty. Edward J. Hickey, Jr., the American labor representative on the committee, told the conference that by its work each year the special group had "justifiably earned the accolade of being the 'conscience of the ILO.' "

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany headed the labor group that advised U.S. Worker Delegate Rudolph Faupl. Meany made the team's keynote address at the conference of nearly 1,400 delegates and their advisers.

At a one-day meeting that immediately followed the conference, the ILO Governing Body elected without a formal vote Hector Gros Espiell, Uruguayan government delegate, as its chairman for one year. But the worker delegates on the Governing Body, or executive council, abstained in the election because of what Moeri called the "intolerable" violation of trade union rights by the Uruguayan authorities. Gros Espiell succeeds George L-P Weaver, former U. S. Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs.

MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES—a goal of the International Labor Organization—is an objective which the AFL-CIO long has sought, Federation Pres. George Meany tells the ILO at its 50th anniversary conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

Siemiller and DeMore Saluted on Retirement

Hundreds of Machinists, fellow trade unionists and government officials paid tribute to P. L. Siemiller and Matthew DeMore in Washington.

Siemiller, president of the IAM since 1965, and DeMore, secretary-treasurer for the past four years, turned over the top administration of the union to Floyd E. Smith and Eugene Glover on July 1.

The reception and farewell dinner for the two retiring Machinist officers drew more than 1,700 well-wishers. In addition to government dignitaries, the attendance list read like a who's who of the labor movement.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who delivered the main address, noted that Siemiller's and DeMore's long careers in the IAM have mirrored the progress of the nation and the labor movement.

Gifts from various IAM lodges around the nation were presented to both men, including paintings, jewelry, hunting equipment and desk sets.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz gave his best wishes to the retiring officials as he delivered the Labor Dept.'s Award of Merit to Siemiller and DeMore.

In his comments, Shultz cited the need of a strong labor movement in the nation and noted that collective bargaining must continue to be an effective factor in maintaining the strength of the economy.

The role in the progress of America's space program played by IAM members under Siemiller and DeMore was stressed by Dr. George E. Miller of the National Aeronautics & Space Administration. NASA's appreciation was symbolized by the presentation to Siemiller of an astronaut's arm patch that was carried in the lunar orbit of Apollo 10.

Siemiller told his well-wishers that the prestige of the Machinists continues at an all-time high. But despite its strong position, neither the IAM nor any other union can stand alone without the support of a strong and unified labor movement. He called on all members to help maintain the unity.

Remarking on the contributions made to the union by Siemiller and DeMore during their tours in office, new IAM Pres. Smith promised "you will not be forgotten."

Board Raps Hosiery Firm On Unfair Acts

Kayser-Roth Hosiery Co.'s reaction to its employes' self-organization drive at Dayton, Tenn., was "violent and unlawful," the National Labor Relations Board ruled in a refusal-to-bargain case.

The ruling ended five years of legal strife for the employes who wanted a union. The company lost the economic phase of its battle last December when it yielded to a seven-month strike and an AFL-CIO boycott and signed a one-year contract with the Textile Workers Union of America.

The NLRB upheld Examiner Thomas A. Ricci's findings that Kayser-Roth launched a campaign of unfair labor practices after its employes filed an election petition in 1964.

"Management representatives threatened retaliation against employes in many ways, and even discharged a number of them," the examiner found.

When the election was held, the company challenged the right of fired workers to vote, delaying the vote count. The NLRB ruled six workers had been unlawfully fired because of their union activities and two others were fired after the election for the same reason, Ricci noted.

The board certified the union in 1967, but when Kayser-Roth refused to bargain in good faith on major issues, the workers struck. During the strike TWUA filed a refusal-to-bargain charge, the subject of the latest NLRB decision.

CWA Vice President Named Aide to Beirne

George M. Miller, vice president of the Communications Workers District 1 that takes in the New York-New England area, has been appointed an assistant to CWA Pres. Joseph A. Beirne.

Miller fills a vacancy created when Gus Cramer, one of Beirne's three assistants, was elected executive vice president.

Morton Bahr, assistant to Miller for the past six years, has been named to take over the top District 1 post.

Struck Bus Line Cited For Safety Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

without result, until now, the local said.

Also on strike against the same line are 250 ticket agents, baggage handlers and garage personnel in Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. They are members of Transit Union Local 1112 and have, like the drivers, been unable to get management to bargain in good faith, the ATU said.

Marvin E. Walsh of Washington is president of Safeway Trails, Inc., a unit of Continental Trailways which recently was swallowed up by Holiday Inns of America in a conglomerate type of merger.

The union said Walsh walked out of the first meeting Apr. 7 without any attempt to bargain in good faith. At another meeting June 11, Walsh threw on the table a copy of his previous summary statement and mediation efforts again ended in stalemate, the local reported.

"The longer the strike lasts, the less there'll be for the strikers," union members quote Walsh as saying.

Support for the strike has been offered not only by the local labor movement including AFL-CIO Region 3 Director George Craig but also by local officeholders.

Rep. Joshua Eilberg (D-Pa.) broadcast from the picket lines a televised message of support and wrote Walsh urging him to "reconsider your position and give the drivers what they want—restoration of their dignity as human beings."

The conditions under which Safeway Trails drivers have to work "are in need of a complete overhaul," the congressman said. Walsh's reply was that Eilberg should stick to his job as congressman and let Walsh run the bus line, the union reported.

IBEW Utility Pact Contains 6.5% Hike

Walnut Creek, Calif.—More than 16,000 employes of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. will receive raises averaging 27 cents an hour under an agreement ratified by members of Local 1245, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A 6.5 percent wage increase will apply to the final year of four-year contracts. The union represents 13,400 operating, construction and maintenance workers and 3,300 clerical employes. All had received increases in each of the previous three contract years, union Business Mgr. Ronald T. Weakley said.

Postal Unions Push Bid for Catch-Up Hike

Postal unions pressed Congress for an emergency cost-of-living increase on top of an automatic 4.1 percent salary hike stemming from a 1967 law. And the president of the Letter Carriers warned a House subcommittee that the bitterness of workers over the meager increase could erupt into a series of wildcat strikes—despite efforts by the union to "cool it."

NALC Pres. James H. Rademacher urged quick passage of a 5.4 percent additional increase to catch up with living costs and match the average increase for other government employes.

He said bluntly that he had put his own job on the line by warning against an illegal strike and he cited a recent demonstration by New York City postal workers in which workers and police clashed as evidence that "the crisis is here."

As a matter of principle, Rademacher said, the union has filed a court suit challenging the constitutionality of the law prohibiting work stoppages by federal employes.

Clerks' Blast

The Postal Clerks, representing the largest group of Post Office Dept. employes, have blasted the 4.1 percent raise as "totally inadequate."

The UFPC contrasted the increase contained in Pres. Nixon's executive order on pay adjustment with the President's comments on "underpaid" postal workers last February in a speech to top Post Office officials.

The President told the department's executives that he was aware that in some cities a postal worker might make $4,000 a year less than a sanitation worker. He asked the postal officials to pass the word to the department's rank-and-file employes "that we back them. Let them know that better days are coming."

Sugar-Coating Won't Do

THE ISSUE is tax justice.

The battle is not won even though just about everyone is now on record for tax reform.

But it can be won and it will be won if the American people continue to let their congressmen and senators know that lip service is not enough. What some people call "tax reform" just isn't tax justice.

A few token "reforms" that still leave glaring loopholes for corporations and wealthy individuals will not meet the need.

In the House of Representatives, supporters of the surtax bill pledged that a strong tax reform bill will be forthcoming this summer. Even with that assurance and the heaviest of political pressure, the surtax bill squeaked through only by the narrowest of margins.

In the Senate, the Democratic Policy Committee unanimously declared that "any proposal to extend the income tax surcharge" should "be considered simultaneously with recommendations on meaningful tax reform."

So we have the promises. Now we await the action.

WILL THERE BE real tax justice, a deep and meaningful rewriting of tax laws?

Will the tax loopholes that are open only to the wealthy be closed—tight? And will there be a redistribution of the tax burden to take some of the load off the average taxpayer?

Or will congressmen and senators insist on this or that exemption—to help some influential corporations in their home states or some wealthy campaign contributors?

We have seen signs of this in the House debate and in the Ways & Means Committee. And we will see much more in the weeks ahead.

EARLIER THIS YEAR, the AFL-CIO presented to the Ways & Means Committee a detailed blueprint for closing tax loopholes and realigning the tax structure to provide relief for both the low and middle income taxpayer. Our proposal would also produce enough extra revenue to finance the programs so urgently needed to salvage the cities, improve education, eliminate hunger and provide jobs for all able to work.

Certainly any tax reform legislation adopted by Congress should approach as closely as possible these goals.

This we know. The sparse reform proposals submitted to date by the Nixon Administration don't come close to meeting the requirements for tax justice. Congress must do better, much better, if it is to obtain the confidence of the American people.

We have heard the promises, the assurances.

Now we await the action. To extend the surtax without meaningful tax reform is merely to compound inequity, since those who evade their fair share of taxes pay no surtax on their exempt income.

Over the years, the original ability-to-pay concept of the income tax has been corrupted by the special privileges written into the law.

Congress and the ingenuity of high-priced tax lawyers created these loopholes. Now is the time to close them—all of them.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV **Saturday, July 5, 1969** **No. 27**

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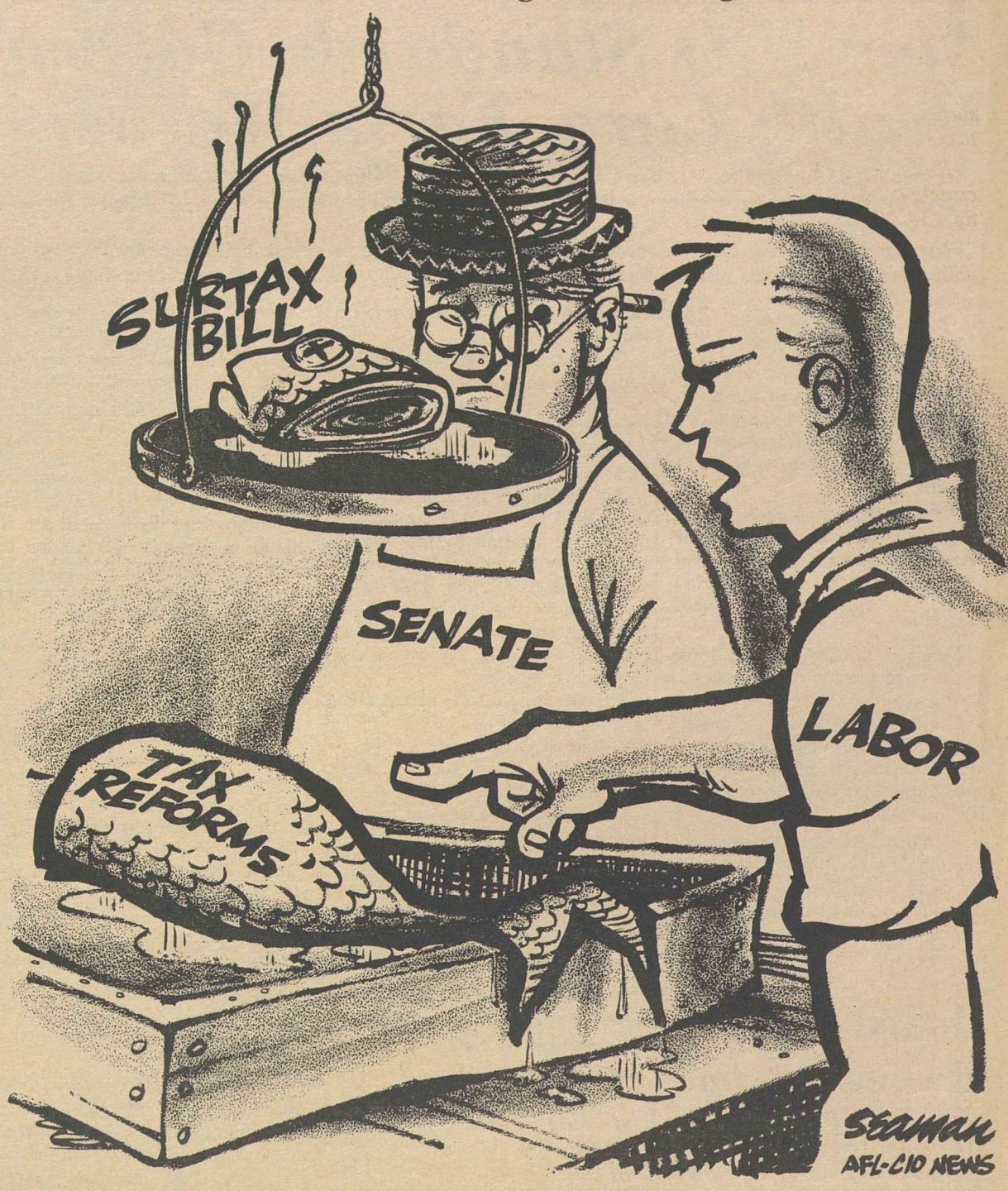


A Word Edgewise:

Simple Arithmetic Discounts Backlash 'Victory' in New York

By John P. Roche

THE RESULTS of the New York mayoralty primary have touched off a new wave of gloomy assessments about the character of the American people. Unfortunately people who can't add seem quite capable of writing.

For instance, the Christian Science Monitor, my favorite daily news magazine, featured a surprisingly uninformed article attributing the New York decisions to "massive conservative voter backlash." After hanging crape in memory of Mayor John Lindsay and ex-Mayor Robert Wagner, the reporter observed that "the devastating results may prompt liberals to question the future of liberal-moderate governments in the nation's major cities." The same theme was widely echoed in the press and on television.

There is no question but that John Marchi beat Lindsay and that Mario Procaccino topped the Democratic ticket. But what appalls me is that nobody seems to have examined the election statistics before rushing off to announce another triumph for vicious racism.

Even if one assumes for purposes of argument that Marchi and Procaccino are "racists" (and I am not ready to accept this hypothesis without a lot more evidence than has turned up to date; they are clearly not liberals, but that is hardly an indictable offense), they received between them about 37 percent of the votes cast in the election. This is hardly a resounding victory for "law and order."

Admittedly, close counts only in horseshoes, but it is pushing a slogan rather hard to write the New York City Republicans off as racists because Marchi topped Lindsay by about 6,000 votes in a 217,000 total. And on the other side of the street, Procaccino won with about a third of the Democrats behind him.

In other words, two-thirds of the Democrats and about half the GOP voted liberal in the broad sense of the word. If Norman Mailer and Congressman James Scheuer had not been playing games, either Herman Badillo or Robert Wagner would have easily topped Procaccino.

I feel no compulsion to play psychiatrist for the Republicans; by any reasonable criteria Marchi is far more of a Republican than Lindsay. I have always found "liberal Republicans" to be ideological frauds. As Sen. Gene McCarthy so neatly put it, "they accompany Nixon into battle to shoot the wounded." In short, I see no reason why a New York Republican had to be a "racist" to vote against Lindsay. All he had to be was a Republican.

However, on the Democratic front it is crystal clear that the liberals lost because of their own political incompetence, not because they were drowned in a tidal wave of backlash. Note the figures again: the winner, Procaccino—252,000; then two liberals—Wagner—222,000; Badillo—215,000. Then two marginal liberal clowns sharing another 80,000.

IT WOULD BE NICE to think that the noble liberal Democrats in New York City went down bravely, fighting against hopeless odds. In fact, they committed suicide and handed the nomination to Procaccino on a platter.

Reassuring as it may be to blame one's futility on cosmic forces, in New York—and elsewhere—liberals must realize that the fault lies not in their stars but in themselves. For some time now the liberal gurus have been announcing that the American people are longing for "new politics." Yet in practical terms the crisis is not one of ideas but of organization.

When we reach the point where two-thirds of the New York Democratic electorate cannot be mobilized behind one candidate, and a conservative minority walks off with the prize, the time has come to emphasize old politics rather than new. Franklin D. Roosevelt would seem to be more relevant than John Kenneth Galbraith.

House Rollcall Vote on Surtax Bill

The House on June 30 voted 210-205 to extend the 10 percent surtax. Labor opposed the bill because it did not contain meaningful tax reforms.

Right votes (R) against the surtax bill were cast by 179 Democrats and 26 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) for the bill were cast by 154 Republicans and 56 Democrats.

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) R
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) W

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) W

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) W
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) W
2. Mills (D) W
3. Hammerschmidt (R) W
4. Pryor (D) W

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) W
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) W
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) R
10. Gubser (R) W
11. McCloskey (R) W
12. Talcott (R) W
13. Teague (R) W
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) W
33. Pettis (R) W
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) PR
24. Lipscomb (R) PW
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) W
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) W

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) W
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) W

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) W
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Weicker (R) R
5. Monagan (D) W
6. Meskill (R) R

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) R
3. Bennett (D) R
4. Chappell (D) R
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) R
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) R
11. Pepper (D) W
12. Fascell (D) W

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) R
2. O'Neal (D) R
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) W
6. Flynt (D) R
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) A

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) W
2. Hansen (R) W

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) W
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) R
19. Railsback (R) W
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) W
23. Shipley (D) R
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) W
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) W
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) W
6. Ronan (D) W
7. Annunzio (D) W
8. Rostenkowski (D) W
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Vacancy

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) R
5. Roudebush (R) R
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) R
9. Hamilton (D) W
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) W
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) R
4. Kyl (R) R
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) R

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Mize (R) W
3. Winn (R) W
4. Shriver (R) W
5. Skubitz (R) W

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Cowger (R) R
4. Snyder (R) R
5. Carter (R) W
6. Watts (D) W
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) PW
2. Boggs (D) W
3. Caffery (D) R
4. Waggonner (D) R
5. Passman (D) R
6. Rarick (D) R
7. Edwards (D) R
8. Long (D) R

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) W
5. Hogan (R) W
6. Beall (R) W
7. Friedel (D) W
8. Gude (R) W

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) W
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) W
6. Vacancy
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) A
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) W
11. Burke (D) W
12. Keith (R) W

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) W
3. Brown (R) W
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) PR
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) W
9. Vander Jagt (R) W
10. Cederberg (R) W
11. Ruppe (R) W
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) W
19. McDonald (R) W

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) W
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) W
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) R
2. Whitten (D) R
3. Griffin (D) R
4. Montgomery (D) R
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) W
6. Hull (D) R
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) W
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) R
2. Sandman (R) W
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) PR
5. Frelinghuysen (R) W
6. Cahill (R) A
7. Widnall (R) W
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) W
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) A
2. Foreman (R) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) W
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lowenstein (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) W
27. McKneally (R) W
28. Fish (R) W
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) PW
33. Robison (R) W
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) W
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) W
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) W
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) R
16. Murphy (D) W
17. Koch (D) R
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) R
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) W
7. Lennon (D) PR
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Kleppe (R) W

OHIO
1. Taft (R) W
2. Clancy (R) R
3. Whalen (R) W
4. McCulloch (R) W
5. Latta (R) W
6. Harsha (R) W
7. Brown (R) W
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) W
10. Miller (R) W
11. Stanton (R) W
12. Devine (R) W
13. Mosher (R) W
14. Ayres (R) W
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) R
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) A
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) W
24. Lukens (R) W

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) W
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) W
4. Steed (D) W
5. Jarman (D) R
6. Camp (R) W

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) W
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) W

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) W
8. Biester (R) W
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) W
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) W
13. Coughlin (R) W
14. Moorhead (D) W
15. Rooney (D) W
16. Eshleman (R) W
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) W
19. Goodling (R) A
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) R
23. Johnson (R) W
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) W
4. Mann (D) W
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) R

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) W
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) W
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) PW
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) W
2. Dowdy (D) R
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) R
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) W
10. Pickle (D) W
11. Poage (D) W
12. Wright (D) W
13. Purcell (D) W
14. Young (D) W
15. de la Garza (D) W
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) W
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) W
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) W

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) W
2. Whitehurst (R) W
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) R
5. Daniel (D) R
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) R
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) W
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) W
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) R
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) W
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) W
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) A

WYOMING
AL Wold (R) W

DELEGATES to the Newspaper Guild convention in San Antonio handbill the J. C. Penney Co. downtown store seeking public support for Los Angeles members on strike for more than a year against Hearst's Herald-Examiner. The Penney chain continues to advertise in the struck paper while a number of other firms have pulled out.

Election Contests Set:

Guild Slates Vote On 4% Assessment

San Antonio, Tex.—The Newspaper Guild's 36th annual convention here ordered a referendum on an increased assessment schedule to bolster the union's 18-month strike against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and to arm for future strike emergencies.

Guild members will vote Aug. 21 through 26 on increasing the present schedule of $1 to $6 a month to 4 percent of a week's salary per month.

The referendum will be held simultaneously with international elections for two of the Guild's three top offices and 10 of 12 vice presidencies.

Incumbent Sec.-Treas. Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Brian L. Flores, administrative officer of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, were nominated for president at the convention. The delegates had voted earlier to change the executive vice president's title to president and that of president to international chairman.

James B. Woods, the current president, was re-elected to the post under its new title, without opposition. Woods had supported the change in titles.

Robert Crocker, a former president of the Wire Service Guild, is running for secretary-treasurer on a slate with Perlik, while Ned Sweet, secretary of the San Antonio Guild, is seeking the post on a ticket with Flores.

The 4 percent assessment schedule was sent to referendum by a 372-to-46 vote after a proposal for a $12 ceiling was defeated in another rollcall.

The convention rejected an executive board proposal to ease the pressure on the Guild's defense fund by eliminating benefits during the first week of strikes and lockouts and by offsetting vacation pay and unemployment insurance against benefits.

But it instructed the board to name a committee of local leaders to study the whole problem of strike financing and make recommendations to next year's convention.

And it voted to ease the drain on defense fund assets by a special 10-percent increase in per-capita payments to the Guild's general fund to halt reimbursement by the defense fund to the general fund for salaries and expenses of international representatives on strike assignments.

In another action, the convention increased the Guild's wage goal for experienced key editorial, advertising and circulation jobs from $340.50 a week to $372 and for all other adult classifications from $170.25 to $186 to keep pace with increases in productivity and the cost of living. And it increased the goal for key starting minimums to $248, raising its ratio to the goal for fully experienced employes from one-half to two-thirds.

The convention incorporated into its collective bargaining program a demand for company training programs "with emphasis on socially and culturally disadvantaged minority groups."

Recommending "continued concentration on collective bargaining," the delegates urged locals to set up coordinated bargaining and organizing programs with an annual goal of at least 3 percent growth in membership.

Rallying to the support of striking Los Angeles Guild members, convention delegates marched 200-strong to distribute boycott handbills at the downtown San Antonio outlet of the J. C. Penney Co., a major advertiser.

In other actions, the convention:

- Called on Congress to reject "the broad, unnecessary and unregulated antitrust immunity" that would be granted the newspaper industry by the so-called Newspaper Preservation Bill, which was tabled indefinitely the next day by the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee.
- Urged publishers, legislators and the courts to protect such "proper privileges" of newsmen as that of withholding identification of confidential sources and called on publishers to resist attempts to "use news gatherers as arms of the court in such manner as to impair their usefulness as news gatherers."
- Decried increasing "harassment, intimidation and physical attack" on reporters and photographers by police and criticized the City of Chicago and Mayor Richard J. Daley for "failing to exercise control over the police department during demonstrations accompanying last year's Democratic National Convention, when several newsmen were assaulted."
- Reaffirmed all-out support of striking California grape workers and pledged financial and moral assistance to "the gallant battle being waged for union recognition" by hospital workers in Charleston, S.C.

Administration Voting Rights Bill Condemned as Backward Move

(Continued from Page 1)

open invitation to those states which denied the vote to minority citizens in the past to resume doing so," Father Hesburgh warned.

Mitchell contended the Administration bill would be a step forward by banning literacy tests in all states, not just those with a past record of race discrimination. It would also eliminate residency requirements for voting in presidential elections.

But the bill would drop one of the chief safeguards against evasion of the law in the states where it applies—a requirement that any changes in state or local voting laws be approved by the attorney general or by a federal court in Washington before they can take effect.

And opponents also warned that the controversy and delay over passage of entirely new legislation—as contrasted with extension of the present law—could result in no legislation at all.

Separation Urged

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said Congress should first extend the present law, then take up the Administration's proposals as separate legislation.

The senior Republican on the committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio, charged that the Administration bill "creates a remedy for which there is no wrong and leaves grievous wrongs without adequate remedy." He asked: "What kind of civil rights bill is that?"

The Washington spokesman for the NAACP, Clarence Mitchell, denounced what he termed "a sophisticated, calculated, incredible effort on the part of the chief lawyer of the United States government to make it impossible to continue the constructive efforts we have followed."

Earlier, the AFL-CIO had testified for extension of the 1965 law for another five years as a first priority.

Although the existing law does not expire until mid-1970, the House Judiciary Committee is trying to get an extension bill through this year to avoid the danger of last-minute delaying tactics if action is put off until the second session of Congress.

In other Capitol Hill developments:

- Congress gave final approval to repeal of a "freeze" on the number of children eligible for federal help under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. The ceiling was imposed three years ago as part of a work-training program for mothers receiving AFDC benefits, but never went into effect. Last year its effective date was postponed one year. And this year, hours before the fund limitation was to become effective the restriction was repealed outright.
- A labor-opposed bill to exempt newspapers with joint operating agreements from antitrust laws was sidetracked by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Subcommittee Chairman Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) said no date has been set for resuming consideration of the bill.
- The Senate Agriculture Committee approved a bill to make food stamps available to more people, but refused to go along with proposals to give free stamps to the very poorest families and to provide direct federal distribution of the stamps in counties which have refused to take part in the program.

Efforts to strengthen the bill will be made on the Senate floor.

The committee bill would permit the federal government to operate food stamp programs in more than 400 counties or cities which do not have them only if the governor of the state approves.

The Senate has already passed a bill authorizing an increase in food stamp funds from the $340 million ceiling in present law to $750 million for this fiscal year and the committee proposed doubling that figure to $1.5 billion for the next fiscal year.

Action has been held up in the House, however, where Agriculture Committee Chairman W. R. Poage has said he will combine food stamp legislation with an extension of the farm subsidy program in order to pick up liberal votes for the farm program.

- The Senate Labor subcommittee, which includes 12 of the 17 members of the full Labor & Public Welfare Committee, approved a strong coal mine health and safety bill. It would set the limit of coal dust in mines—the cause of "black lung" disease—at 3 miligrams per cubic meter of air six months after the law takes effect, with temporary extensions if the timetable proves too rapid in specific cases. After six years, the permissible coal dust level would drop to 2 miligrams, which the subcommittee said would virtually eliminate the black lung danger. The employers' association in the industry has attacked the bill as "unworkable."

Deck Officers' Accord Halts Tanker Strike

New York—Ship captains and other deck officers began returning to work on some vessels in the American tanker fleet as the Masters, Mates & Pilots reached tentative settlement of a strike that began June 16.

The accord, subject to 24 hours' cancellation notice, follows the pattern of improvements set by the union in recent agreements with operators of freight and passenger vessels.

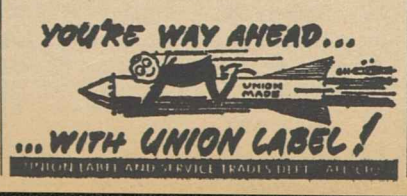
The new pacts provide an equivalent package of benefits for about 1,200 licensed officers on 114 tankers whose operators sign the agreement with MM&P.

Nearly half the affected ships are sailing again, and the others are expected to sail shortly. But negotiations on contract language may be protracted, the union warned, and another walkout could be called if disputes remain unsettled.

The major aim of the strike was to achieve economic primacy for ship's masters. This was achieved on dry cargo vessels by granting captains an extra 60 days' vacation or the cash equivalent, and on tankers by a similar arrangement. Both methods insure that the master will be the highest-compensated man on the ship.

The new pacts call for a 6 percent salary hike across the board, and substantial increases in pension and welfare benefits.

The union is seeking similar terms from operators of "independent" fleets. Other unions settled their contracts along parallel lines and now offer to settle with tankers. They include the National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and the American Radio Association.



BACKPAY FOR FIRED textile workers at J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., plants passed the $1 million mark with presentation of a check for $9,419 to Mrs. Christine Fendley of the company's Dunean plant at Greenville, S. C. Fired for membership in the Textile Workers Union of America, Mrs. Fendley won reinstatement and her lost pay in a National Labor Relations Board order, plus another $18,493 owed her late husband Amos and $4,887 in insurance benefits. Also reinstated was her daughter-in-law Susan. left, shown with Alfred L. Motley, right, of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

Bids Unions Take Lead:

EEOC Chief Spurs Fight on Job Bias

Vancouver, Wash.—Unions should take the lead in equal opportunity to make sure that "change comes by leaps and bounds," Chairman William H. Brown III of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission told the Aluminum Workers' convention in his first talk to a union gathering since his appointment in May.

Brown urged the 90 delegates to do more to help eliminate discrimination in business and industry, regardless of where the blame for that discrimination might lie.

"Examine your bargaining agreements," he urged, and review the practices at each mill and plant and office "to assure that discrimination is not occurring."

Even where discrimination does not flow out of a bargaining agreement, where it may follow a "unilateral management decision," Brown called on labor to use all its "formal and informal powers to eradicate it."

Unions, Brown said, must become "relevant vehicles for needed change."

The convention raised per capita payments from $2 to $3 and rejected a proposal to choose officers by national referendum. The delegates returned Pres. Henry S. Olsen to office for a full four-year term. Olsen, who has held the top post for two years, was unopposed as head of the 32,000-member union. Sec.-Treas. Patrick J. Reilly was not up for re-election.

Other convention speakers included Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the federation's Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and Regional Manpower Administrator Kenneth C. Robertson of the Labor Dept.

Robertson urged union members to have "compassion" for poverty-level persons who are brought into the plants to work along side them.

"Some of these young men who enter the plant do not know how to get along with their co-workers," Robertson said. He asked union workers to help them and thus assist in the programs "which are designed to bring welfare recipients and others into a status similar to your own—that of being part of the working, tax-paying force."

McGavin forcefully told delegates the United States is no longer a leading maritime nation. "Neglect and indifference have caused us to rank only fifth in the world," he said.

At the same time, he added, productivity on the part of maritime workers has risen 444 percent. He spoke of the continued importance of shipping, noting that 98 percent of the supplies to Viet Nam go by ship. He urged local unions in port cities to join local maritime councils.

Lewis praised the AWIU for the part it has played in past union-industries shows. He also stressed the danger to American industries and American workers posed by the flood of imports from low-wage countries.

The convention delegates, who chose Sheffield, Ala., as the site of the tenth biennial convention in 1971, took no official stand on future contract demands, but gave clear indication they want the AWIU leadership to make another major fight for cost-of-living provisions in future contracts.

The delegates adopted a resolution backing the grape boycott of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and condemning the Dept. of Defense for its decision to increase the amount of table grapes it purchases.

Other resolutions supported a $2 minimum wage with universal coverage, called for an increase in social security and medicare benefits, backed health insurance for the disabled, supported occupational safety and health legislation, asked AFL-CIO state central bodies to fight in their legislatures for modern registration and election procedures, and hailed the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

STRIKING HOSPITAL WORKERS at Charleston, S. C., applaud the announcement that the Medical College Hospital of South Carolina agreed to reinstate 12 workers fired last Mar. 17, and accepted other terms offered by Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Members approved the settlement for the 375 strikers and continued their efforts to win similar terms from Charleston County Hospital.

Hospital Workers Win Key Strike Objectives

(Continued from Page 1)

ert H. Finch of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare to hold up threatened penalties against the state hospital and to make a personal investigation into the extent of its compliance with federal law.

HEW had found after an investigation that the hospital was not in compliance with equal employment opportunity provisions of the executive order governing federal contractors. It warned that the hospital was in danger of losing $12 million federal research grants unless it developed an "affirmative program" of hiring and training employes.

The hospital offered to settle the dispute but backed off when Thurmond and Rivers stepped in, holding up the eventual agreement for two weeks.

When the County Hospital refused to follow the lead of the state hospital in reaching an agreement, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy announced he would remain in county jail until it does. Abernathy, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was one of the strike supporters jailed on charges of inciting to riot. He was being held in $50,000 bail and has refused all offers to leave jail on reduced bail.

Grievance Plan

The Medical College hospital agreed to key features of union proposals. Besides rehiring all strikers and increasing the wage minimums, it accepted a grievance procedure under which employes may elect their own representatives.

The hospital also agreed that union members may pay their dues through deductions to the hospital credit union—an arrangement the union called de facto recognition. A state law prohibits formal union recognition.

The wage agreement will have a wide impact elsewhere in the state, the union said. Action of the state legislature in raising wage minimums to $1.60 an hour will result in pay boosts totaling more than $600 a year for 12,000 hospital workers in the state, according to Local 1199B.

Unity Credited

The RWDSU called the settlement "a concrete and effective indication of the unity of the labor and civil rights movements." It expressed appreciation for AFL-CIO contributions of funds and manpower and the "continued and effective support" of William L. Kircher, the federation's organization director.

The union said it would continue its cooperation with the SCLC on a voter registration drive. It also announced plans to step up organizing efforts in Baltimore, where its Local 1199E has requested recognition of Johns Hopkins, Lutheran, North Charles and other hospitals.

Administration Yields to AMA On Health Post

The second choice of Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch has been nominated by Pres. Nixon to fill the government's top health services post as HEW's Assistant Secretary for Health & Scientific Affairs.

After more than five months of political infighting, Nixon bowed to the American Medical Association and its conservative Republican allies and vetoed Finch's first choice—Dr. John H. Knowles, nationally-prominent director of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

He then accepted Finch's recommendation to name Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, 65-year-old dean of the University of Southern California School of Medicine.

Knowles, who said he had been dumped so that the President could pay off "certain political debts" to the AMA, is a Republican. Egeberg is a Democrat who has tangled with California Gov. Ronald Reagan and, like Knowles, has been critical of the AMA.

But the conservative medical lobby, which had advanced its own candidates for the post, indicated that it would not start a new fight over the Egeberg appointment.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen early this year announced his adamant opposition to Knowles and said he would fight confirmation. Perhaps even more importantly, the chairmen of the Senate and House Republican campaign committees, Sen. John G. Tower of Texas and Rep. Bob Wilson of California, reportedly called the White House to warn that the appointment of Knowles might dry up contributions from AMA's political arm to Republican candidates in the 1970 elections.

Just two days after Finch notified Knowles that Nixon approved his appointment and told him to come to Washington, the nomination fell through.

Finch denied widely-circulated reports that he had threatened to resign if the Knowles nomination were not approved. In an apparent reference to another controversial issue within the Administration—southern efforts to weaken school desegregation guidelines—Finch commented, "Sometimes in losing one battle your hand is strengthened for another."

The American Hospital Association, which had split with the AMA and strongly endorsed Knowles, expressed "regret and dismay" at the President's decision.

State-County Expands Memphis Contract Gains

Memphis, Tenn.—A new three-year contract, expanding the gains won by Memphis sanitation workers in a 65-day strike last year, was ratified by the City Council and 4,000 municipal employes after prolonged negotiations.

Agreement was reached without a strike, although one had been authorized by members of State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1733 when city officials balked at changing their voted budget for the year that began July 1.

The settlement was approved unanimously by members of the local and by a 10-1 vote of the City Council. It provides wage increases of 51 cents an hour, a dues checkoff, grievance machinery ending in advisory arbitration, free uniforms for sanitation workers, no compulsory overtime, and other gains.

Almost the entire union membership—sanitation workers, park employes, service workers and others—rose to their feet cheering when Chairman Jesse Epps of the union's negotiating committee put the question in municipal auditorium: "All in favor of accepting please rise."

Historic Strike

Local 1733 represented 1,300 sanitation employes when it stayed out for almost 10 weeks last year for a first contract. The City Council yielded only after the labor and civil rights movements rallied behind the strikers, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King lost his life to a sniper's bullet, and Under Sec. of Labor James J. Reynolds was assigned by Pres. Johnson to help mediate.

After the 1968 settlement, the local's ranks were swelled by the addition of many other city workers. And the unity forged in Memphis by labor and civil rights leaders has since been extended to other cities, most recently in the Charleston, S.C., hospital strike.

SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf, addressing the ratification meeting on the contract renewal, said he came to Memphis prepared for a long strike. The union's executive board approved a loan of $750,000 for the expected emergency, and Wurf said he had arranged to borrow it "from a bank owned by another international union."

The new contract calls for wage hikes of 18 cents an hour this year, another 18 cents next July 1, and a third raise of 15 cents at the start of the third contract year. It also includes an escalator clause providing wage hikes of 1 half cent an hour for every 1 percent rise in the consumer price index.

Other gains include the dues checkoff, which Mayor Henry Loeb had said a year ago he would never agree to, an immediate raise of $18 a month for licensed practical nurses on hospital duty, and a special raise for sanitation workers that will give them a minimum of $1.80 an hour this year, $2 next year and $2.15 in the final contract year.

Teachers OK 3-Year Pact In New York

New York—Union teachers voted in referendum to accept a new three-year contract with the city school board providing record high wages and new benefits. The vote was 31,876 in favor, 1,719 opposed.

The settlement, reached by the United Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, in the last week of school, will boost salaries by $2,650 this year for those with a bachelor's degree, $3,050 for the master's degree maximum. By the third year of the contract, those salaries will be $9,400 to start, $16,950 after eight years of teaching. Other benefits were improved also.

Elsewhere, AFT's Baltimore local union won the right to represent 2,300 non-teaching employes by winning an election, 789-179. In Perth Amboy, N.J., AFT Local 857 won out among paraprofessionals, 192 votes to 77 for an affiliate of the National Education Association.

Strikes by two AFT affiliates brought new contracts and substantial pay increases for teachers in New Rochelle, N.Y., and at Prairie State College near Chicago.

After Close House Vote:

Tax Justice Demand Builds Up in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

and Senate, however, the task of drafting legislation will not be easy. To counter virtually every tax reform that has been suggested, there is a strong special interest group which has the ear of some congressmen and senators.

During the House debate, in fact, Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said with a touch of cynicism that he hoped there would be as much support for tax reform when the committee brings up a reform bill as was expressed during the debate. When that time comes, he suggested, "some of you are going to feel that we have developed a bullet that may be just a little bit too hot to bite into."

While the House lineup on the surtax bill was not a straight liberal-conservative division, the bulk of the opposition came from liberal Democrats who said bluntly that they didn't believe there would be any deep-rooted tax reform if Congress passed the surtax bill in the form it came from the Ways & Means Committee.

The bill was supported by the party's leadership—the Speaker of the House, the majority leader, the assistant majority leader. It had the backing of most of the committee chairmen—the major powers of the House of Representatives.

But on the showdown rollcall, 179 Democrats voted against the surtax extension without tax reform and only 56 Democrats supported the bill.

On the Republican side, where Minority Leader Gerald Ford had predicted 170 votes, there were 154 for the bill and 26 opposed.

On the day of the vote, Nixon had 26 Republicans, whom the GOP leadership had marked as opposed or on the fence, over to breakfast at the White House to make a personal plea for support. Eighteen of them ended up voting for the bill.

A Virginia Republican, Rep. William Scott, told the House the next day that a member of the House Appropriations subcommittee on public works had told him that planning funds for a dam in his district would not be approved if he voted against the surtax bill. He refused to knuckle under and voted against the extension measure.

Supporters of the bill, who controlled the four hours for debate, used up most of the time the House had allocated for consideration of the legislation. At one point, Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), who opposed the bill, got the floor for a parliamentary inquiry to protest that after two-and-a-half hours of the debate "there has been nobody on this side who is opposed to this bill who has been granted any time" to speak.

After his protest, a few opponents got a chance to take part in the debate. Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), one of two Chicago congressmen who opposed the bill against the urgings of Mayor Richard J. Daley, charged that persons who don't work for wages or salaries could defer their income until next year and escape the full 10 percent surcharge.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) who is a member of the Ways & Means Committee, challenged the ranking Republican on the committee, Rep. John W. Byrnes of Wisconsin, when he claimed that he had never tried to hold up meaningful tax reform.

She cited examples of reforms, including reduction of the oil depletion allowance, that she had proposed in committee. "And how did you vote?" she asked. "You voted no, and you know you voted no."

Finally Byrnes called it quits. "I have learned not to get into an argument or a discussion with a lady," he said, "because it is quite apparent that you cannot win."

Most of the opposition arguments never were heard in the debate, however. They got into the Congressional Record under a grant of permission for any congressman "to extend their remarks at this point in the record."

With the vote still uncertain, Mills, who got out of a sickbed to take part in the debate, promised tax reform "without exception" if the House would pass the surtax extension.

Ford, the House Republican leader, produced a letter from Pres. Nixon which declared that tax reform "is also the goal of the Administration" and said: "There is no reason why a far-reaching tax reform bill cannot be put before the House of Representatives this summer."

Even with all this, the first tally showed the bill defeated. It took some last-minute vote switches to put the legislation through.

THANKS TO ALL in the Atlantic Labor Press Conference is delivered by young Holly Schmidt from the Muscular Dystrophy Association of America. The National Poster Child for the dystrophy group presents the citation to ALPC Sec.-Treas. Richard Strunsky, right, at the labor press spring conference in New York. From left are ALPC Vice Presidents Ted Bleecker and William Moody, Holly and her father, Theodore D. Schmidt.

Meany Warns Unemployment Rise Would Frustrate Negro Job Efforts

Jackson, Miss.—Any rise in unemployment will cruelly frustrate those who for the first time see improved job opportunities, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a message to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"Employment opportunities will continue to increase only if the nation's economic growth continues as it has in the past nine years," Meany stressed in a letter of greetings to the NAACP's 60th convention.

"We must be alert," he warned, "to those who would hobble that economic growth, to those economic tinkerers who would fight inflation by promoting unemployment."

Citing Labor Dept. statistics, Meany said that the recent one-tenth of 1 percent rise in the jobless rate to 3.5 percent showed that black workers suffered the most, while the unemployment rate for white workers remained unchanged.

Meany cited the efforts of the labor movement to recruit and train minority group youngsters to acquire skilled trades leading to good-paying jobs. But, he warned, a recession could frustrate all of these efforts.

He noted that the NAACP had attained many significant achievements and major social gains during its first six decades.

"We in the trade union movement share with our friends in the civil rights movement the satisfaction these achievements bring to those who fought to make them a reality.

"None of these victories comes easily or cheaply. . . . the road to social justice is long and bumpy," Meany observed.

New Programs Born

"But victories were won on the legislative battlefield and elsewhere and new programs, public and private, to fight poverty and discrimination were born."

He classed the apprenticeship Outreach program as one of these achievements, noting that 16,200 of the 225,000 apprentices registered with the Labor Dept. in 1968 were non-whites. This is triple of the 1960 ratio.

"You and we have another common concern," Meany told the convention delegates, "—the need to insure complete compliance with civil rights laws. This means we must be alert to fight every attempt to put the inforcement machinery in the hands of hostile and mediocre administrators."

He said labor and the civil rights movement must stand together to battle for adequate funding of the vital social welfare programs—"for which we jointly lobbied."

"All the federal educational programs now on the statute books are valueless without adequate appropriations and we face a major struggle to win passage of these appropriation measures."

Labor's program for tax justice would restore fairness to tax laws and provide revenue to insure that badly needed domestic programs could be adequately funded, Meany observed.

Extremism Scored

Meany said the AFL-CIO is aligned with the NAACP "to heal the schism within the Negro community caused by those black extremists whose so-called 'solution' to America's racist problems is to mimic those white extremists whose activities disgrace this nation."

He told the convention that "the NAACP and the AFL-CIO have shared the sweet taste of victory in the past and we shall again in the future."

"And the goals we share," he said, "are the goals all America must seek—the abolition of hate, poverty, discrimination and disease; the achievement of full and equal opportunity in employment, housing, education and justice."

7-5-69

Firm Stand Urged On School Guidelines

(Continued from Page 1)

H. Finch that the guidelines "would not be rewritten or evaded."

Wilkins asked the President to meet with a Leadership Conference delegation before making any change in the guidelines.

He said the coalition of church, Negro, labor and civic groups is "determined to stop erosion of school desegregation in the name of expediency . . . We shall do all in our power to arouse the conscience of America to keep the nation from falling back."

According to HEW sources, Finch has opposed scrapping the guidelines to appease GOP conservatives.

He hinted at the conflict within the Administration when he met newsmen after having been slapped down on his effort to name Dr. John H. Knowles to the top health job in the department, despite opposition of the American Medical Association and conservative Republicans.

When asked about the conflict over guidelines, Finch replied that "sometimes in losing one battle your hand is strengthened for another."

The remark was generally interpreted as indicating that Finch thought he would be allowed to have his way on the desegregation issue as compensation for having been overruled by the GOP right-wing on the Knowles appointment.

Labor Board Names New Orleans Director

Charles M. Paschal, Jr., has been named New Orleans regional director for the National Labor Relations Board succeeding John F. LeBus, retired. Paschal had been regional attorney for the NLRB in Louisiana and parts of Alabama, Florida and Mississippi.

Illinois House Recants On Dirksen Amendment

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen's drive to amend the Constitution to allow one house of a legislature to be elected without regard to one-man, one-vote standards was nearly derailed in his home state of Illinois.

After Congress refused to go along with Dirksen's proposed amendment, a drive began to force a national constitutional convention through petitions of 34 states—a procedure never used in the nation's history.

Thirty-three states, including Illinois, have in the past five years passed such resolutions, although the legality of some of the petitions has been questioned.

The Illinois House, late in June, voted 110-53 to rescind the 1967 call for a convention. Republicans have a majority in the House and the repealer had broad bipartisan support.

The Senate pigeonholed the repeal resolution, however, and the legislature has recessed until October without further action.

Almost the same thing happened in North Carolina, where a constitutional convention resolution had been adopted in 1965.

The North Carolina House voted to rescind the action on July 1, but a Senate committee killed the repealer. However, the sponsor of the House-passed repealer contended that the action taken by the House had the effect of withdrawing North Carolina's support from the call for a convention to amend the Constitution.

Supporters of one-man, one-vote principles have also indicated they will challenge any resolutions passed by legislatures before they were reapportioned. And the varying forms of resolutions adopted by the 33 states have been cited as another ground for challenge.

Labor Hits 'Triple Standard' on Taxes

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 12, 1969 | No. 28

Bids Senate Take Action On Reforms

The AFL-CIO called for an end to the "triple standard" of the federal income tax as the Senate opened hearings on both the House-passed surtax extension bill and tax reform.

At the start of the hearings, Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) flatly rebuffed Administration demands that the committee give priority to surtax extension.

There will be no action on the House-passed surtax bill, Long said, until the Senate committee has considered every proposal for tax reform. This pushed the earliest date for Senate action into August, with a possibility that a vote would be put off until September, after Congress returns from a three-week summer recess.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told the committee that labor's stand remains in "complete opposition" to the House-passed bill.

At a time when "corporate profits are swollen" and the wealthy escape taxes on a large part of their income, the ordinary worker is being asked "to take the hardest bite of the deflationary bullet in the name of fiscal responsibility," Biemiller declared.

That, he said, "is economically shoddy and socially irresponsible."

Before a surtax can be considered a fair means of dividing the burden of a tax increase, the basic income tax must itself be fair. That requires, Biemiller said, ending the triple standard under which:

- Wages and salaries—the only source of income for most American workers—are fully taxed.
- Only half of capital gains income is taxed. Capital gains are the profit made by stock market and real estate speculators.
- There is no tax at all on income sheltered by oil depletion allowances, fast real-estate depreciation write-offs, state and local bond interest and other "loophole" income.

When a flat 10 percent surtax—a tax on the regular tax—is imposed, the triple standard becomes even more unjust, Biemiller noted.

A married worker taking the standard deduction will pay a $100 surcharge on an $8,000 income.

An investor making an $8,000 profit from selling stocks or property will pay only $13 in surcharge.

And if the $8,000 income was from tax-exempt sources, there would be no surcharge.

Biemiller reminded the committee that the House-passed bill would continue the surtax on corporations unchanged from last year but would

(Continued on Page 7)

Nixon Bypasses U.S. Role In Jobless Aid Proposals

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM U.S. UNIONS were used to build this elementary school at Morales, Izabel, Guatemala. It is one of four schools being constructed in Guatemala by CARE with funds donated by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who also is a vice president of CARE, directed the allocation of funds to the schools project.

AFL-CIO Calls Plan 'Far Short'

By David L. Perlman

Pres. Nixon is making "a tragic mistake" in relying on the states to raise unemployment insurance benefits instead of proposing federal standards, the AFL-CIO said.

The President proposed extending unemployment insurance coverage to an additional 4.8 million workers. He also asked Congress to add 13 weeks of federal benefits to state programs during periods of severe national recession.

But he said the states should be given another two years to raise the level of benefits before Congress considers legislating a federal standard that would require them to do so.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman said the President's unemployment insurance proposal "falls far short of assuring adequate income protection for jobless workers."

Seidman said "the states have repeatedly demonstrated their abdication of responsibility. Without federal standards, the states will not raise unemployment insurance standards to decent levels," he warned.

Nixon endorsed the generally accepted goal that the ceiling on state unemployment insurance benefits should be set at two-thirds of the average wage in covered employment in the state. This would enable "at least 80 percent of insured workers" to receive a full 50 percent of their regular wages during periods of unemployment.

(Continued on Page 8)

School Deadline Extended:

Desegregation Delay Stirs Sharp Protest

A decision by the Nixon Administration to give some southern school districts more time to comply with desegregation guidelines has been sharply criticized as a step backwards by civil rights leaders, educators and congressional liberals.

School districts had been under a mandate to end racially segregated school systems by this September—some 15 years after the Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools are unconstitutional. The only exception in the guidelines issued by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare during the Johnson Administration was for districts with a majority of black students, where an additional year was allowed.

Failure to comply with the guidelines would mean a cutoff of federal funds—an action that has already been taken in more than 100 districts that refused to make a commitment to a desegregation plan.

With the change of Administration, southern conservative supporters of Pres. Nixon brought heavy pressure to scuttle the guidelines. The outcome of months of internal Administration debate appeared to be a compromise.

A joint statement by HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch and Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell declared that "in general" the guidelines must be met, but more time will be allowed in districts where there are "bona fide educational and administrative problems."

They promised that the additional time allowed "will be the minimum shown to be necessary."

To civil rights supporters, the relaxing of the guidelines was an invitation to delay and foot-dragging.

Finch's predecessor as HEW secretary, Wilbur J. Cohen, told a Senate subcommittee that easing the timetable encourages noncompliance. When he was secretary, Cohen related, officials of a num-

(Continued on Page 8)

Unemployment Grows Worse For Negroes

By Duane Emme

The nation's overall unemployment rate declined slightly to 3.4 percent in June but the rate for non-white workers increased, the Labor Dept. announced.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly job report showed that the unemployment picture for Negroes has worsened "significantly" since February.

Employment over the nation rose substantially in June, BLS said, but the jobs pick-up in the April-June quarter ran considerably behind the pace of the previous six months. The jobless rate for June reflected virtually no

(Continued on Page 3)

Grape Growers' Suit Admits Boycott Hurts

Delano, Calif—Grape growers dropped all pretense that the nationwide boycott of California table grapes is ineffective and filed suit for an injunction against the boycott, seeking $75 million in damages from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

"They can't have it both ways," a UFWOC spokesman commented as attorneys prepared a reply to the suit.

"If the boycott is not effective, how can they claim damages? If it is effective, why have they been misleading the public? We claim the boycott is legal and justified. We have no other recourse, since they have refused to recognize or bargain with us."

The Farm Workers launched the boycott more than a year ago. It quickly won the strong support of the entire labor movement and civil rights groups as a major thrust in the union's four-year effort to win bargaining rights for employes of table grape growers spearheaded

(Continued on Page 6)

Retirees' Benefits Ruled Subject for Bargaining

By Eugene A. Kelly

The National Labor Relations Board ruled in a major decision that retired employes are protected by federal labor law and employers must bargain with their union about any proposed changes in pension or welfare plans.

By a 4-1 vote the board ordered the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. to rescind the unilateral changes in health plans it ordered in 1966 when Medicare went into effect. It ordered the company to bargain in good faith about the plan with Local 1 of the Allied Chemical & Alkali Workers, unaffiliated, in PPG's chemical division at Barberton, O.

The board's four-man majority rejected the reasoning of a trial examiner and the company in deciding management was required by law to bargain about the retirees' health insurance plan. It concluded:

- That retired workers are employes within the meaning of the statute for the purpose of bargaining

(Continued on Page 6)

4 Banks Reject Interest Boost As Indefensible

Milwaukee—Four Milwaukee banks are not going along with the boost in the prime interest rate, and they have taken a full-page advertisement in a labor publication to explain why.

The ad was signed by Midland National Bank, Home Bank, Park State Bank and Midtown State Bank.

The ad in the Milwaukee Labor Press, publication of the city's AFL-CIO charged that the recent full percentage point hike in the "prime" rate to 8.5 percent "is unfair."

It emphasized that this boost in the interest rate the banks charge on loans to their biggest and best customers "smacks of charging what the traffic will bear and is just not defensible in our opinion."

Noting that some banks have argued the boost was needed because they have less money to loan, the ad compared this to a grocer marking up the price of the last three remaining loaves of bread on his shelves.

"The natural result of the rise in the cost of borrowing," the ad declared, "will be a general increase in the cost of food, shelter and transportation.

"The people who will suffer most are the wage earner and the small businessmen—the people who can least afford it."

The ad pointed out that while "it's hard to make a defensible case" for the New York and Chicago banks who led in raising the prime rate, "it's almost impossible to justify the 'follow the leader' attitude of large Milwaukee banks who followed suit."

They can't plead higher costs, they have good liquidity and "they are all enjoying record earnings (including our banks)," the ad said.

Agents Strike John Hancock As Talks Fail

The Insurance Workers picketed offices of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. in more than 200 cities in the union's first nationwide strike against the company.

Some 7,000 members have been out since July 1 in a strike over contract terms. Wages are a major issue, the union said.

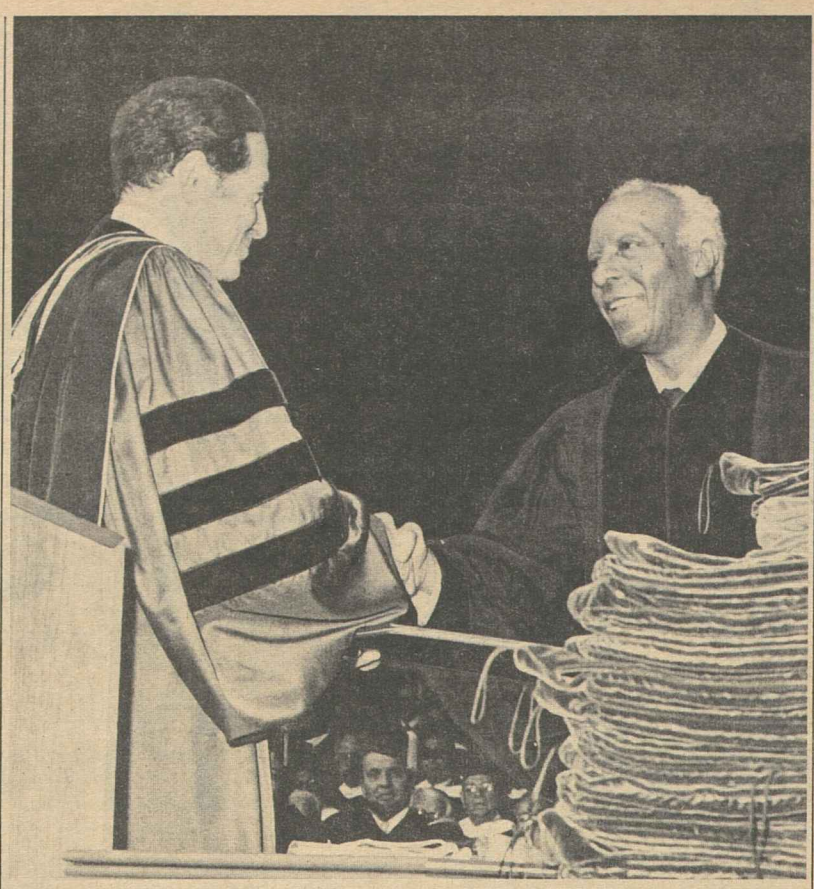
Federal mediators entered negotiations at the request of both sides but withdrew for the time being when talks broke down.

Late in June, union members voted by an overwhelming margin—4,921 to 194—to strike if no satisfactory terms were offered by the big insurance firm. When the talks ended, management was offering a wage increase of $17.31 a week over a three-year term and the union was asking at least $29.93 a week.

Negotiations opened more than a month ago. IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen called on management to revise the outworn concept "that service should be furnished without compensation because occasionally it results in a sale" from which agents may eventually be compensated.

The union, Gillen said, is "determined that the conditions for new and old agents alike will be at a level that will enable all to maintain a decent standard of living."

Gillen also urged company negotiators to plan now for future improvements to make management's relationship with its employes "more relevant" to modern labor-management thinking and less rooted in the past.



HONORARY DEGREE is bestowed on AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, president-emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters, at the Brandeis University commencement exercises in Waltham, Mass., by Brandeis Pres. Morris B. Abram. Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers also was among the dignitaries who received honorary degrees at the graduation ceremony.

Fish Inspection Pressed To Close Protection Gap

Passage of a fish inspection law to close "a dangerous gap in consumer protection" was urged by the AFL-CIO at a Senate hearing.

Americans, who eat 2 billion pounds of fish each year need the same protection against diseased and unwholesome fish that is provided by the meat and poultry inspection programs, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller declared.

He urged a Senate Commerce subcommittee on consumer legislation to give quick approval to a bill by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) that would require continuous inspection of fish processing establishments.

Biemiller's statement was presented to the subcommittee by Arnold Mayer, legislative representative of the Meat Cutters. Mayer also testified for the legislation on behalf of his union, which represents many of the workers in the fish processing industry.

Mayer stressed the need for continuous inspection—as in meat and poultry—rather than the spot inspection favored by some segments of the industry.

"In this highly competitive industry," he said, "the temptation to cut corners, to get ahead of another firm, is very great. Under the circumstances, the consumer simply cannot get meaningful protection without a requirement for continuous inspection."

Cause of Death and Illness

The need for effective fish inspection is at least as great as in the meat and poultry industry, Mayer said, citing documented cases of death and serious illness traced to contamination in the processing. And even the "minute" samplings of fish and shellfish undertaken by the Food & Drug Administration found nearly 11 percent violations of the pure food law.

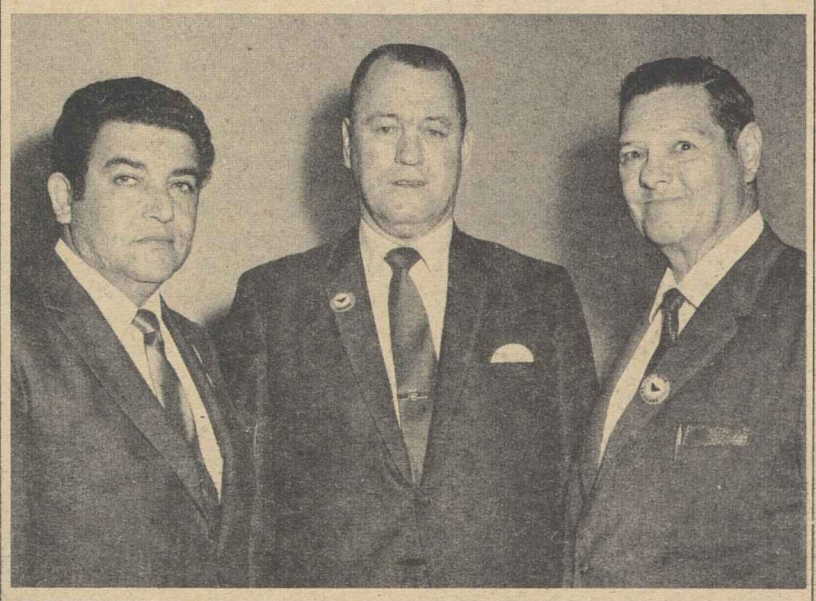
Mayer read from stomach-turning reports of Food & Drug Administration inspectors describing fly-infested salmon canneries, breading of decomposed shrimp at a processing plant, roaches in a fresh crabmeat plant.

"We do not imply that these conditions occur in the majority of the industry," he stressed, "but the fact that they do exist in some parts endangers consumers and the good sections of the industry."

Only 40 plants, which process 11 percent of the U.S. fish production, now take part in a voluntary inspection program of the Interior Dept. under which participating companies pay for the cost of the inspection, Mayer noted. And only Maine and California have even limited state fish inspection programs.

Mayer strongly urged that the same continuous inspection requirement labor is urging for the domestic fish industry be applied to imported products which, he noted, account for more than half of the fish consumed in the United States. While some of the nations supplying fish to the United States have such programs, most do not.

"We firmly believe that the American consumer should be equally protected against unwholesome and adulterated fish—no matter where that fish comes from. It would be a mockery to put regulations and controls on the domestic industry and not do the same for the foreign producers," Mayer declared.



MICHIGAN AFL-CIO'S new Sec.-Treas. William C. Marshall, center, is congratulated on his recent election by Ray Alvarez, left, COPE director of Ohio and Michigan, and AFL-CIO Dir. John F. Schreier of the Michigan-Wisconsin Region. Marshall had been executive vice president of the Michigan labor council.

Salute Founder:

Molders Observe 110th Anniversary

Cincinnati—The Molders & Allied Workers are observing the 110th anniversary of the union's founding at a series of union remembrances culminating July 27 in memorial services for founder William H. Sylvis.

The anniversary finds the union with resources at peak strength, membership of 80,000 only slightly behind the World War II high mark, and many locals consolidating into state-wide units while pressing an organizing drive keyed to rapid changes in the foundry and allied industries.

The union "now enjoys the best position in its long history," Pres. William A. Lazzerini said in a message to the 290 union locals. As "drastic changes" take place in the industry, the union is conducting a "vigorous collective bargaining program" on behalf of its members, he declared.

Praising Sylvis as America's "first great labor leader," Lazzerini said "all of us who are members and enjoy the fruits of collective bargaining owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the man who literally gave his life" for trade unionism.

Union members in the Philadelphia area will hold memorial services in the Fernwood, Pa., Cemetery for Sylvis on the 100th anniversary of his death. A monument erected by the union on his grave proclaims "Labor's Champion—Sylvis."

President of the Molders from 1863 to 1869, Sylvis would find a changed industry were he alive today. Alongside the journeyman molder making cores of iron and steel he would find many members working with automated equipment on cores made of plastics and other metal substitutes and doing other tasks.

The Molders made a historic decision in 1934, when convention delegates changed the union's name to the Molders & Foundry Workers and agreed to admit non-journeymen to membership. The break with the past was accented when employes of Albion, Mich., College were organized by foundry workers in the area and were chartered as a separate local.

The 1961 convention voted to make another change. The union became the Molders & Allied Workers and its jurisdiction became "all workers engaged in the production, processing and assembling" of castings or their substitutes.

The union traces its past to 1830, when molders first formed local unions. Delegates from 12 locals formed a national organization July 5, 1859, for skilled molders in stove and hollow-ware and other branches like jobbing and machine work.

Two years later, three Canadian locals were chartered and the union set the trend of the future when it became an international body with jurisdiction over molders on both sides of the border.

Sylvis helped write the first Molders' constitution; became secretary of Philadelphia local 1, then treasurer and president of the national union. He founded the union Journal, still in existence, and launched the National Labor Union as the first union federation. It expired with his death at age 40.

Sylvis won fame as an advocate of the eight hour day, achieved for federal workers before he died, and for this quotation: "I love this union cause I hold it more dear than I do my family or my life. I am willing to devote to it all that I am or have or hope for in this world."

Bill Endorsed to Curb Credit Insurance Abuse

A federal ceiling on the cost of credit insurance is needed to put an end to the gouging of consumers who borrow money or buy goods on the installment plan, the AFL-CIO declared.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller endorsed legislation directing the Federal Reserve Board to set the maximum charge for insurance which guarantees the repayment of a debt if the borrower or purchaser dies.

Lenders and stores commonly get substantial kickbacks from the premiums their customers pay for credit insurance, Biemiller charged in a statement to a Senate Banking subcommittee. He cited estimates that premium rates average 36 percent higher than a "reasonable" charge for the insurance—and that the overcharges amount to about $220 million a year.

In effect, Biemiller said, the consumer who pays more than he should for credit insurance "supplies the creditor a handsome profit for insuring himself against loss. Such profit is purely exploitative and usurious."

Biemiller endorsed a bill introduced by Subcommittee Chairman William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) to regulate the maximum premiums "for life, health and accident insurance when such insurance is provided or arranged for by a creditor pursuant to a consumer credit transaction."

He urged that the bill be strengthened by limiting the exemption for rates regulated by state action to those states where the ceiling is no higher than the federal regulation. The legislation as introduced would exempt states with "substantially similar" credit insurance ceilings.

The AFL-CIO statement also urged that the truth-in-lending law be amended to require inclusions of credit insurance charges in the disclosure requirements, even when the insurance is not compulsory.

'Significant' Slackening:

Job Picture Worsens Among Non-Whites

(Continued from Page 1)

change from the 3.5 percent rate recorded in May.

Due mainly to the entry of youths into the job market, the civilian labor force increased by 350,000 seasonally adjusted in June to 83.9 million. The labor force dropped in May and the increase returns it to the April level.

There were 3.4 million persons unemployed in June. The increase of 1.1 million from May, BLS said, was about in line with the usual May-June pattern when students flood into the job market.

Jobless rates for all adult men (2 percent), adult women (3.7 percent) and full-time workers (3.1 percent) showed little change over the month. The rate for teenagers fell from 12.5 to 11.6 percent.

The unemployment rate for white workers was 3 percent in June, about the same as in May, but for non-white workers the rate was 7 percent, an increase of five-tenths of 1 percent over the month.

The 7 percent was up 1.3 percent from a 15-year low of 5.7 percent in the non-white rate reached in February. In the five-month period the white rate has remained virtually unchanged.

BLS figures show that among teenagers' the jobless rate for whites has decreased from 10.1 to 9.5 percent between February and June, while the non-white rate has risen from 22 to 28.6 percent.

The more than two-to-one jobless ratio of non-whites to whites, which had shown signs of narrowing until recent months, has again increased, BLS Deputy Commissioner Harold Goldstein pointed out.

On the jobs side, total nonfarm payroll employment of 70.2 million in June, seasonally adjusted, was up about 190,000 from May. The increase was broadly based, with job gains in both the goods and service-producing industries.

Monthly payroll gains since April have averaged 170,000 seasonally adjusted — "a significantly slower pace" than that experienced during the October-March period when the rise averaged 250,000 a month, BLS reported.

Employment in contract construction and state and local government showed the largest gains in June with each category increasing by about 50,000 during the month.

The increase in construction employment to 3.4 million contrasted with declines in jobs during each of the three previous months.

In manufacturing, payroll employment rose by about 40,000 between May and June to 20.1 million, bettering its increases of recent months.

June employment figures in other areas were:

Wholesale and retail trade, 14.6 million, up 26,000; finance, insurance and real estate, 3.5 million, up 6,000; federal government, 2.7 million, up 13,000; mining, 621,000, down 1,000; and transportation and public utilities, 4.4 million, down 1,000.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that average hourly earnings for all workers on private payrolls rose 1 cent in June to $3.02. Compared with June 1968, hourly earnings were up 18 cents. Average weekly earnings were up $1.85 to $115.06.

The seasonally adjusted workweek for all rank-and-file workers rose one-tenth of an hour in June to 37.9 hours, For manufacturing, the workweek was unchanged at 40.7 hours, equal to the 1968 average. Factory overtime averaged 3.6 hours a week, unchanged from May.

MANPOWER TRAINING CONTRACT for $460,740 to prepare 100 minority youths for the building trades is signed in Washington. Seated from left are Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council; Horace R. Holmes, manpower administrator for the District of Columbia; Winston A. Burnett and Albert Holland of Burnett Construction Co. Standing from left are Pres. Richard Bailey of the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council; Melvin Robinson, Burnett Co.; Robert Jones and Oscar Walton, Manpower Training; Joseph Curtis, Washington Building & Construction Trades, and Executive Dir. Roland Williams of Project Build.

IBEW Pickets Upheld Over Firm's Deception

A union that picketed a "reserved" gate at a Glendale, Ariz., construction site was not guilty of an illegal secondary boycott, but instead was the victim of an employer's deception, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

Reversing a trial examiner's finding, the NLRB dismissed a complaint of unlawful picketing against Local 640 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The complaint grew out of a charge by Timber Buildings, Inc., general contractor on a Hobo Joe's restaurant construction job, that union members picketed a gate reserved exclusively for employes not involved in the union's dispute with an electrical subcontractor.

The general contractor put signs on two gates at the construction site but the signs were so unclear, the board said, that the pickets were confused about which gate was reserved and which wasn't.

Examiner Herman Tocker ruled last November that the picketing violated the board's Moore Dry Dock rule for picketing at sites used by more than one contractor. The rule is intended to restrict picketing to gates used only by employes of the contractor with whom a union has a primary dispute, but it must be applied with "common sense," the NLRB members emphasized.

The Glendale project was not enclosed by a fence or other barrier, had substantial frontage on two streets, and was surrounded by open areas on the other two sides, the facts showed.

A telegram from the general contractor advised Local 640 that a separate gate would be erected for the use of the subcontractor. Instead, the board pointed out, a sign stated that the gate was for use not only by the subcontractor but also by seven additional nonunion employers.

Another gate was erected with a sign stating it was for use by 16 other subcontractors. The two gates were separated by a single strand of wire.

The "confusion experienced by Local 640's pickets is readily understandable," the NLRB said, when even other subcontractors "failed to observe the posted entrances." In addition, the board declared, Timber Buildings gave the union "untrue information" about the presence of the subcontractor's employes, made an "under cover agreement" with the subcontractor as to when its employes would show up, and engaged in a "pattern of deception" to undercut the Moore Dry Dock rule.

12-Hour Limit Urged for Rail Working Day

The AFL-CIO called on Congress to amend a 62-year-old law under which railroad operating employes may be required to work up to 16 hours a day.

"This antediluvian standard is unfair and unsafe," declared AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to Chairman Harley O. Staggers of the House Commerce Committee. Biemiller called for passage of a bill, introduced by Staggers, that would reduce the maximum working day to 12 hours.

Staggers's bill to amend the 1907 Hours of Service Act also would require a 10-hour off duty period after 12 consecutive duty hours and at least 8 hours rest in any 24-hour period. It would strengthen the act's penalties for employer violations.

"To those of us acquainted with labor-management relations," Biemiller said, "it is incomprehensible that railroad employes can be required to work over 12 hours per day."

In this connection, he pointed out, premium compensation for such service, under the pay system peculiar to operating employes, may not always be paid even when a worker exceeds 10, 11 and 12 hours per day.

"Therefore," Biemiller added, "the only sure way of reducing these excessive work hours is through a maximum work limitation, policed and enforced by governmental authority, as proposed in this bill."

Evidence Presented

At committee hearings, rail union spokesmen gave extensive evidence of operating employes being required to work 13, 14 and 15 hours and more on successive days.

Al H. Chesser, who testified for the bill as chairman of the safety committee of the Railway Labor Executives Association, presented 25 recent time sheets on such long hours.

Chesser, also testifying for the United Transportation Union, expressed vexation that in 1969 rail labor should even find it necessary to ask for a 12-hour maximum working day.

The fatique due to long hours combined with high speed diesel engines and long trains has added to "an already bad safety record on the railroads," he declared.

New Training Pact Boosts Project Build

Washington's labor-backed Project Build—the nucleus of a federally-funded apprenticeship preparation program for minority youths—got a shot in the arm with the signing of a new Labor Dept. contract for the training of 100 more men in the construction trades.

The youths will be trained for a two-year period at an average cost of $4,607 per trainee. The 15 skilled trades of instruction include bricklaying, carpentry, electricity, lathing, roofing, sheet metal work, structural iron work and tile setting.

The actual contract was awarded to Winston A. Burnett Construction Co. of New York which will work with Project Build, the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and other organizations in the recruitment and training project in the Washington metropolitan area.

Burnett Construction, a Negro-operated firm reputed to be the 10th largest construction company in the country, specializes in new construction and renovation of buildings in ghetto areas in a number of cities.

The company says it emphasizes the use of skills and talents of persons living in the run-down sections of the cities being rehabilitated.

This approach also has been used by Project Build since its inception by the Washington area building trades unions early last year.

Burnett said at the contract signing that he is deeply interested in cooperating with the labor movement in any city in which the firm has operations. This is the main path, he suggested, for Negro contractors to get into the mainstream of the construction industry.

The company is currently renovating the Clifton Terrace Apartments in Washington. It also has major existing projects in New York City, Gary, Ind., and San Francisco.

Representatives from labor attending the contract signing included Roland Williams, executive director of Projector Build; Robert McGlotten of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council; Executive Sec. Joseph Curtis and Pres. Richard Bailey, both of the Washington Building & Construction Trades Council.

Michael F. Smith Dies, Former IAFF Official

Elizabeth, N.J. — Michael F. Smith, labor adviser to the national director of the Office of Civil Defense and former vice president of the Fire Fighters, died at 63 after a heart attack at his vacation home in Seawood Harbor, N.J. Funeral services were held here July 7 in St. Mary's Church.

Smith's services to labor and civil defense were praised in statements by IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan and Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

Smith was a member of the Elizabeth Fire Dept. for 25 years. He had served also as trustee of the Union County, N.J., Building & Construction Trades Council; as secretary-treasurer of the Union County Central Labor Union, and as labor adviser to Sen. Case from 1956 to 1961, when he joined the civil defense staff.

N.Y. Cap Union Wins $18 Gain In 3-Year Pact

New York—Members of Hatters Local 2 will get wage increases totaling $18 over three years in a new agreement between the union and three groups of manufacturers in the New York City cap and cloth hat industry.

The contract, ratified by an overflow membership meeting, provides for wage hikes of $6 each year; 1.5 additional days' paid holiday, and increased employer contributions to the union-industry health and welfare fund.

The new pact raises minimum scales by $5 a week and makes an increase in welfare fund benefits possible, union Vice Pres. Herschell Chanin said.

Hatters Pres. Alex Rose reported that the Local 2 settlement probably will set the standard for contract negotiations in Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other cities. The New York market is the leading U.S. center for cloth hats and caps, Rose said.

Chanin headed the union negotiating committee. The employer groups were the Empire State Hat & Cap Manufacturers Association, the National Headware Manufacturers Association and the Uniform Manufacturers Exchange.

Leave It to the States?

DOES PRES. NIXON really believe that in the next two years the big majority of states will voluntarily raise their unemployment insurance benefit ceiling so that "at least 80 percent" of workers will receive a full 50 percent of their regular wages when they are unemployed?

Surely the President is not that naive.

As he noted in his message to Congress, Pres. Eisenhower made the same request to the states back in 1954.

After 15 years, only two small states have achieved that level of benefits.

It is "essential," Mr. Nixon says, that the other states do so.

We heartily agree.

As the President so accurately stated, unemployment insurance is an earned benefit given with "no demeaning of human dignity, no feeling of being on the dole." It is "an economic stabilizer" to preserve purchasing power when the economy falters and to keep a recession from becoming a depression.

The President has asked Congress for a federal standard to prevent any state from paying unemployment benefits to strikers. Only two states permit this, and then only after a long waiting period. But he says he is reluctant to ask for a federal standard to bring about an "essential" increase in benefits.

Unemployment insurance is one of the areas of competition among states—competition in its worst sense.

The lower the benefits, the lower the payroll tax the employer pays. The lower the tax, the greater the inducement to an employer to locate in a state.

That's why the AFL-CIO's comment on the Administration proposal said flatly: "Without federal mandatory standards, the states will not raise unemployment insurance standards to decent levels."

What It's All About

CREDIT INSURANCE . . . fish inspection . . . utility rates. These are just a few of the legislative issues the American labor movement has been involved in during the past several weeks.

Is that what unions are for? You bet it is.

Every one of these issues involves the buying power of union-negotiated paychecks or the health of union members and their families.

We asked Congress to pass a law limiting the cost of the credit life insurance you are required or pressured to take out when you borrow money or buy on the installment plan. Did you know that you are paying 36 percent more on the average than the insurance should cost? The overcharge adds up to more than $200 million a year.

We asked Congress to require strict federal inspection of fish. Unlike meat poultry, there is practically no protection against diseased and unwholesome fish being sold.

How many thousands of people have to get sick, how many hundreds must die before Congress acts?

You may wonder why the AFL-CIO should testify in support of something called the Utility Consumers' Counsel Act.

The title is a mouthful. But what it means is that the consumer will have someone to challenge the lawyers and economists from the big utility companies when they come before some understaffed regulatory agency to ask permission to raise their charges.

Maybe they're entitled to an increase. But let's not just take their word for it.

And that's part of what the labor movement is all about.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, July 12, 1969 No. 28

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'Aw, C'mon, How About Some Volunteers?'

A Word Edgewise:

'Participatory Democracy' Is What They Choose It to Mean

By John P. Roche

THIS HAS BEEN a big month for "participatory democracy." Out in Santa Barbara, Calif., Robert M. Hutchins has purged the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions. In Chicago, a minority of the Students for a Democratic Society has expelled (excommunicated would be a better word) the majority. And in New York City, the McCarthy wing of the Democratic shambles is busy explaining that the primary election was meaningless.

There are, I'm sure, perfectly sound reasons for each of these actions. The group purged by Hutchins includes some classic bores and, since Hutchins bores easily, he doubtless felt that it was worthwhile to get them out of earshot. The kicker is that for as far back as I can remember Hutchins has been issuing the secular equivalent of papal bulls on how to be democratic. Hardly a month went by without a bulletin from Santa Barbara on the parlous state of democracy in the colleges, in trade unions, in the churches, etc.

As I have said before, I am sadly in need of moral instruction, but this does not include hearing the Sermon on the Mount from Machiavelli. Hopefully Hutchins will change the name of his reconstituted group to the Center for the Study of Authoritarian Institutions.

Meanwhile in Chicago the SDS was, unknowingly, re-enacting the age-old pattern of religious heresies. Every generation, of course, thinks that the world began the day it arrived, that sex was invented the day it hit puberty. But the only way to maintain this invincible ignorance is to hide from history. To a student of theology, or political theory, the moral postures, the weird logic, the very formulation of the disputes in SDS were old hat when St. Augustine took out after the Christian heresies of the 5th Century.

In historical terms the behavior of SDS has direct parallels with that of the Anabaptist sects of the Reformation. The minute one combines the propositions that (1) Truth emerges only from private inspiration; (2) Possession of truth puts one above the law, and (3) True believers have the obligation to impose this truth, you have a violent sect, not a political organization.

Ironically such sects have always talked about the joys of "community," about the wonders of "communication." But they meet only to split because nobody (except possibly a saint) can trust anyone else's truth. I have spent over a quarter of a century in various liberal organizations and I have never known a militant ideologue who really liked people.

WELL, THE SDS MEMBERS, like the "Fifth Monarchy Men" of the 17th Century, are now so busy trying to purify each other that they will have little time left over for the rest of us. That will be a relief. I am tired of hearing contemporary reruns of 16th and 17th Century tapes.

In New York we are dealing with a far more worldly business. There the problem is that "participatory democracy" produced the wrong winners. Having spent much of last fall arguing that all good Democrats should support Senate candidate Paul O'Dwyer because he won the primary, the McCarthy Democrats are busy trying to justify dumping Mario Procaccino (who in fact got a bigger percentage of the vote than did O'Dwyer). There are excellent reasons for not supporting Procaccino, but they are not in the realm of high theory.

I, for example, have never thought much of primary elections; they undermine party organization and responsibility. Thus one can simply say "Procaccino (or Marchi) is not my kind of Democrat (Republican)," and support somebody else who is more compatible. But having gone overboard for "participation," the (Eugene) McCarthyites can't take this sensible course. They have to find a cosmic excuse for their pragmatism. My guess is that the cosmos will be cooperative, but meanwhile we have to watch as they wrestle with their consciences and inevitably win.

However, the net outcome of all these shenanigans may be positive. They could muffle the klaxons of the self-righteous who have been distracting American politics from serious problems.

A 'Pernicious Notion':

Justice Dept. Makes Own Law To Justify Wiretaps, Bugging

The following is an editorial from the Washington Post, June 19, 1969.

THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE has come forward with an appalling paradox: entrusted with enforcement of the federal laws, it holds itself to lie outside the ambit of those laws; committed to the championship of the United States Constitution, it holds itself to be free from the restraints of that fundamental charter. Expressly, the department declared on Friday [June 13] that it possesses legal power—despite a clause of the Constitution and an Act of Congress to the contrary, and without bothering to obtain judicial authorization in advance—to carry on electronic surveillance of any members of organizations who, in its opinion, may be seeking to "attack and subvert the government by unlawful means."

No more pernicious notion has ever been propounded by an agency of the United States government. What this comes down to is a bald assertion that the department can take the law into its own hands whenever it thinks the national security is threatened—from within or from without.

Last week, in a federal District Court in Chicago, the department disclosed that it had employed wiretapping or bugging devices to monitor conversations of the antiwar activists who were indicted for inciting riots at the Democratic National Convention last August. What is the department's justification? "Any President who takes seriously his oath to 'preserve, protect and defend the Constitution,'" the department asserts, "will no doubt determine that it is not 'unreasonable' to utilize electronic surveillance to gather intelligence information concerning those organizations which are committed to the use of illegal methods to bring about changes in our form of government and which may be seeking to foment violent disorders."

Of course the Constitution which any President has taken an oath to "preserve" specifically forbids unwarranted searches. And the Supreme Court has plainly said that electronic surveillance constitutes a search permissible under the Fourth Amendment only when properly circumscribed and authorized in advance by a judge. Congress only last year, wishing to regularize and control electronic eavesdropping, stipulated precisely in the Crime Control Act the conditions under which bugging and wiretapping could be authorized.

Yet the Dept. of Justice appears to be saying that both the Constitution and the Crime Control Act can be ignored whenever the President thinks that certain groups are "committed to the use of illegal methods to bring about changes in our form of government."

What could better illustrate the absurdity of this standard than its application in regard to the tatterdemalion crew of New Leftists who stirred up disorder in the streets of Chicago? If the President or the Dept. of Justice can see a threat to the nation's security in that tawdry, loose-lipped cabal, it can see a threat in anything.

And if a supposed threat to national security can justify setting aside the Constitution and the law respecting electronic eavesdropping, why can it not be used to justify setting them aside for any other purpose the President and the Dept. of Justice may deem expedient or convenient in the protection of national security? Will they some day think it not "unreasonable" to set aside the prohibitions against arbitrary arrest or against random physical searches of citizens' homes or against imprisonment without trial or against suppression of speech deemed dangerous? What the Dept. of Justice has so blandly enunciated is the rationale of dictatorship. It is the justification of every despot from Caligula to Adolf Hitler.

IT HAS BEEN DISCLOSED recently that the Federal Bureau of Investigation systematically, over a period of years, tapped telephones in flagrant violation of the law and in cases having nothing whatever to do with national security. It bugged and tapped the homes and hotel rooms of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and of Elijah Muhammad, the Black Muslim leader, for example. It is beside the point if, as the FBI now asserts, the Attorney General, at that time Robert F. Kennedy, authorized the eavesdropping; no Attorney General had any authority to do so. The FBI also bugged and tapped numerous persons alleged to be part of that undefined group called the "Mafia."

This eavesdropping was done in violation of the Constitution, in violation of the law, in violation of a presidential order and in violation of repeated assurances by the director of the FBI that it was not being done. J. Edgar Hoover has forfeited the confidence of the American people. He ought to resign or be removed from office.

A Federal Bureau of Investigation which eavesdrops on citizens is a peril to privacy and a menace to freedom in any circumstances. But a Federal Bureau of Investigation which does this in direct defiance of Congress is intolerable. Congress, in its wisdom, decreed last year that bugging and tapping could be done under court order. For the Dept. of Justice to assert now that it may bug and tap at its own discretion is to undermine the whole concept of a government of laws.

For All Workers:

Labor-Negro Coalition Strives For Total Economic Equality

ALTHOUGH POLITICS may be the main thrust of the organized labor-black community coalition in the immediate future, "decent jobs at decent pay" for all workers remains the long-range goal, the AFL-CIO director of civil rights declared.

"This is not a power game played in order to divide up the spoils," said Donald Slaiman. The object, he said, is to get legislation and programs to help meet the problems. Yet, he added, effective operation of programs takes not only "people who will pass the right legislation," but "cooperative work in the community and in the workshop" as well.

Slaiman said that the coalition had "one of the better cooperative working relationships ever in registration and getting out the vote" in the 1968 elections. He said that the percentage of the vote was "higher for COPE-endorsed candidates than it ever was in the black community." As a result of its narrow margin of victory, the new Administration has "moved to the [political] right at a very, very slow pace."

Slaiman appeared on Labor News Conference, a nationwide radio interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said that the "overwhelming majority of the Negro community" remains interested in integration and peaceful progress, and "is not moving toward separatism and nationalism." But, he cautioned, the civil rights movement and the labor movement—as well as the militants—know that "just ending discrimination will not solve the problems of poverty and deprivation, nor even the problems of integration."

"UNLESS WE BREAK UP and disperse the ghettos," he said, "we not only will have an intensified apartheid in our major cities, but we will also have a deterioration of the hubs of our total society." And if that happens, he warned, "not only will the Negro youth be lost, but the country will be lost."

Slaiman said that integration of apprenticeship programs is a "very rapidly improving picture," noting that since 1960, the level of black apprentices in registered apprenticeships has nearly tripled. That, he said, is a "more rapid increase on minority participation and a higher absolute percentage than in almost any well-paid part of the labor force throughout the country."

Reporters questioning Slaiman were Frank Swoboda of United Press International and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

By Press Associates, Inc.

BY NOW IT IS pretty well known that the American taxpayer has been heavily subsidizing some of the country's wealthiest and conservative landowners, notably in the old cotton South.

Tables have been published showing that companies and individuals have been paid a total of $3 billion a year not to grow crops. Statistics have been compiled to show that subsidies to the 10,000 richest farms actually are greater than the amount allotted to such vital programs as low-rent public housing.

In the case of cotton, some $784 million was paid out by the government last year. One of the recipients of the nation's bounty was Sen. James O. Eastland, Mississippi Democrat and plantation owner, to the tune of $150,000. It has been estimated that the Eastland subsidy alone would be enough to maintain 684 dependent children in the state of Mississippi under the meager aid formula that that state employs.

Efforts are now being made to limit farm subsidies to $20,000 annually per farm. The House has voted such a bill, but the highly conservative Senate Appropriations Committee turned it down and efforts to restore the ceiling on the Senate floor failed. The political alibi is that cotton planters in the South will go back to growing cotton should their fat subsidies be curtailed. Then, under another law which these same Southern conservatives had the perspicacity to have enacted some years ago, they will enjoy a "snap back" provision setting high price supports for their cotton crops.

The injustice of placing this kind of burden on the backs of the American taxpayer at the very time that a taxpayer's revolt is in progress is exceeded only by the injustice done to the forgotten man in the agricultural subsidy picture—the sharecropper, the tenant farmer and the farm worker who is displaced when the plantation owner collects his subsidy for taking his farm out of production.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune earlier this year published a feature article called "BIG checks for the BIG guys," which documents in human terms what happens to the "little" guys when plantation owners and managers cash those big government checks at their local banks.

LOUISIANA LANDOWNERS cashed some $30.3 million last year under Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation programs. They got this for not planting cotton, feed grains or rice or for curtailing sugar cane plantings. One got as high as $280,000, the rest smaller sums for an average of $14,000.

The Times-Picayune interviewed a few of the workers on those plantations who didn't share in the riches. There was Felix Ledet, who for 42 of his 52 years has been working in sugar cane on the Rienzi Plantation near Thibodaux. When the cane quota is cut next year, Ledet expects to be out of a job with no share whatever in the $34,127 that will be paid his employer.

"There doesn't seem to be any provision in the program for compensating the people who do the work of planting and harvesting the crop," said Ledet sadly.

Then, there is James Sewire, who has worked for the same plantation for 23 years. His employer will receive more than $185,000 in subsidies for holding his planting to an allotment program. Sewire is slated to lose his job and may have to go on welfare.

The files of the National Sharecroppers Fund are filled with examples of what happens to both Negro and white workers when their jobs, whether as paid workers or renters or sharecroppers, disappear. Hundreds of thousands of them—twice as many Negroes as whites—have fled the South in recent years. They have moved to northern ghettos to which they bring few skills and many bitter grievances.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has turned its back on the effort to reform the subsidy program that enriches the few at the expense of the many. What it should be doing is to seek actively a change in a system that permits scandalous payments to wealthy farmers and at the same time alleviate the condition of the forgotten workers who do the plowing, the planting and harvesting of the crops that make the United States a "land of plenty."

"DECENT JOBS at decent pay" for all workers remains the long range goal of the labor-black coalition, although politics may be the main thrust in the immediate future, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman, center, told Frank Swoboda, left, of United Press International and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., on Labor News Conference. The public service interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual Radio.

Winn-Dixie Hit On Bid to Bar Meat Cutters

New Orleans—The U.S. Court of Appeals here upheld the National Labor Relations Board in ordering Winn-Dixie Stores to bargain with the Meat Cutters after the company destroyed the union's cardcheck majority.

The ruling was the latest in a series involving employers who refuse to recognize a union, demand an election, and use the delay to make promises of favor or threats to get card-signers to abandon the union.

The New Orleans decision was made public shortly after the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the NLRB's right to order a union-busting employer to bargain with a union on the basis of signed membership cards when a fair election has been made impossible or unlikely.

The latest case involved employes of the big Southern grocery chain's Tampa warehouse. A majority of employes signed union application cards in 1966. When management insisted on an election, enough of them changed their minds to produce a tie vote. The NLRB agreed with a trial examiner that Winn-Dixie must bargain with the union and give its members a wage increase they should have gotten three years ago.

The appeals court rejected a company claim that the membership card was "ambiguous." The card authorized the union "to represent me and bargain collectively with my employer in my behalf, and to negotiate and conclude" contract agreements.

The judges said there was no basis for inquiring into the "subjective intent" of the card-signers.

William Mirengoff Heads Job Corps

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz has named a career federal employe, William Mirengoff, as acting director of the Job Corps.

Mirengoff, who has been with the Labor Dept. since 1946, has been deputy associate manpower administrator. The Job Corps has been transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity to the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

ORGANIZED LABOR has an important role to play in helping initiate and strengthen consumer protection programs, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, center, Pres. Nixon's assistant for consumer affairs, told labor representatives at a Washington luncheon. With her are AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis and Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO subcommittee on consumer affairs.

Grape Growers' Suit Admits Boycott Hurts

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by the Giumarra Fruit Corp.

The growers have repeatedly scoffed at the boycott, calling it a "total failure."

But on July 3 they told the U.S. District Court at Fresno that the boycott had cost them $25 million and asked for an injunction and triple damages under the antitrust laws.

The suit was filed by the Central California Farmers Committee, Inc., of Dinuba, Tulare county, and 81 individual growers and shippers. The same group was granted court permission to take depositions from executives of nine Chicago area food stores.

UFWOC Atty. Jerome Cohen called the suit the growers' "annual attempt to scare the chain stores." The union, he said, is considering a countersuit charging that the growers are acting in restraint of trade by threatening 10 other growers who have agreed to negotiate.

The latter group has been meeting with UFWOC in the Federal Building at Los Angeles, where the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service is assisting in the talks at the request of both sides.

The parties recessed for the weekend amid reports of some progress. One of the 10 growers is Lionel Steinberg, member of the California State Board of Agriculture who owns a large ranch in the Coachella Valley, where UFWOC is on strike.

Steinberg resigned from the California Grape & Tree Fruit League after 20 years of membership in protest against the league's claims that the union boycott isn't hurting at all.

Steinberg, who seeks a truce with the union, said "we cannot continue to try to sweep this problem under the rug." Whether the boycott is "illegal and immoral" as some growers claim, "it is also a fact and we must recognize it, and try to deal with it in a manner fair to both sides," he said.

UFWOC has contracts with nearly a dozen large growers in the wine grape industry. The contracts have benefited the workers notably and are being observed with substantial success, both sides reported.

UFWOC said that some 1,800 pickers are on strike in the Coachella Valley, with growers able to replace only about 1,000 with alien "green card" holders from Mexico. The strike also has spread to the Phoenix, Ariz., area where more than 300 workers have walked off the fields to join the union.

Farm Subsidy Ceiling Voted Down by Senate

The Senate voted down a proposal to put a $20,000 ceiling on the farm subsidy that could be paid to any individual or corporation after promises that the entire issue of farm subsidies would be considered later this year in separate legislation.

The $20,000 limit had been added by the House to an Agriculture Dept. appropriation bill, after a bipartisan floor revolt against payments running into millions of dollars to a few huge corporate farms and wealthy growers.

Opponents argued that a "snapback" provision of the present farm program would require the government to pay out more money than it does now. The Senate Appropriations Committee deleted the $20,000 limit from the bill before sending it to the floor.

An attempt to restore the subsidy ceiling was defeated, 53-34. The issue now goes to a House-Senate conference committee, just as it did last year when the House and Senate took similar actions. At that time, the House conferees—who opposed the ceiling when it was voted by the House—happily gave in without a fight.

Agriculture Sec. Clifford M. Hardin said earlier that the Administration hopes to come up with a plan to "modify downward" the farm subsidy program.

In other action, a House-Senate conference committee agreed on a mild limitation on the amount of money the government can spend for the fiscal year that started July 1.

The initial figure was put at $191.9 billion—a cut of $1 billion from the spending estimate by Pres. Nixon in his budget. However the ceiling would rise or fall as Congress acted to raise or lower specific appropriations. In addition, there is a $2 billion "cushion" for items over which neither Congress nor the President has control, such as interest on the public debt.

The cutback is considerably milder than the budget slash Congress ordered the executive branch to make last year. Congress also repealed a freeze on filling government jobs it had imposed last year. The evidence was that the job freeze in some departments had cost more in overtime pay than was saved.

Labor Dept. Okays NMU Vote Results

New York—The U.S. Dept. of Labor has certified the results of a special National Maritime Union election won by NMU Pres. Joseph Curran and all 95 candidates on his slate.

Dir. Frank M. Kleiler of the Labor Dept.'s Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Reports filed an affidavit in U.S. District Court saying that investigations showed no ground to sustain complaints of unlawful interference, as some losers charged.

All candidates on the Curran ticket were elected in March for four-year terms. Most had previously been elected in 1966 but a special election was ordered at the request of the Labor Dept.

Unilateral Change Blocked:

Firm Must Bargain On Retiree Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

about changes in their retirement benefits.

- That such bargaining is lawful "because of the interest which active employes have in this subject."
- That bargaining about such benefits complies with the law's requirements that "wages, hours and other terms and conditions of employment" are proper collective bargaining subjects.

Briefs urging the board to reverse the examiner were filed by a number of labor organizations led by the AFL-CIO. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers urged approval of the examiner's decision.

AFL-CIO General Counsel J. Albert Woll cited a federation review of 25 major contracts covering 635,000 employes represented by 20 different unions. The study, he said, supports the conclusion that retiree benefits are a "mandatory subject of collective bargaining, and there is not a single factor of substance which supports the examiner's opposite conclusion."

Board Member Sam Zagoria dissented from the decision, saying he agrees with Examiner James V. Constantine that the complaint of the union should be dismissed. He argued that retired persons "are no longer working for the employer, are not on the payroll, probably have no access to the plant or hope of recall to employment" and should be considered pensioners, not employes.

The union has had a contract with PPG in Barberton since 1950. In 1965, following the enactment of Medicare, it asked the company to "engage in mid-term bargaining" on insurance benefits for retired employes "of a type not available under Medicare."

In 1966 the management first told the union it intended to cancel the negotiated health insurance plan for retirees, and challenged the union's right to bargain for retirees at all. Two days later the company said that on reconsideration it would leave the health plan for the retired workers "intact," but if an employe chose to withdraw from the plan, it would contribute $3 a month toward Medicare premiums.

The company sent letters to all retirees and 15 of 190 canceled their participation in the company plan. The union then filed refusal-to- bargain charges against PPG.

The board majority noted that it has long been established that employers and unions must bargain in good faith about pensions and health benefits for employes upon retirement, and that "it is equally settled that unilateral changes in negotiated pension and insurance plans violate" the law. The board said "the single question to be decided here is whether these principles apply to such benefits for employes who have already retired."

The majority reviewed the history of the law and court decisions in finding that an employe does not sever all ties with union contract benefits when he retires.

For retired employes, it wrote, "the critical question is whether the benefit is founded on employment. . . . The benefits paid to them in retirement are part of the return on their investment of a lifetime of labor."

It would "virtually stand the Act on its head" to hold that the retiree's employer is free to deal with him unilaterally and that the union "may not represent him with respect to changes in the very plan it negotiated for him," the board observed.

Counsel for Consumers Urged in Utility Cases

Labor strongly supports legislation to set up a federal watchdog agency to represent consumers before utility regulatory commissions, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified.

He urged a Senate Government Operations subcommittee to clear a utility consumers' counsel bill that has been introduced by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) and a number of other senators.

The counsel, backed by an expert staff, would intervene in proceedings before state and federal regulatory agencies on behalf of the users of electricity, gas, telephones and other regulated utilities.

Regulatory commissions, which set rates and rule on adequacy of services, normally hear only the industry's side of the case, Biemiller noted.

"The utility is usually bolstered by phalanxes of accountants, financial experts, lawyers and economic consultants. It descends on a hearing like a Roman legion. The staff of the state regulatory commission is completely outmanned and outgunned," Biemiller testified.

In rare cases, where consumer groups and unions have been able to hire their own experts and finance detailed studies, rate increases have been denied or reduced. But, Biemiller stressed, "there are too many holes in the dike and too few fingers. What a consumer needs is full-time representation with skilled, adequate manpower at all levels of government."

Biemiller also endorsed a section of the bill requiring public disclosure of financial data and ownership links of regulated utilities. If this were done, Biemiller said, "the fictitious goldfish bowl that the utilities allege themselves to be placed in for public scrutiny would become a real goldfish bowl, and they could swim around in full view."

The legislation would also provide federal grants to state and local governments to create and operate their own utility consumers' offices and finance needed research of importance to consumers.

Biemiller noted that technological advances in the electric utility industry alone point to savings of as much as $11 billion a year by 1980.

He asked, "Will America's electric consumers share in these cost reductions? Will their interests be adequately represented?"

Without legislation, "under the present regulatory climate we believe not."

John L. Blake Named Deputy Manpower Chief

John L. Blake has been named deputy manpower administrator for employment security.

Blake, formerly an official of the Marine Trust Co. in Rochester, N.Y., will be second in command of the Manpower Administration.

Surtax Linked to Reforms:

Senate Opens Tax Hearings, Labor Hits 'Triple Standard'

(Continued from Page 1)

raise the surtax for individuals, who paid only a 7.5 percent surtax on their 1968 earnings.

The House bill has some desirable features, Biemiller acknowledged, but even these need strengthening.

The exemption from income tax for the lowest-income families is a flat dollar amount geared to today's poverty level. But it won't take effect until 1970, Biemiller noted. "Hence it will be outdated even before it becomes effective."

As for the labor-supported repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit, it contains "unnecessary exceptions" which reduce the revenue it will bring in.

If there is need for a surtax, the rate for corporations should be double that for individuals, Biemiller said. After-tax profits of corporations are up 98.5 percent above 1960 levels, "a much faster increase than other major forms of income."

It is the ordinary consumer, he stressed, not the corporations, who are hurt most by "rising prices, the highest interest rates in 100 years, and phenomenal increases in regressive state and local sales and property taxes."

Labor does not question the need for sufficient federal revenues to meet the nation's commitments, fully fund domestic social programs and avoid meat-axe budget cuts, Biemiller said.

But he insisted that "the injustices in the nation's revenue-raising methods cannot again be ignored—or compounded through a tax increase based on a structure that is inequitable."

Americans expect justice and equity in their tax laws, Biemiller said, and the labor movement sticks by the statement it has reiterated throughout the controversy over surtax extension:

"We in the AFL-CIO will not support any extension of the surtax, until it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the federal income tax structure."

Earlier, Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy had appealed to the Senate committee to move the surtax bill through Congress now and consider tax reform later.

He raised the possibility of wage and price controls as an alternative to control inflation—a remark that the New York Times reported caused "considerable unhappiness within the Nixon Administration." The President has repeatedly expressed his strong opposition to such controls.

The Administration and Republican congressional leaders continued, however, to seek to bring pressure for Senate action on the surtax by pinning an inflation label on opponents.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford told newsmen after leaving the White House: "It is the strong feeling of the President and the Administration that those who for one reason or another delay the consideration and the enactment of the surtax are responsible for any of the ill effects that take place in the economy."

Actually, there has been no economic effect of the delay since Congress voted to continue the surtax withholding rate for an additional month while the extension bill is being considered.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen likewise protested consideration of tax reform before action on the surtax extension.

But Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield stated his full agreement with the Finance Committee's plans for complete hearings on tax reform.

Mansfield told newsmen that he wanted both a surtax bill and tax reform legislation on the Senate floor at the same time and he would not schedule a vote on the surtax until tax reform can be acted on.

Meanwhile the House Ways & Means Committee continued its closed door consideration of tax reform proposals.

The committee has promised to bring a reform bill to the House floor before the Aug. 13 recess.

New Tools

Picket Line Prompts 'Sermon' on Unionism

St. Louis—A Los Angeles clergyman who practices what he preaches refused to cross a union picket line here to serve on a speakers' panel at the 25th annual meeting of the Foundation for American Agriculture.

The Rev. Wayne C. Hartmire, Jr., of the California Migrant Ministry refused to occupy his room at Stouffer's Waterfront Inn or speak at the meeting. En route to the inn, he discovered that members of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes have been conducting an informational picket line at the inn. The pickets are protesting Stouffer's refusal to recognize five culinary unions as representatives of employes at the big new facility near the Gateway Arch.

The Rev. Mr. Hartmire is not a union member, but his work with the United Farm Workers has convinced him of the value of unionism. When his explanatory letter to a foundation official was made public here, AFL-CIO organizing Dir. William L. Kircher and Regional Dir. Delmond Garst called it the "best sermon" on unionism they have read in years.

"I wish I did not have to write this letter," Hartmire wrote Charles Dana Bennett of the foundation. "I have given it much thought since seeing you early last evening.

"I came prepared to speak to the Foundation, and I was genuinely looking forward to the dialogue that would have followed."

Recounting his discovery of the AFL-CIO picket line, the clergyman said he found that "this is the only major non-union hotel in St. Louis" and "apparently it is the policy of Stouffer's to keep it totally non-union."

This "may seem like a small matter to you," Hartmire went on, but "to the American workingman his union represents the only dependable and effective way of participating in the decisions of our democracy, and the only way of attaining a measure of economic justice."

It is "unfortunately symbolic of agribusiness's resistance to justice for farm workers," he continued, "that the Foundation for American Agriculture is meeting in a notorious non-union hotel"—a fact probably known to the local businessmen who planned the meeting, he noted.

"Feeling as strongly as I do about the need of a union for farm workers, I don't see how I can formally participate in a meeting which inevitably encourages antilabor management of this hotel, nor can I undercut the unionizing efforts of the hotel workers by crossing their picket line," he said.

The California Migrant Ministry describes itself as "the church at work with farm workers." The staff is drawn from the Northern California-Nevada Council of Churches and the Council of Churches in Southern California.

The Foundation for American Agriculture is dominated by farm corporations and their industrial suppliers.

Ship Engineers Ratify Gulf-Atlantic Contract

New York—The Marine Engineers announced that new three-year agreements providing "dramatic innovations for maritime labor" have been ratified by MEBA members in Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports.

The union represents 9,000 members on the two coasts. Negotiations between MEBA and the Pacific Maritime Association for West Coast members are continuing in San Francisco.

MEBA was one of three unions which coordinated their bargaining on a "team" basis and reached agreement with ship owners before the June 15 contract expiration deadline. The others were the National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association.

A fourth union, the Masters, Mates & Pilots, reached tentative settlements in separate negotiations after a two-day strike against dry cargo vessels and a longer walkout against tankers.

MEBA Pres. Jesse M. Calhoon said his union's new pacts "set new standards of personal security" for engine-room officers while providing a three-year period of stability for ship owners.

In addition to a 6 percent annual rise in base pay and a series of changes in working conditions, Calhoon listed five important gains in the MEBA agreements:

- Retirement after 20 years of service with a minimum pension of $325 a month or 37.5 percent of base pay, whichever is larger; or a sliding scale providing up to $425 a month or 50 percent of base pay after 25 years' service.
- Engineers on dry cargo ships will get 10 days' vacation for each 30 days worked, plus an additional four days for each 30 days worked on "fast-turnaround" ships. Tanker engineers will get 15 days for each 30 days worked. Both groups can carry vacation credits from one ship line to another.
- Overtime at time and one-half pay after eight hours in one day, 40 hours in one week, for work outside regular tours of duty and for work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
- Major improvements in welfare provisions, including a raise in company-paid life insurance from $5,000 to $20,000; expanded major medical protection, and benefits equivalent to those of medicare for all pensioners until age 65.
- Substantial benefits within a cover-all package for all members of MEBA and the other two unions which coordinated their bargaining.

The pension agreement obligates employers to contribute in each contract year the same amount of dollars previously contributed during the past three years—a high employment period. If employment drops, the rate of dollar contribution to the fund will be raised, Calhoon said.

This year's negotiations centered on the fact that new U.S. freighters with highly automated equipment require fewer crew members. Carrying huge containers of freight which can be speedily loaded and unloaded, they spend little time in port. The net result is a high increase in productivity per crew member, the union said.

Religious Leaders Call on Congress For Farm Worker Bargaining Law

Full collective bargaining rights for farm workers are favored by Christian and Jewish church groups and the National Farmers Organization, their representatives testified at hearings called by the Senate Labor subcommittee.

Spokesmen for the National Council of Churches, the Commission on Social Action of Reform Judaism, and the NFO voiced support for a pending bill to extend the protections of the National Labor Relations Act to farm and field laborers. Scheduled to testify later are the Catholic bishops and other groups interested in the plight of the farm workers.

Extension of the labor act to agricultural workers is strongly favored by the AFL-CIO and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee. Mrs. Dolores Huerta, vice president of UFWOC, told the subcommittee earlier this year that farm workers, excluded from the law in 1935, need it in their struggle for "signed contracts . . . good wages . . . a strong union."

Harry L. Graham, legislative representative for dairy, cattle and other farm owners represented by the NFO, told the subcommittee "there can be no economic justice in our society until its benefits are extended to all."

Graham reminded the subcommittee "and our friends in the labor movement that we claim for agricultural producers the same rights to organize and to bargain collectively which we would extend to our employes" who do farm labor.

American farmers, Graham said, are "not opposed to economic gains by our brethren" in labor groups because they understand, "perhaps better than any other group, that a prosperous agriculture depends on prosperous customers."

Where farm workers have already been organized—in Hawaii and California—"there is not only labor peace but increased efficiency," Graham said.

Rev. Shirley E. Greene, field secretary for the Methodist Board of Missions, supported the proposed bill but asked that restrictions against labor unions in the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin laws be omitted with respect to farm workers.

Greene called "unacceptable" the Nixon Administration's proposal that a special board be created to deal with farm labor, and that a cooling-off period be provided to delay strikes at harvest time or other critical periods. This would make the workers powerless, he said.

Marvin Braiterman, speaking for the Reform Judaism group, said his church has traditionally favored equitable treatment of labor by employers. If it was ever just and necessary to exclude farm workers from coverage under the labor law, Braiterman said, "it is clear to us that justice and necessity require that this exclusion be ended now."

Jerome Adler Named Music Fund Trustee

New York—Jerome H. Adler, New York legal counsel for the Musicians for many years, has been named trustee of the Music Performance Trust Fund succeeding Samuel H. Rosenbaum of Philadelphia, who resigned.

10 Field Staffers Added To Community Services

Ten full-time community services representatives have been added to the AFL-CIO Community Services Activities to expand the department's operations to 126 communities with a field staff of 160.

Leo Perlis, director of the federation's CSA program, said the new representatives were assigned to the United Fund operations at Sioux City, Ia.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Union County, N.J.; Honolulu; Jacksonville, Fla.; Passaic County, N.J.; Little Rock, Ark.; Lima, Ohio; Muncie, Ind., and Montreal.

Labor Sees 'Tragic Mistake':

Jobless Aid Plan Ignores Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

In most states, the maximum benefit is so low that only the lowest-paid workers are able to collect 50 percent of their lost wages.

Pres. Eisenhower made the same request 15 years ago—but only two of the states have come up to that goal.

Nixon said in his message that "it is essential that the benefit maximum be raised" if the unemployment insurance program is to "fulfill its role . . . to pay weekly benefits high enough to prevent a severe cut in a worker's standard of living when he is between jobs."

But in what Labor Sec. George P. Shultz described as "one more effort to work with the states," Nixon called upon the states "to act within the next two years to meet this goal, thereby averting the need for federal action."

Seidman said the AFL-CIO will press for its own legislative proposals on unemployment insurance, "which will fully reflect the need for immediate federal action in this field."

Nixon did propose some new federal standards—one to enable unemployed workers enrolled in retraining programs to continue to receive unemployment insurance, and others to toughen eligibility for benefits.

The President asked Congress to bar strikers from receiving jobless benefits—something which now is permitted only in New York and Rhode Island, and then only after long waiting periods.

The Administration proposed to extend unemployment insurance coverage, starting in 1972, to:

- 1.6 million workers in small firms with less than four employes.
- 400,000 on large farms.
- 200,000 in agriculture processing employment not now covered.
- 1.8 million persons employed by non-profit organizations.
- 600,000 employes of state hospitals and universities.
- 200,000 salesmen, delivery tradesmen and others not currently defined as employes under the law.

This would still leave some 12 million American workers without coverage, the AFL-CIO statement noted.

The Administration bill would provide for up to 13 weeks of federal benefits for workers who have exhausted their state benefits during recession periods.

The federal extended-benefit program would take effect only when the jobless rate among those covered by unemployment insurance is 4.5 percent or higher for three consecutive months.

That would translate into somewhere between 5 and 6 percent actual unemployment, since the jobless rate for covered employes is always less than the overall unemployment rate. Currently, for example, the overall jobless rate is 3.4 percent but the insured unemployment rate is only 2.1 percent.

The President also proposed that the wage base on which the federal unemployment insurance payroll tax is levied be raised from $3,000 to $4,800 in 1972 and to $6,000 in 1974. This would pay for the extended benefit program, Nixon said.

The Administration also asked that states be required to deny benefits to persons with less than 15 weeks employment during their base period, regardless of the amount of their earnings while employed. A few states have used an earnings amount, rather than a time period, to determine eligibility.

In virtually all respects, the new Administration proposal is a cutback from the recommendations made during the Johnson Administration.

The Johnson Administration's bill was hacked down in the House Ways & Means Committee, with federal benefit standards dropped, extension of coverage trimmed to 3.5 million and extended benefits only during recessions with a 13-week maximum. It passed the House in 1966 under a no-amendment rule.

The Senate restored part of the cutbacks made by the House, including benefit standards. But the House delayed naming conferees until shortly before adjournment and the legislation died with the end of the 89th Congress.

With the House Ways & Means Committee this year tied up on tax reform, September is the earliest date the committee could turn to unemployment insurance.

Gildea Named To Top Post on Meany's Staff

James C. Gildea has been appointed executive assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Gildea, whose career in the labor movement spans nearly three decades of service both at the national and state levels, succeeds Lane Kirkland, who became secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO on July 1.

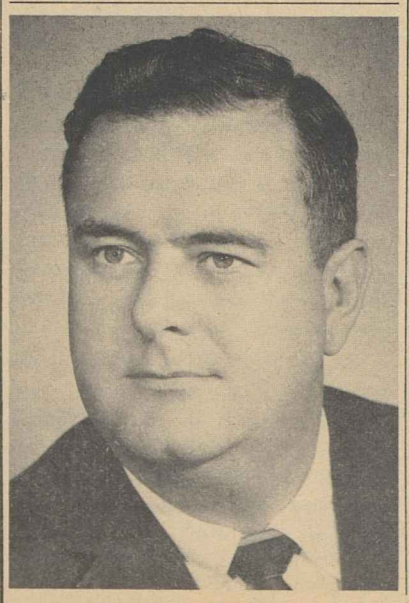
Born in Hazleton, Pa., on Oct. 5, 1922, Gildea started in the labor movement as a member of the Textile Workers Union of America. He joined the staff of the CIO on July 23, 1941.

After serving with the armed forces from 1943 to 1946, Gildea studied labor economics and other labor subjects at George Washington University and American University in Washington, D.C.

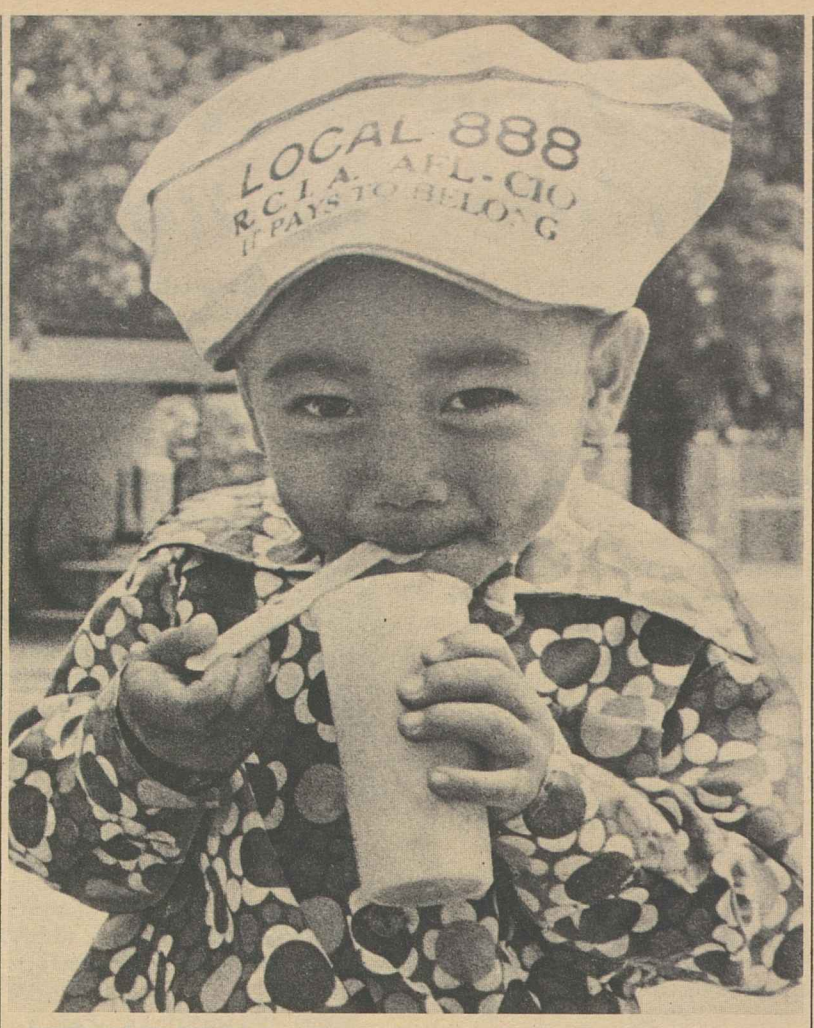
In November 1958, after serving as assistant to the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., he became special assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO, and in 1962 became assistant to the president, a post he has held since then.

Gildea is a former vice-president of the Maryland State and D.C. AFL-CIO and a former vice president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. He has led a number of organizing campaigns for the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and, on occasion, has worked in organizational efforts for the TWUA.

Gildea, his wife and three children, reside in Chevy Chase, Maryland.



JAMES C. GILDEA



CONTENTMENT for this union member's son meant an ice cream soda and a spoon at the first annual picnic of Retail Clerks Local 888 in New York City. The picnic featured a puppet show, dance contests, games and races and what the union called a "pleasant blending of members of all colors, creeds and standing."

Broad Federal Authority Urged over Rail Safety

Passage of broad, new federal legislation to reduce a "large and steady" increase in accidents on railroads has been urged by a government task force made up of representatives of labor, management and the public.

The task force, which has been examining the rail safety problem since May 1 at the request of Sec. of Transportation John A. Volpe, presented an eight-point program.

The report is regarded by railroad unions as a milestone since it represents the first time that designated representatives of management have conceded the need for greater federal regulatory powers in the area of railroad safety.

The report noted that the 8,028 train accidents recorded in 1968 represent "a significant increase, by any yardstick, over the 4,148 recorded in 1961."

In 1968, when 146 employes were killed and 17,993 were injured, the report added, most accidents could be attributed to human error, failure of equipment and "defects in or improper maintenance of track and roadbed."

In light of these factors, it concluded, there must be "effective steps taken to bring the problem under control," including enactment of "broad federal regulatory powers" over railroad safety.

The report recommended that the Secretary of Transportation, through the Federal Railroad Administration, be given authority "to promulgate reasonable and necessary" rules and standards for safety.

It said that reporting of railroad mishaps is inadequate—a point long emphasized by labor—and urged the Dept. of Transportation to revise its reporting rules in consultation with management, unions and state regulatory commissions.

In other areas, the report recommended that:

- A National Railroad Safety Advisory Committee be established headed by the Federal Railroad Administrator with representation from state regulatory commissions, management and labor.
- A federal-state partnership in carrying out a safety program be continued unless pre-empted by federal action.
- Employe training programs be expanded "to insure compliance with safe operating practices and to reduce the impact of human error in accidents."
- Current authority over the shipment of dangerous materials be further evaluated with a view to strengthening it.
- A government - industry research program in safety technology be initiated and funded immediately for an initial three-year period.
- An expanded grade crossing safety program be established with new sources of funding provided.

Labor members of the task force were George E. Leighty, chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association; Donald S. Beattie, RLEA executive secretary; Al H. Chesser, national legislative representative, United Transportation Union; and William E. Skutt, assistant grand chief engineer, Locomotive Engineers.

P. L. Siemiller To Head NAB Labor Affairs

P. L. Siemiller, retired president of the Machinists, has been named vice president of labor relations for the National Alliance of Businessmen.

The NAB was created last year with the objective to locate jobs in private industry for unskilled and disadvantaged workers who have difficulty finding satisfactory full-time work.

Siemiller, who has been IAM president from 1965 until his retirement July 1, succeeds Robert McGlotten in the NAB post. McGlotten had been on loan to the organization from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Matthew DeMore, who retired with Siemiller after serving as IAM secretary-treasurer since 1965, has also taken a new job as vice president of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Desegregation Delay Draws Sharp Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of southern school districts privately urged him to enforce the guidelines firmly so that they in turn could resist local segregationist pressures to delay action.

Both the AFL-CIO American Federation of Teachers and the National Education Association wired strong protests to Pres. Nixon.

Convention Outraged

Delegates to the NAACP convention, meeting in Jackson, Miss., heard the news with dismay and outrage. And NAACP Executive Dir. Roy Wilkins said bitterly, "It's almost enough to make you vomit."

In Congress, Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) said the Administration's "closest educational advisers" appear to be Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Harry Dent, former aide to Thurmond who now is a White House staff official.

Republican Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.) joined in the protest and warned that the decision to ease enforcement of the guidelines "could prove to be disastrous."

Despite the criticism, HEW sources said the policy statement should be viewed as a victory for those who sought strong enforcement of the guidelines. They pointed to new cutoffs of federal funds by HEW and Justice Dept. school desegregation suits within a week after the guidelines announcement.

Thurmond said that from his viewpoint the new policy is "an improvement over past policy" but does not go as far as he would like.

7-12-69

Labor Mourns Assassination Of Tom Mboya

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has cabled the Kenya Confederation of Trade Unions to express U.S. labor's "deepest sorrow and shock" on the assassination of Kenyan leader Tom Mboya.

Mboya, shot down at a pharmacy in Nairobi, helped found the labor federation and formerly served as its general secretary. He was Kenya's Minister of Planning & Economic Development.

Meany described Mboya as "our esteemed trade union colleague, dedicated champion of Kenya independence and tireless fighter for democracy and social justice for all the peoples of Africa."

"We of American labor," Meany said, "are proud of our early association with Brother Mboya in his pioneering role in building the free trade union movement of Kenya."

The AFL-CIO president voiced hope Kenya's unions and democratic forces will "redouble their efforts in their struggle for the ideals which inspired their fallen leader."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 19, 1969 | No. 29

Defense Dept. 'Neutrality' Scored on Grape Buying

Meany Hits Senate Unit's Surtax Vote

By David L. Perlman

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the Senate to back Majority Leader Mike Mansfield's position that the surtax extension bill be held up until tax reform legislation can be considered at the same time.

"The AFL-CIO will continue to oppose extension of the surtax," Meany said, "unless it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the federal income tax structure."

Meany's statement came only a few hours after the Senate Finance Committee—by a 9-8 vote—approved without change the House-passed surtax extension bill.

That sent the bill to the Senate calendar, but Mansfield earlier served notice that he won't call up the bill for debate until tax reform is ready for action.

"This is the only way to achieve tax justice—and that's what America's taxpayers want and need," Meany said.

He termed the bill cleared by the Finance Committee "patently unfair."

The AFL-CIO president dismissed as "pure political propaganda" the Administration's scare campaign predicting massive inflation if the surtax isn't passed at once.

"If the surtax does tamp inflation, which so far it has not accomplished," Meany noted, "the temporary extension of the withholding rate—already once done—can be continued."

Meany added: "Make no mistake about it, those who fight to pass the surtax extension with speed and without reforms are the foes of tax justice. If the surtax is extended now, without amendments, the battle to achieve tax justice will be lost."

The Finance Committee's action came after a week of the heaviest Administration pressure on the Senate to pass the surtax bill before Congress begins a three-week recess on Aug. 13.

It would be "unthinkable," Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy told a news conference, for the Senate Democratic Policy Committee to stick by its unanimous resolution that the Senate will not act on the surtax without tax reform legislation.

The Administration won at least a partial convert in Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.). Long initially appeared to support the Democratic leadership position. But after a White House meeting with Pres. Nixon, he said the surtax bill with a few reforms added to it should be passed promptly because it would take too long for his com-

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INSURANCE WORKERS picket Boston home office of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. in the third week of their strike. The Insurance Workers represent 7,000 agents who struck in more than 200 cities protesting inadequate management offers. The strike is the union's first against John Hancock.

Boost in Purchases Held Aid to Growers

By Eugene A. Kelly

A Defense Dept. official insisted that the Pentagon is remaining neutral in the California grape strike and boycott even as he admitted that the department had stepped up sharply its purchase of the struck table grapes.

Deputy Executive Dir. Dale R. Babione of the Defense Supply Agency, in testimony before the Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee, also acknowledged that the agency had notified all supply officers they could order table grapes as a substitute for oranges and other fruit.

Subcommittee Chairman Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) asked Babione: "When you increase grape purchases 40 percent in one year, and shipments to Viet Nam nearly 400 percent, what's the limit before you become non-neutral?"

Mrs. Dolores Huerta, vice president of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, called the increased grape purchases by an arm of the U.S. government "a national outrage."

"How can the department explain its intervention in this strike?" she asked.

Mrs. Huerta, Babione and AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher were the first witnesses as the subcommittee opened its third set of hearings into the problems of farm workers in dealing with organized growers.

Change Asked

After Babione testified, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) of the subcommittee urged Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird to advise the Pentagon to show "true neutrality" by holding its grape purchases to their pre-strike level.

Despite all the supply agency's good intentions, the "end result" of its policies is "not to be neutral," Cranston informed Babione at the hearing.

Babione agreed to supply additional information, including data

(Continued on Page 3)

House Group Clears Voting Rights Bill

The House Judiciary Committee handed a bipartisan rebuff to the Nixon Administration by approving a five-year extension of the Voting Rights Act.

Democrats and Republicans joined in urging continued federal supervision of voting laws and practices in the southern states that previously used legal stratagems such as rigged literacy tests and intimidation to keep Negroes from voting.

Substitute Rejected

The Administration had proposed instead a nationwide law that would ban all literacy tests and establish a cumbersome procedure requiring the government to go to court to challenge discriminatory voting laws.

Under the present law, in the seven states where it applies, states or cities that change their voting laws must obtain approval either from the Justice Dept. or from a federal court in Washington, D.C., before they take effect.

The civil rights coalition of religious, Negro, labor and civic organizations, which led the fight for the 1965 law, opposed the Administration bill on two key grounds. It would open the way to new efforts by Deep South states to restrict

(Continued on Page 7)

'In Foreseeable Future':

White House Rejects Wage-Price Control

The Nixon Administration has firmly rejected wage and price controls as a way of dealing with inflation, clearing up confusion over its position created by statements of some of its spokesmen.

The question of controls was revived after Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy told a news conference that he would "close no doors on any kind of possibilities."

At a White House news briefing, Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler was asked if this meant the Administration might consider wage and price controls as an anti-inflationary move.

Ziegler returned with an answer at his afternoon briefing. He said that after talking to the President, Kennedy, Chairman Paul W. McCracken of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Dr. Arthur F. Burns, counsellor to the President, he was authorized to say:

"The President is not for wage and price controls. He has consistently taken that position. This Administration is consistently pursuing a course of action to cool the economy.

"The strategy does not include wage and price controls. The Administration has ruled out wage and price controls as a way of dealing with inflation under conditions that are now foreseeable.

"Looking into the future with the knowledge and experience that this Administration has and projecting various alternatives that could be used in the foreseeable future, wage and price controls would not be considered."

The White House, in off-the-record comments to newsmen, had indicated Nixon's displeasure with previous references by Kennedy to controls. This time the squelch was firmly on the record.

Nixon Health Care Remedy Called 'Thin'

Pres. Nixon warned the nation of a "massive crisis" in health services and said immediate action is needed to prevent a complete breakdown of the system.

The President called newsmen to the White House to hear a report from Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch and Dr. Roger O. Egeberg, newly-named assistant secretary for health.

The report diagnosed the problem in graphic terms. It said bluntly that the demand for health services is "far in excess of the capacity of our health system to respond." It cited the "crippling inflation" in physicians' fees and hospital charges, the "wasteful" utilization of hospital and nursing home facilities, and the "too little attention to the prevention and early care of illness."

But its "prescription for specific action" is "extremely thin," according to AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman.

"Except for repetition of two previously-announced cost-controlling measures affecting Medicare and Medicaid, the Administration suggested only some general aims," Seidman noted.

Most conspicuously absent, he said, were proposals "for fundamen-

(Continued on Page 7)

2-Year Contract Caps Brewery Union Strike

Milwaukee—Brewery Workers returned to their jobs in this beer capital of the United States after ratifying a new two-year contract their union called "the best in the world" for brewers and bottlers.

Ending a five-week strike, members of Brewery Workers Local 9 voted approval of the new contract, which provides wage increases of 75 cents an hour over the two-year term and additional benefits valued at 18 cents.

The contract is with the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., Miller Brewing Co., Gettelman Brewing Co., a division of Miller, and the Pabst Brewing Co.

The vote to ratify the new pact was 3,566 in favor, 428 opposed. Picket lines were removed and the strikers returned to work July 16, Local 9 Pres. Kenneth Muller said.

Under the agreement, wages will be raised by 38 cents an hour this year, and an additional 37 cents next year.

The vacation provision was improved to provide six weeks after 17 years, seven weeks after 20. Other improvements were made in the pension, sickness and accident provisions.

The chief gain, the union said, was in new language guaranteeing job security and protection against arbitrary work assignments.

Treasury Asks 5% Ceiling for Savings Bonds

The Treasury Dept. has asked Congress to raise the ceiling on U.S. Savings Bonds from the current 4.25 percent to 5 percent to make them more competitive with other investments that are offering a higher return.

Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy urged the House Ways and Means Committee to consider legislation increasing the interest rate on all Treasury bonds after it completes work on tax reform.

Earliest possible enactment of meaningful reform is of the highest priority, Kennedy stressed.

The statutory limit of 4.25 percent that may be paid on any Treasury bond has not been changed since 1918.

The proposed 5 percent rate would apply to Savings Bonds purchased after June 1, 1969. Holders of outstanding Savings Bonds would also receive a 5 percent rate for the remaining period to maturity from June 1.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council earlier this year recommended that the interest rate of Savings Bonds be raised in urging more purchases of the bonds through payroll savings plans.

For several successive months, redemptions of Savings Bonds have been running ahead of sales. In June, for example, redemptions were $483 million to sales of $383 million, the Treasury Dept. reported.

Because of the ceiling, the Treasury said that it has been unable to sell marketable government bonds since May 1965. Instead, Kennedy noted, the Treasury has had to rely on short term bills and notes on which there is no ceiling.

NEWLY ELECTED Pres. Lester H. Null of the Operative Potters, left, and Sec.-Treas. George Barbaree shared the rostrum at the union's 75th convention in Anaheim, Calif. In a recent referendum, Null was elected to succeed E. L. Wheatley, who retired, and Barbaree was re-elected.

State Court Voids Ban On Teachers' Petitions

Sacramento—The California Supreme Court knocked out as unconstitutional a Los Angeles Board of Education rule that teachers may not circulate petitions on school time or property.

The ruling, by unanimous vote of the judges, upheld an appeal brought as a test case by American Federation of Teachers Local 1021, Los Angeles. The state's high court overturned both a Superior Court decision and another by the District Court of Appeal.

Executive Sec. Roger Segure of the union said the decision was one that "may force the School Board to have second thoughts about some of its other repressive rules."

The case involved a petition, circulated by union teachers during their lunch periods, urging Gov. Ronald Reagan (R) to increase funds for public education.

In its decision, the court said school officials have the authority to control conduct "consistent with fundamental constitutional safeguards." But "the government has no valid interest in restricting or prohibiting speech-related activity simply to avert the sort of disturbance, argument or unrest . . . inevitably generated by the expression of ideas which are controversial and invite dispute."

A Bad Result

The idea of a harmonious school faculty is desirable, the court wrote, unless the result is a "teaching faculty composed of unthinking yes-men who will uniformly adhere to a designated side of a constitutional issue."

It is imperative that judges carefully differentiate between those who are violent, and those who express themselves through "peaceful, orderly means," the court declared. It noted that the union's past conduct "clearly evidences respect for the laws, and willingness to challenge them in the court" instead of through disruptive methods.

Joint Construction Unit Seeks Delay on Quotas

Unions and management in the construction industry have joined in a request to the Labor Dept. to postpone a racial quota system on federal construction contracts in the Philadelphia area.

The request was made by the Construction Industry Joint Conference, made up of six national contractors' associations and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

The chairman of the joint conference, Richard J. Mitchell, stressed that the union-management group "has been sincerely devoted to the cause of equal employment opportunity for a number of years, both in expression and action."

But, he said, the so-called Philadelphia Plan announced by the Labor Dept. on June 27, raises "grave questions of principle, law and procedure."

He urged that its July 18 effective date be postponed until the industry and the Labor Dept. have had a chance to explore alternative, more effective and more practicable methods of assuring job opportunities for minority groups.

Under the plan outlined by Assistant Sec. of Labor Arthur A. Fletcher, bidders on government construction contracts exceeding $500,000 would have to specify the number of non-white or Spanish-surnamed workers to be used in certain skilled trades—iron work, plumbing and pipe fitting, steam fitting, sheet metal work, electrical work, roofing and waterproofing, and elevator construction. The number specified must be within a range set by the Labor Dept.'s Office of Federal Contract Compliance.

One immediate criticism of the plan was that it appeared to conflict with a specific ban on racial quotas in the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The Labor Dept. said Philadelphia had been chosen as the tryout city for the program because it has one of the smallest percentages of Negro workers in the skilled construction trades.

The union-industry group has questioned whether the Labor Dept.'s data, "based on reports dating back to 1964, are correct in light of the extensive Apprenticeship Outreach program" which has actively recruited non-whites into the skilled trades.

Mitchell noted that the Labor Dept. has issued a number of statements pointing to the "substantial results" achieved with union and management cooperation under the outreach program.

Charles Ferguson Dies, Led Pennsylvania CSA

Harrisburg—Charles F. Ferguson, director of Community Service Activities for the Pennsylvania State AFL-CIO since 1959, died in Harrisburg Hospital after a heart attack. Burial was in Philadelphia after services there.

Ferguson, 56, was state director for the AFL-CIO Appalachian Council Job Corps project at his death. After serving as president of Steelworkers Local 2323 in Chester, Pa., in 1943-44, he served labor and the community with the Chester County Community Chest, the National CIO Community Services Committee, and Pennsylvania CIO Community Services until the merger of AFL and CIO.

Board Cites Growth:

Membership Gains Scored by Potters

Anaheim, Calif.—Delegates to the 75th convention of the Operative Potters heard that the union, despite obstacles, is scoring membership gains and negotiating "substantial improvements" in wages and benefits.

A report submitted by the union's executive board showed the organization chalked up a 5.5 percent membership growth in the past year, added to a 7 percent increase in the previous year.

The officers cited new contracts negotiated in many areas of the United States and Canada. Among those singled out were pacts with American Standard, Inc. covering members of five locals; Crane Canada Ltd.; and plants in Ohio, New Jersey, Indiana and California.

The report also described new agreements that improve pension, health and welfare programs, which have been getting major attention by the union in recent years.

Gains were made, the report indicated, even as the union continued its efforts to limit the importation of foreign pottery which has forced layoffs at some U.S. and Canadian plants.

The 220 delegates met in a mood of sadness as outgoing Pres. E. L. Wheatley, who had announced his retirement effective Aug. 1, 1969, collapsed of an apparent stroke the night before the convention opened.

Lester H. Null, who was elected to succeed Wheatley in a referendum election held in May, was appointed by the executive board to preside over the four days of sessions.

Following the convention, the board appointed Null to fill the president's post in the interim period until Aug. 1 after Wheatley's doctors reported that he would not be able to complete his term.

Null, 45, a former vice president of the union, becomes the Potters' eighth president. He is a member and former president of the union's Local 220, New Orleans. Prior to being elected a vice president, Null served as an international representative.

In the May referendum, Sec.-Treas. George Barbaree and Vice Presidents W. E. Clawges, Bernard Rowbottom, Harold Hackett, Fred Tanner, Robert Lord, George Smith and S. L. Fullerton were re-elected.

Jacob F. Schwab of Local 220 was elected to the vice presidency vacated by Null. Elected as new vice presidents were Joseph Galvin, Jr., Pomona, N.J., and Thomas A. Shuman, Tiffin, O.

The convention approved a constitutional amendment barring any member from contesting for international office or accepting appointment to any international post after reaching age 65.

In a major resolution, the convention called on Congress to enact "much-needed tax reform" to benefit workers and low-income persons who are paying more than a fair share of taxes because of loopholes that benefit the wealthy.

The delegates voted to hold the 1970 convention in New Orleans.

Canadian Nickel Plants Shut by Steelworkers

Toronto—More than 17,000 members of the Steelworkers walked out at Ontario mines and smelters of the International Nickel Co. of Canada when contract talks ended in stalemate.

Unon members refused to work without a contract when Inco management failed to ask for a contract extension, permissible under Ontario labor law.

Members of USWA Local 6500 at Sudbury, Ont., and Local 6200 at Port Colborne maintained picket lines while the provincial mediation service called the parties back to the bargaining table for further negotiations.

The USWA represents 16,000 Inco workers at 10 mines and smelting and refining operations in the Sudbury area. The remaining 1,600 work in the company's nickel refinery at Port Colborne on the Niagara peninsula.

Inco produces some 40 percent of the free world nickel supply at its Ontario operations. Nickel is an important ingredient in making stainless steel and other industry alloys.

When the old contract expired, Inco management had raised its top wage increase offer to 95 cents an hour over three years. The union seeks a pension plan increase, company-paid medical care benefits, and at least $2 an hour more in wages.

Presidents of the two local unions said "we have asked for the best heavy-industry wage rate in Canada" because "we have earned these wages" out of increased production. Management, they told members, "wants you to work for wages that would leave you even farther behind mining and basic industry wages elsewhere" in Canada.

Meanwhile, 1,200 iron ore miners at Sept Iles, Que., ended a seven-week strike against Quebec Cartier Mining Corp. They ratified a contract giving them $1.12 an hour more in wages and benefits over a three-year period.

The miners are members of two USWA locals. They had been earning an average wage of slightly more than $3 an hour. They accepted a company offer that will give them also an improved "northern allowance" worth about 16 cents more an hour for each worker, according to union estimates.

Firm Called For Balk On World Series Break

Palisades Park, Calif.—Sargent Industries violated the ground rules of a contract when it threw out a practice of giving workers an extra half-hour lunch break with pay to watch the World Series, labor-management umpire Melvin Lennard said.

The company had provided television sets and had given the additional lunch period to employes for the past 15 or 20 years. The practice was maintained even in 1966 and 1967 after the company changed hands.

When the practice was dropped in 1968, Machinists Local 1571 filed a grievance. It contended that watching the baseball championship playoff on company time "was a pre-existing condition and that the employes are entitled to watch the . . . World Series pursuant to such condition."

Arbitrator Lennard agreed but said the company did not have to provide the TV sets any more.

Grape Orders Boosted:

Pentagon Accused Of Aid to Growers

(Continued from Page 1)

on whether the agency is violating its neutrality policy, and whether it is observing Laird's directive to department personnel to consider the domestic impact of their decisions.

The UFWOC, which has been organizing grape workers since 1965 and boycotting growers who refuse to bargain, was asked to supply evidence supporting its charges of bias by some growers in refusing to hire Negroes.

The subcommittee also agreed to seek an investigation by the Justice Dept. into what the union called company-inspired incidents of violence against the strikers.

Kircher and Mrs. Huerta also testified on a related problem—alien "green-card" workers from across the Mexican border—before a House Labor subcommittee. They backed passage of bills to ban the employment of "green-card" holders for use as strike breakers in a labor dispute.

Before the Senate hearings opened, the subcommittee had asked the Defense Dept. to answer 77 questions on the purchase of table grapes and other fruit for the armed forces.

Babione supplied a fact sheet showing that the Defense Supply Agency, which buys food for military dining halls and commissaries, increased its table grape procurements from 7.5 million pounds costing $1.04 million in fiscal 1966 to a projected 11 million pounds and $1.98 million in fiscal 1969.

Shipments of grapes to Viet Nam totaled 468,000 pounds in fiscal 1967; 555,000 pounds in 1968 and an estimated 2.5 million pounds in the fiscal year ended last June 30.

The policy of the Defense Dept., Babione told the subcommittee, is "to refrain from taking a position on the merits of any labor dispute."

He cited rulings by the General Accounting Office and the Comptroller General that an agency may consider the labor practices of a contractor only to the extent that they interfere with contract performance and has "no authority to reject bids" where an employer does not hire union labor.

Mondale asked the witness if he had read a June 30 directive by Laird calling on Defense establishments to exhibit "social consciousness." When Babione said he had not, Mondale asked if he thought an increase of nearly 400 percent in grape shipments to Viet Nam could be called a "neutral response" to the grape boycott.

"Yes, I do," Babione replied.

Mrs. Huerta noted that "many farm workers are members of minority groups—Filipinos and Mexican-Americans and black Americans" and declared that "these same farm workers are on the front lines of battle in Viet Nam."

She said "it is a cruel and ironic slap in the face to these men who have left the fields to fulfill their military obligation to find increasing amounts of non-union grapes in their mess kits, picked by strikebreakers who took the places of their relatives" in California vineyards.

UFWOC's only weapon is the boycott, she stressed, adding: "Just when our boycott is successful, the U.S. military doubles its purchases of table grapes, thus creating a major obstacle to farm worker organizing and union recognition."

The department is "obviously acting as a buyer of last resort for scab grapes and is, in effect, providing another form of federal subsidy for antiunion growers who would destroy the efforts of the poor to build a union," she said.

Mrs. Huerta charged that after 10 California employers announced they would bargain with the union, one lost 35,000 boxes of grapes in a fire, another was attacked so viciously that he almost lost his sight, and others have received telephoned death threats.

"The growers have all the economic power, and the help of government agencies, state and federal," she said. "Our union offices in Delano have been bombed, armed gunmen took our files, our auto insurance is being canceled and our pickets are beaten and arrested. Yet the growers say we are violent."

Kircher said he was "amazed and shocked" at the Defense Dept.'s purchasing policies, and at the persistent law violations by employers like J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., which continue to violate the law and continue to win Defense Dept. contracts.

Farm workers are not protected by the labor laws, Kircher noted. But he cited the "terrible impact of employer intimidation on impoverished workers even where there is a law."

At the House Labor subcommittee hearings Chairman Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) cited evidence that some employers are using alien "green-card" workers from Mexico to depress wages and working conditions.

Kircher said the AFL-CIO strongly supports bills under which aliens admitted for permanent residence under green card permits or "wetbacks" who enter illegally "could no longer be used by employers to undercut wages and working conditions, or restrict employment opportunities, or act as strikebreakers in labor disputes on the American side" of the U.S.-Mexico border.

The AFL-CIO is not opposed to the green card in principle but only as it has been used in practice, Kircher said, as "a commuter ticket to cheap jobs, strikebreaking, substandard wages" and other practices that erode U.S. standards.

Kircher called attention also to the so-called Mexican border development program, started in 1965 by the government of Mexico. The program operates to "lure U.S. firms to avoid Fair Labor Standards Act and National Labor Relations Act provisions" by importing exploited people south of the border.

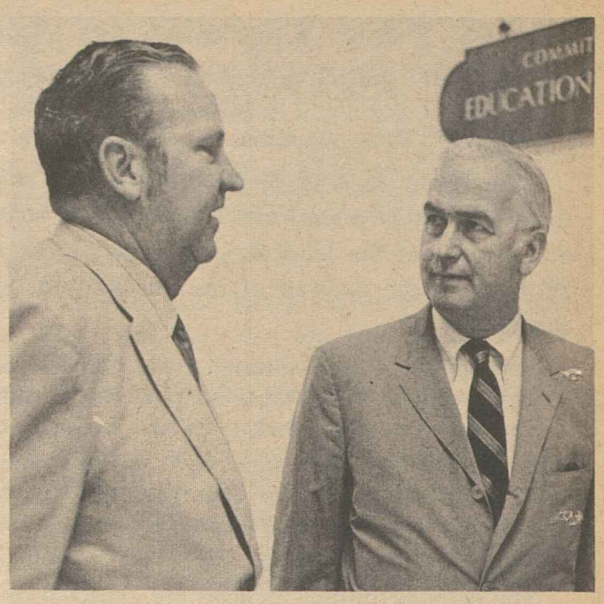
Another witness was Arnold Mayer, Meat Cutters legislative representative. He presented statements of union staff members in the Rio Grande valley of Texas about employers who use "green carders" to depress wages and working conditions.

Jehovah's Witnesses Ban Table Grapes

New York—Jehovah's Witnesses will stop buying table grapes, the church group announced at its annual convention here in Yankee Stadium.

The switch came when Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee protested distribution of non-union table grapes at the convention. "For the first time," explained Dir. John Groh, "we learned of the magnitude of the problem" of the farm workers and their nationwide grape boycott.

In the future, the Witnesses will offer nectarines to the 85,000 delegates, Groh said.



PENTAGON GRAPE PURCHASES are a "national outrage," Farm Workers Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta tells the Senate Migratory Labor subcommittee. AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher discusses the problems of grape workers with the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), right. Defense Supply Agency witnesses were called before the subcommittee to explain why table grape shipments to Viet Nam were increased more than 350 percent.

Plantation Owners Sip on Subsidies As Workers Toil at $1.30 an Hour

Houma, La.—Organized labor reinforced its drive here to raise wages of sugar cane workers above the poverty level even as some field hands were threatened with the loss of their jobs because of expected cutbacks in production brought on by federal farm subsidy payments.

The Louisiana AFL-CIO and the Meat Cutters rallied about 200 plantation workers for a "walk in" at the Agriculture Dept.'s annual wage and price hearing for the sugar industry.

The union plantation workers are pressing for a $2 minimum wage. Most now earn $1.35 an hour as tractor operators and $1.30 as common laborers.

In testimony at the Agriculture Dept. hearing, it was noted that a survey of 375 workers on 75 plantations found that they had an average income of $2,400 last year. This is substantially below the poverty level as defined by the Office of Economic Opportunity guidelines for non-farm families.

Since the plantation workers are unable to grow a significant portion of their own food, the USDA was urged to consider the field hands as non-farm workers.

Mrs. Essie Briscoe, wife of a tractor operator who earns $1.40 an hour, told the hearing committee that she had to feed her family of eight on $35 every two weeks.

"We cannot afford to buy milk and other nutritious foods that we all need for good health," she said. "I cannot serve meat to my family over once or twice a week."

Living conditions on the plantations also were decried during the nine-hour hearing. Joyce Westbrook, daughter of a tractor driver, said that housing provided by the plantations was inadequate and medical care was virtually unavailable.

Some workers live in the same houses that were used by slaves more than a century ago, said Alex Hurder, speaking for a volunteer student group called the Louisiana Summer Project.

Because of their meager wages, most sugar cane workers are debt-ridden with little personal property, the committee was told.

James Sewire, a 49-year-old plantation worker, told the New Orleans Times Picayune that he has little to show for working in the fields nearly a quarter of a century.

"I've been here 23-24 years," he recalled, "but I don't own anything. The house I live in with my family belongs to the company. It's not mine."

Yet, Sewire is in danger of losing his job because the company he works for, Southdown, Inc., is being paid by the Federal Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service to cut back production.

On another plantation, Felix Ledet, 52, started working in the fields when he was 10 and has not missed a harvest in 42 years.

But when sugar cane acreage is cut back again next year by the ASCS on the J. B. Levert Land Co's., Rienzi Plantation Ledet may be out of a job—and he is not entitled to any part of the $34,127 ASCS conditional payment going to his employer.

"I don't have any kind of subsidy to protect me," said Ledet, who makes $1.40 an hour.

Of the more than $3 billion which the ASCS paid out last year, $30.3 million went into the personal and corporate accounts of Louisiana farm owners and managers. These payments are made, said ASCS field manager E. D. Dixon, in return for not planting cotton, feed grains, or rice—or for curtailing sugar cane acreage—according to ASCS allotments.

Henry Pelet, of the Louisiana AFL-CIO urged that the minimum wage for the workers be raised to $2 an hour. He took issue with the contention of Louisiana State University economist Joe Campbell that the sugar cane industry cannot afford a wage increase. He charged that Campbell's report contained many misrepresentations.

Frank Lapeyrolerie, secretary-treasurer of the Meat Cutters' Agricultural & Allied Workers Local 300, called for wages of field workers using heavy equipment machinery to be put on parity with those of the construction industry.

The Louisiana Summer Project group stated higher wages are desperately needed to help free the workers from the deplorable housing conditions on the plantations.

A survey by the volunteer group revealed that 72 percent of the houses on sugar plantations had no indoor toilet facilities and many others had no running water.

Meat Cutters' Contract Settles Neuhoff Strike

Chicago—The Meat Cutters announced settlement of a 15-month strike against the Neuhoff Co. and the end of the long labor boycott against the company's Frosty Morn, Valleydale and Reelfront brand products.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the union said strikers at the Neuhoff plant in Clarksville, Tenn., ratified contract terms July 15 and offered themselves for work.

The agreement calls for 55 cents an hour in wage increases, and other standard contract features which management had previously opposed.

Under the terms agreed to by union and company negotiators, strikers at the firm's plants in Montgomery, Ala., and Quincy, Fla., also will return to work. Procedures for establishing union representation at these and other Neuhoff plants were agreed on.

Gorman and Lloyd said they believe the settlement will bring a "new era of cooperative relationship" between Neuhoff workers represented by the union and the management.

The strike at the Clarksville plant began Apr. 16, 1968, and the following September at the other two plants.

Last December, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on all affiliated national and international unions to put Neuhoff brands on their unfair list. Since then a national consumer boycott campaign has been supported vigorously in major cities.

Neuhoff employes said they struck for union recognition, an end to widespread unfair labor practices in the plants, and a contract correcting inequities like 50 to 100-hour workweeks at wages below those at competing plants in the same areas.

While picket lines were maintained at the three struck locations, the union pressed its organizing drive at other company plants in Bristol and Salem, Va., Union City, Tenn., Kinston, N. C., and Miami, Fla.

3 Central Bodies Merge in Detroit

Detroit—Three AFL-CIO central bodies in the Detroit area have merged into the Metropolitan Detroit AFL-CIO.

The merger consolidates the Wayne County AFL-CIO with its counterparts in Oakland and Macomb counties for a total membership of 130,000.

The Threat to Jobs

THE TIGHT MONEY, high interest rate policies of the Administration are beginning to take their toll in rising unemployment, with Negroes feeling the initial impact of the new restrictive policies.

The latest report of the Labor Dept. reveals that while the overall unemployment rate remained virtually unchanged at 3.4 percent of the labor force in June, there was a significant shift within the makeup of the unemployed over the past five months.

From February 1969 through June 1969 the unemployment rate for white workers remained unchanged. In the same period the jobless rate for non-white workers moved from 5.7 to 7 percent.

The impact was even more vivid at the teenage level. Over the same period white teenage unemployment dropped from 10.1 to 9.5 percent while non-white teenage joblessness rose from 22 to 28.6 percent.

The Administration's policies are expected to increase the rate of slowdown in the economy with continuing aggravation of the unemployment figures.

The net result is to have the poor, the unskilled, the disadvantaged paying the cost of "stopping inflation" with their misery and jobs while the profiteering that has touched off the inflationary spiral continues unchecked.

The Vacation Bit

THE SUMMER VACATION season is going full tilt throughout the country with beaches and parks and resorts of all kinds crowded by workers and their families taking full advantage of union-won leisure time.

The "now" generation may find it a bit difficult to understand the vacation bit and the excitement it stirs in most families. But one generation ago in the 1930s paid vacations for blue collar workers, or even most white collar workers, were unheard of or a rarity.

Today, vacations are commonplace, the direct result of collective bargaining and union growth. And the gains are spread throughout the economy aiding union and non-union workers alike as the non-union employer strives to keep pace with benefits won at the bargaining table.

The trend in the past few years has been to longer vacations, running to five and six weeks in some contracts, and to a general increase in leisure time through more paid holidays, shorter workweeks and other benefits.

In the terminology of the collective bargaining table these are lumped under "fringe benefits," a modern replacement for the older phrase "conditions of work." But they are not in the "fringe" category in importance to the worker and his family; they are basic to their enjoyment of leisure time, to the rest and relaxation that is necessary to every worker.

The union-won vacation is a concrete, visible result of effective collective bargaining and a strong trade union movement putting into practice democracy on the job.

It all adds up to a better life for more and more Americans and their families, who through the trade union movement are winning a fairer share of the wealth they help produce.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV **Saturday, July 19, 1969** **No. 29**

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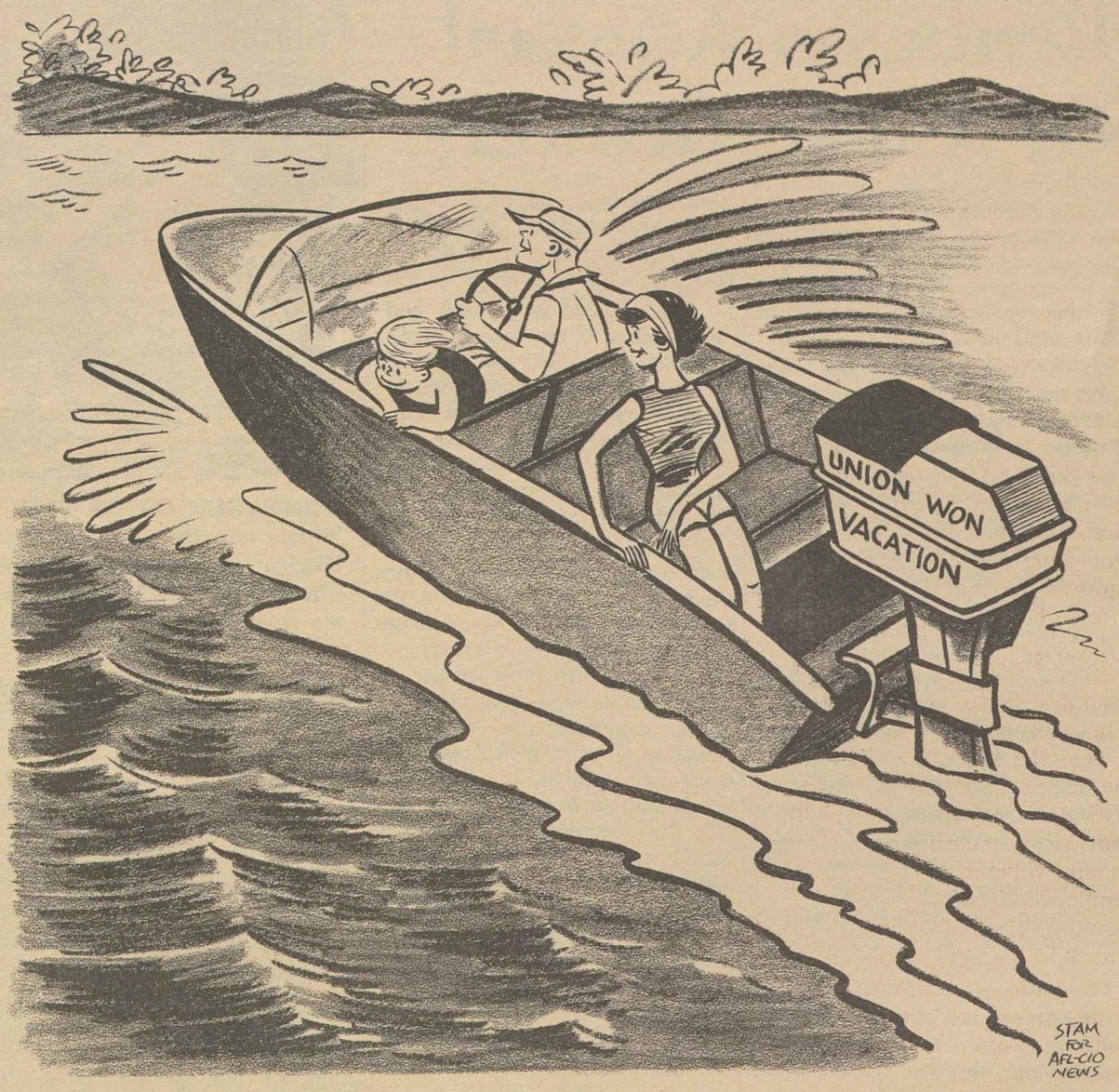
Getaway Power



A Word Edgewise:

Diagnosis of Dr. Knowles Fight Reveals Dirksen's Power Play

By John P. Roche

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL Association is having its problems. On one side, a number of doctors have been accused of converting "socialized medicine" into a first-class capitalist racket, of taking Medicare and Medicaid for an incredible ride. On the other, the association is blamed for fingering Dr. John Knowles and blocking his appointment as Assistant Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. According to the standard version, the AMA ordered Sen. Everett M. Dirksen to dispose of Knowles, and the senator, indebted to the doctors for substantial political support, put the arm on the President.

The AMA has denied this, and oddly enough its protests have a strong ring of credibility, particularly if one understands the relationship between powerful senators and lobbyists. The fact is that the AMA needs Dirksen far more than he needs the AMA. Generally speaking, there is no sight more pathetic than a mighty lobbyist cringing in the presence of a tough old Duke like Dirksen or Sen. Richard Russell.

Indeed, the whole Knowles caper has to be understood on a different level. It was convenient for Dirksen to have the AMA around to carry the can for his maneuver, but I doubt if he spent two minutes pondering their interests. After all, Pres. Nixon appointed a liberal Democrat, Dr. Roger Egeberg to fill the post.

In other words, what was distinctive was not that the AMA triumphed over HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch, but that—after an amazing amateur hour at the White House—Dirksen knocked out Pres. Nixon. That happened to be the point of the whole exercise.

Dirksen was not interested in the liberal bloodcount of the Assistant Secretary of HEW. He just wanted to establish the pecking order, to make it clear to the President that nobody, whatever his ideological credentials, was going to take high office in a GOP Administration without Dirksen's blessing.

Dr. Knowles, who must have learned a lot about politics at Massachusetts General Hospital, understood the symbolic nature of this conflict. He was just caught in the middle of a battle that had nothing whatsoever to do with him, and—as he shrewdly pointed out—it was Dr. Egeberg's luck that Knowles was up first. If Egeberg had been up first instead, Dirksen would have beaned him—and accepted Knowles. It should be added that neither man was on the AMA's list of recommendations.

IN SHORT, the name of the game was: Who is in charge here? And it is a game that goes on all the time wherever politicians gather. It can get very tricky on occasion. The late Sen. Robert Kennedy was believed on occasion to have strongly recommended men for federal office on the premise that this would lead Pres. Johnson automatically to blackball them.

The President, who knew his customers, of course realized this and the result was a parlor game in which Johnson tried to figure out whether Kennedy was trying to kill the appointment—or if Kennedy was up one level higher and wanted Johnson to think that he, Kennedy, was trying to kill the appointment. This sort of speculation could obviously go on for some time.

For the time being, Sen. Dirksen is happily in the driver's seat. While the press and commentators have been out working over the hapless AMA, the word has gone out in the bureaucracy: if it comes to a crunch, the President will fold. This, rather than contributions from the AMA, is what provides the substance of power in Washington.

Corporation Style At the White House

Both the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations were dominated by driving men profoundly suspicious of bureaucratic truth. Pres. Nixon, on the other hand, is fundamentally a corporation man.

Kennedy and Johnson were basically loners. (Kennedy's relationship to the Democratic Party in Massachusetts closely resembled Johnson's in Texas.)

Nixon is a political and administrative collectivist.

The net result of this, as I have discovered after several days of snooping around the capital is the introduction of the corporate way of life into the White House.

—Excerpted from a recent column by John P. Roche.

'Fact Finder for the Nation':

Broad Scope of Census Data Essential to Major Programs

The following is excerpted from "Fact Finding: The 1970 Census," by Alexander Uhl, which appears in the July 1969 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THERE ARE SOME PEOPLE for whom statistics are a terrible bore. There are others who feed on them. The second group is going to have a field day when the results of the 1970 Census are published.

Based on the questionnaires that the Bureau of the Census is preparing to ask millions of Americans next year, the American people will have a picture of themselves and how they live.

For some the questions they may be required to answer are too much on the personal side. But for others the questions —personal or not— are designed to provide answers for 200 million Americans that can help them build an immeasurably richer and healthier country.

The decennial census started some 180 years ago when the very first Congress ordered a census to be held, an act that aroused the admiration of statisticians everywhere, notably the French statistician, Moreau de Jonnes. He called it a phenomenon without a parallel in history—"that of a people who instituted the statistics of their country on the very day when they founded their government."

The basic reason for the 1790 Census was to determine the number of representatives each state would have in Congress under the Constitution. But the first census went beyond that. It also called for information on sex, the color of free persons and the age of free males 16 years and upward.

Since then, the amount of information sought by the federal government has varied decade by decade.

By the time 1890 rolled around—a century later—the census questionnaire began to dig deeply into the social and economic status of Americans. It began to ask such questions as the number of families in a house, the number of persons in a house and, for a woman, the number of children borne and the number still living.

The census taker wanted to know the birthplace of those interviewed, the birthplace of their parents, profession, trade or occupation, the number of months of unemployment, school attendance, whether you could speak English and, if not, what language you spoke, whether you had an acute or chronic disease and what it was and how long you had it and how big a mortgage you had.

The appetite of the statisticians for information fell off somewhat after that and for the next four censuses the questioning was pretty well confined to the more stable questions on sex, age, kind of job and similar matters except that the census takers, keeping up with the times, wanted to know if you had a radio set (1930) and how old you were at your first marriage.

The 1940 Census was special and of great social value. It included a housing census—the first such to be made—and it asked some of the questions that are now annoying those Americans who are complaining that their privacy is being invaded. The 1940 Census asked what kind of a house you lived in, what it was built for originally, what kind of bathing and toilet facilities it had; how it was lighted and heated, how much balance was due on the mortgage, what the interest rate was and how your mortgage was being paid off.

The 1950 and 1960 census also contained housing questions including 5 percent and 20 percent samplings in addition to the overall questions asked of all persons interviewed. The questions, again keeping up with the times, asked about refrigerators, home freezers, television sets, air conditioning and similar modern developments.

One problem that the 1970 Census will be called upon to resolve is that of the great number —perhaps as many as 5 million—of residents of the United States who are never counted either because they avoid the census taker or have no fixed residence from which a record can be made either by personal interview or by mail.

New techniques have been developed in the effort to nail down census information of the "difficult-to-enumerate" areas of the nation. Test censuses made in Philadelphia in 1967 involved vigorous efforts to recruit census takers from the immediate area who were given extra training in ways to find residents who might escape normal census procedures.

The census will begin officially on April 1, 1970, although the nation's post offices will have in hand some 70 million questionnaires late in March.

Under the Bureau of the Census program, questionnaires will be sent to all households by mail. Residents of the larger cities will be asked to fill out the questionnaire and return it by mail. Census takers will visit only those families who do not respond or do not return forms properly filled out.

CENSUS TAKERS will visit residents outside of metropolitan areas for personal interviews, either to pick up the forms already filled out or to obtain answers to questions in some cases.

It is certain that Congress will not agree to limit the number of questions to half a dozen simple ones that have been proposed by critics.

One has only to read the daily newspapers, to listen to the debates in Congress and to study the nation's advertising pages, to become conscious of the immense importance of census information in our lives. The "war on poverty" for all its imperfections could never have gotten off the ground without our knowledge of the numbers of Americans below the poverty line and where they live.

"Fact Finder for the Nation," is the way the Bureau of the Census has been described. It would be disastrous to curtail the gathering of those facts of deep concern to all of America's more than 200 million.

Concern for '70 Elections:

Labor Cram Courses Stress Tax Reform and Political Action

UNION-SPONSORED summer schools this year are emphasizing the need for tax reform and the role of union members in helping to bring it about, Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, reported in a network radio interview.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Davis said the purpose of the courses, many of which will be held on college and university campuses, is to alert union members to issues and problems, and to give them the background needed to be "politically active" in that area.

Davis said that the labor movement is "very deeply concerned" about the 1970 elections, when the seats of 25 liberal U.S. senators will be at stake, and "possible opportunities the President will have to appoint conservatives to the Supreme Court." Loss of a number of liberal Senate seats or a "real change in the structure and composition of the Supreme Court" could have an "adverse effect on the trade union movement," he added.

Reversals of court decisions take a long time, he said, pointing to the 57 years it took the Supreme Court to reverse itself on the issue of school desegregation.

"This could also occur on economic issues and on trade union issues," he asserted, stressing the need for union members to be prepared to "respond politically."

Davis said that while many of the union-sponsored seminars and institutes will be held at colleges and universities where student protests have been most vigorous, he doubts that will have much effect on union members in attendance. He also said that the reported plan of the Students for a Democratic Society to conduct work-ins stands little chance of making an impact on union members.

By Press Associates, Inc.

ALMOST EVERY DAY the U.S. Senate is in session Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) stands on the floor and makes a short statement in the hopes of galvanizing the Senate into ratifying the International Labor Organization Convention or treaty against forced labor.

Some are saying that Proxmire is engaged in an admirable but futile effort. Still, singular efforts have sparked fires in the past.

Through the years some 128 conventions have been adopted by the ILO, setting international labor standards. This nation, to the sorrow of the American labor movement, has ratified only a handful, largely relating to maritime labor.

Underlying the Senate's failure to act on ILO conventions is a fear that we would be opening the door to an international body superseding federal and state laws.

Despite overwhelming legal opinion against this, the Senate has been unmoved. And Proxmire has undertaken his one-man campaign because he feels that in the critical world picture the price is too great.

Proxmire's fight for the Abolition of Forced Labor Convention does dramatize this—how can we be a moral force for decent labor standards in the world when we refuse even to go on record against forced labor?

In one of his Senate speeches, Proxmire provided the history of the Forced Labor Convention, saying:

"In 1947 the American Federation of Labor first requested the United Nations to conduct an investigation of forced labor wherever it existed in the world. For two years the Soviet Union and its satellites strongly opposed the request for an investigation. But in 1949 the UN Economic & Social Council voted to request the ILO to investigate the practice of forced labor.

"The ILO responded to the request with vigor. In two reports subsequently issued by the ILO, the investigating committee found forced labor being practiced extensively in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Communist China.

"These findings and the accompanying report led to the adoption in Geneva on June 25, 1957 of the convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor.

"Ten years after the American Federation of Labor began its crusade for the adoption of the convention, it was adopted. Twenty years after the AFL started the fight, 75 nations had ratified this convention. But the United States will still not be found on any list of ratifying nations."

EACH MEMBER of the ILO who ratifies the Forced Labor Convention "undertakes to suppress and not to make use of any form of forced or compulsory labor. . . ."

This includes, as Article I of the convention states, labor as a means of political coercion, for economic development, as a means of labor discipline, as a means of discrimination and "as a punishment for having participated in strikes."

As Proxmire notes, many opponents of the convention in this country are fearful of this latter provision. They see it in conflict with federal and state laws which deny the right of public employes to strike and, also, the 90-day injunction period of the Taft-Hartley Act.

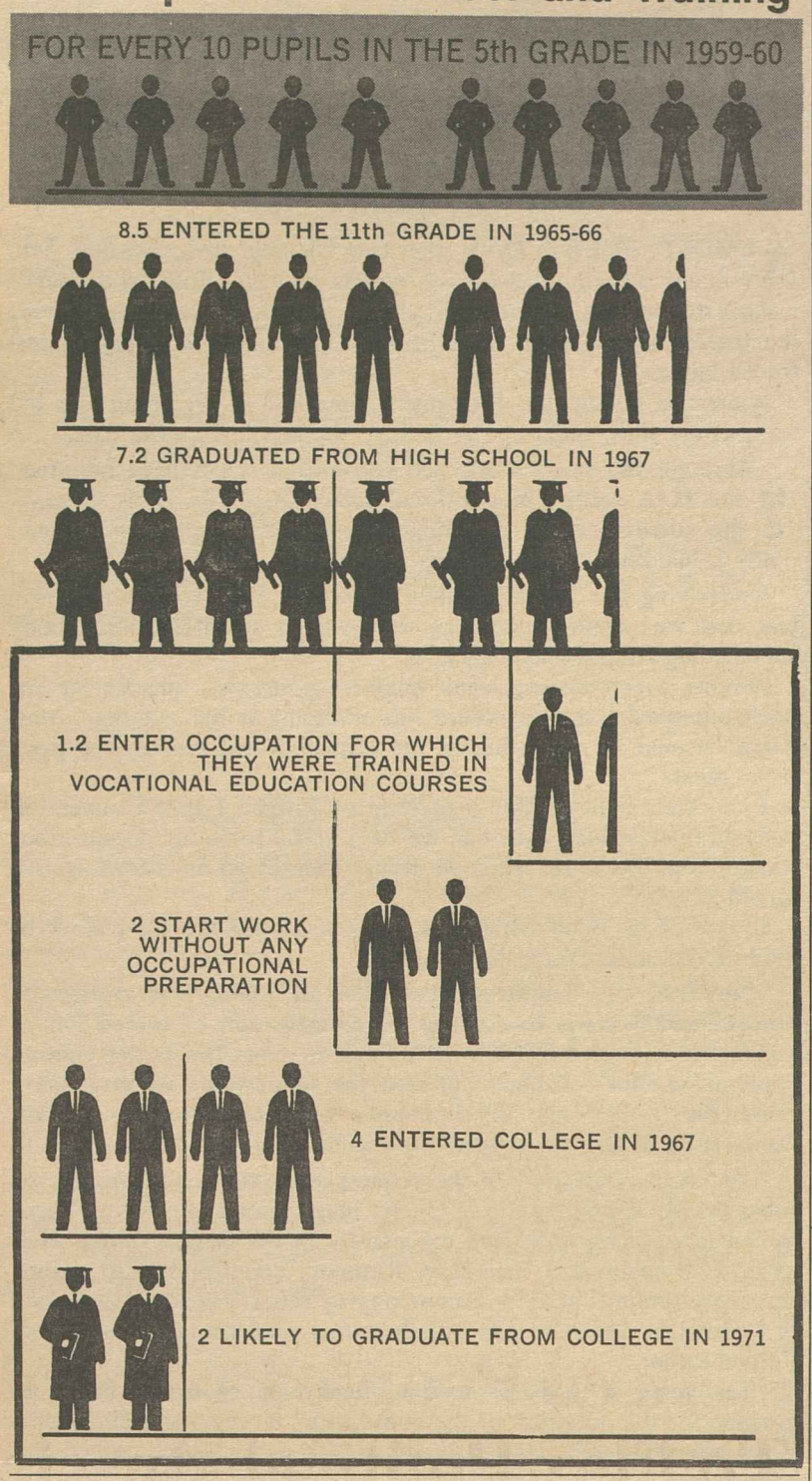
Aside from spotlighting the "forced labor" nature of these laws, however, top experts do not see any legal conflict with ratification of the convention. These include former Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz and former Labor Sec. and Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

The most demoralizing aspect of the failure of the United States to ratify the forced labor and other ILO conventions is what it does to our image throughout the world.

Said Pres. John F. Kennedy: "The United States cannot afford to renounce responsibility for support of the very fundamentals which distinguish our concept of government from various forms of tyranny."

TAX REFORM is one of many issues and problems being stressed in union-sponsored summer schools around the country this year, Walter L. Davis, center, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, told reporters on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio. He was questioned by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

The Gap Between School and Training



Youths Unprepared for Jobs:

Vocational Education Gains Still Fall Short of Needs

Vocational education in the nation's school systems has grown greatly in the last five years. But not enough to meet current and future needs.

Millions of youths are still coming out of high school unprepared for the job market, writes Otto Pragan in the July issue of the American Federationist magazine. He is assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education.

"Relatively few persons learn the skills of an occupation in school; most learn them on the job," Pragan notes.

There are several million who lack the motivation to learn because they see no opportunities for success.

"These are the people that the education system has failed—the poor, the non-whites, the youth in the inner-city and in many rural areas, and others whose educational, economic, social and sametimes physical and mental handicaps have been neglected," Pragan observes.

Not until the Vocational Act of 1963 was the emphasis placed on people who needed skills relevant to the job market. Earlier, vocational education attempted merely to fill the needs of a few selected occupations as in agriculture, home economics, in some trades and in industries and sales.

Strengthened by '68 Act

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 strengthened the emphasis on providing imaginative programs for those who are hard to teach, Pragan reports.

It still has a long way to go to be totally effective. Estimates are that at least 25 million people could benefit from vocational education. Yet in the fall of 1967 only 8 million were enrolled in vocational schools.

"This means that vocational education misses 17 million people who could be trained, who are forced to rely on training on the job—if indeed they find a job at all," the author points out.

Even so, the 8 million vocational education enrollment is a vast improvement over the 4 million enrolled in 1963. It also reflects the higher expenditures over the past five years. Federal, state and local spending for vocational education rose from $330 million in fiscal year 1964 to more than $1 billion in fiscal 1968.

Congress has authorized $865 million for fiscal 1970—$583 more than was provided in all vocational education laws prior to the 1968 act, Pragan noted.

But the Nixon Administration's budget for 1970 requested only $288 million, just slightly more than was authorized by Congress for fiscal 1969.

Overall Concept Needed

What is needed is an overall concept of vocational education that guarantees an individual the opportunity to learn the skills of an occupation of his choice and makes it possible for him to advance according to his abilities, the article suggests.

Many of today's high school curricula are designed to meet the needs of college-bound students, Pragan observes, because some educators have a low regard for blue-collar jobs.

This has been a factor in the school dropout rate, since many youths see no relation between the classroom and the working world.

Citing figures of the U.S. Office of Education, Pragan notes that for every 10 pupils who entered the fifth grade in 1959 only two are likely to be graduated from college.

Of these 10 pupils, 8.5 entered the 11th grade in 1965 and 7.2 were graduated from high school in 1967. Of the four who entered college, two will drop out before graduation.

"Thus, 3.2 high school graduates went directly to work or were unemployed," he points out, and only 1.2 of these youths entered an occupation for which they were trained in vocational education courses.

The Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 take in many recommendations of the National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, on which Pragan served. The amendments come close to establishing an adequate system of vocational education, he observes.

However, labor's voice and experience is most needed on the level where the 1968 act will be actually implemented—in the state advisory councils and in the communities, Pragan stresses, adding:

"The state and local federations have the responsibility of providing knowledgable labor representatives to serve on advisory committees."

Cornell Given Historical Files Of Rail Unions

Ithaca, N.Y.—The largest known collection of materials on railroad labor history in the United States will soon be housed here at Cornell University, the gift of the United Transportation Union.

The materials donated to the university's School of Industrial & Labor Relations include convention proceedings for the four unions which merged to form UTU this year, officers' reports, financial record and copies of contracts.

Also included are old photographs, union publications, badges, posters and pins. Cornell will supplement the materials with taped recordings of interviews with UTU leaders on railroading history and events that led to the merger.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna said "the union is pleased to cooperate with Cornell in this rail labor history program." He emphasized that it will make "valuable records" available to "future generations of scholars, researchers and unionists."

Gould Colman, director of Cornell's program in oral history, is the university's representative on the project. Daniel W. Collins, UTU's assistant secretary-treasurer, represents the union.

Texas AFL-CIO Attacks Car Insurance Practices

Austin, Tex.—The Texas AFL-CIO has opened a drive against the rising cost of auto insurance in the state by attacking the accounting methods used by the insurance companies and so far accepted by the State Insurance Board.

The auto insurance industry in Texas has asked for an 11 percent increase in rates while the Texas AFL-CIO has called for a 10 percent reduction based on factual accounting.

The "so-called 'statutory' method of accounting used by the insurance companies gives a false appearance of their financial situation," State AFL-CIO Pres. H. S. Hank Brown charged at a board hearing.

If the board will look through "this accounting smoke screen," he added, it will find that the industry is in excellent financial health, that its bid for a rate increase is not justified and that car insurance costs can, in fact, be lowered.

Brown described the statutory accounting method as one in which a company reports as "income" only that portion of the premium actually earned by the passage of time while ignoring income that has actually been received.

At the same time, he said, the method permits a firm to report as "losses and expenses" the entire anticipated amount (from a premium) "even though any loss will not occur, if at all, until some time in the future."

"This method is completely contrary to the normally acceptable accounting methods used by business," Brown declared.

He urged the board to examine the "real financial situation" of the industry and particularly to include investment income in calculating insurance company profits and losses before setting rates.

In 1967, Brown noted, the auto insurance industry reported a $273 million national loss as far as premiums and claims were concerned "but actually realized a $1.7 billion investment profit."

"It is ridiculous to claim a loss, and a rate increase, when the industry profited by almost $2 billion," he pointed out.

Brown cited the example of a Texas company, Gulf Insurance Co., which reported a loss of more than $4.8 million in 1968 but then paid out over $4.5 million in dividends the same year.

"The company has increased its dividend by 500 percent since 1963 while showing a loss," he stated.

If the board grants a rate increase in view of the industry's genuine profit picture, Brown said, "it will not be fulfilling its duty to the people."

"Instead," he concluded, "it will be continuing to give the insurance industry the preferential and discriminatory position that it has enjoyed in Texas for years."

Lovell Appointed Manpower Chief

Malcolm R. Lovell, Jr., an official of the Urban Coalition and former Michigan Employment Security Commission director, has been named to head the Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration.

Lovell, 48, replaces J. Nicholas Peet who resigned recently to return to Oregon as director of the state's Social Services Dept.

42 Unionists Go to Prison for Study Of Crime, Delinquency and Justice

The heavy steel doors of the federal penitentiary at Terre Haute, Ind., clanged shut on 42 labor union members on a recent Saturday. From teachers to printers, the men and women unionists held one-day passes to a unique event.

Crime, delinquency, the total criminal justice system and police-community relations, were the topics to be tackled by the delegates to the nation's first day-long conference on the subject held, appropriately, inside the prison walls.

Sponsored by the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services in cooperation with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the session addressed itself to labor's potential role, in concert with community agencies, in getting people involved not as vigilantes but as social activists.

"Those who think you can have law and order without equality and justice just aren't thinking straight," CSA Director Leo Perlis told a luncheon gathering in the officers' mess, while beyond the barred windows prisoners visited with their friends and families.

Students of the pilot program car-pooled between prison buildings to a varied schedule: a slide-talk by NCCD officials illustrating the dimensions of the crime problem, a questionnaire on their opinions and attitudes related to crime, and testimony on "the system" as seen through the eyes of authorities whose credentials ranged from a college degree to a prison term, a correction career to a black skin.

After an "overview" of the criminal justice set-up and the objectives of the labor institute, other views of the system were presented.

A view from inside the prison's walls: An inmate, a former union member, spoke without constraint of his crime, his rehabilitation and the injustice of an arbitrary system in which he must still serve the remainder of his minimum term before becoming eligible even for consideration by the parole board, despite agreement of prison officials that he is deserving of immediate parole.

From the minority community: Wilma Graves, a licensed practical nurse and NAACP representative on the Terra Haute Human Relations Committee, gave vivid examples of how "justice" works differently in the black community.

The one-day institute, ending with workshops to assess information and plan for the future, was designed, Perlis said, "to find ways and means of developing effective police, labor and community relations so that a united community may go forward to serve the interests of all citizens in justice under the law."

"In addition, we hope to discover more effective ways of assisting the ex-offender in the rehabilitation process through employment, health services and readjustment to normal living."

The pilot conference received strong support from the Vigo County Central Labor Council headed by Pres. John Etling and, at the local level, from Pete Culver, labor staff representative with the United Fund of Wabash Valley.

Ed Carlin, a former police officer with a special interest in the project, represented the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services in coordinating arrangements with the NCCD and was chairman of a workshop.

Despite 'Massive Crisis':

Nixon Health Care Remedy Called Thin

(Continued from Page 1)

tal changes in the financing, organization and delivery of health services essential to achieve the goal of quality health care for all Americans."

The report said the government will do what it can to eliminate waste, fraud and overcharging in the Medicaid and Medicare programs, to improve hospital facilities and to develop training programs keyed to health service careers for medical corpsmen returning from Viet Nam.

But the bulk of the improvement, the report asserted, would have to come from the private sector of the economy.

It asked doctors and dentists to do a better job of self-policing their professions against abuses. It said hospitals should work with other hospitals in the community to avoid unnecessary duplication of expensive facilities, and to hold down length of hospital stays to the minimum necessary.

The health insurance industry, the report suggested, should broaden its coverage "to encourage preventive services to provide incentives to keep people out of hospitals."

Medical schools should "find new ways to expand the number of persons they are training" and to place greated emphasis on meeting "immediate needs . . . such as comprehensive medical care for the poor and near poor."

From industry and business, the report asked "programs to provide health education and preventive health care for employes at every level and their families."

And it asked "citizens' groups and consumer organizations to continue their efforts to hold the medical care industry and government responsible for good management and for constructive policies in delivery and pricing of services."

The HEW officials said that "over the coming months we will call together each of these groups to hear what they propose and to learn what they will expect of us in return."

The report was sharply critical of administration of the Medicaid program of federal matching grants to states that pay health care bills for low-income persons and families.

It said the billions of dollars spent on Medicaid have been poorly supervised and the program "has attempted to provide medical services for the poor by pushing them into the nation's already overburdened health care system."

Despite these problems, the report stressed, "we nevertheless cannot abandon our national goal of effective and dignified health care for every American no matter what his station in life or where he lives. We cannot accept anything less in this, the most affluent society in the world."

C. T. Muntain Named to HUD Labor Post

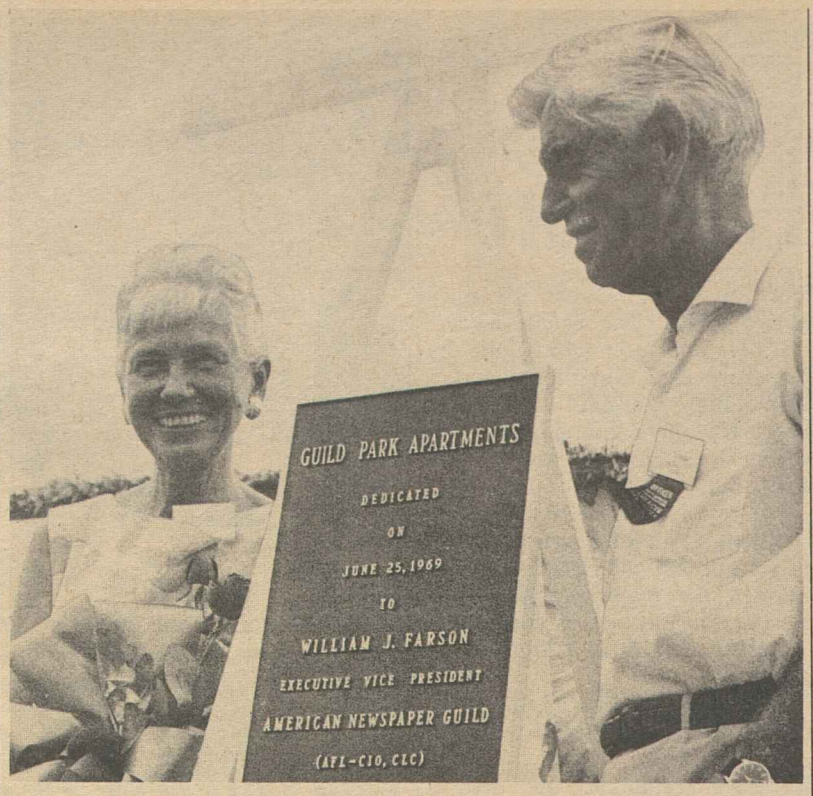
Charles T. Muntain, a former president of the Baltimore Building & Construction Trades Council, has been appointed special assistant for labor relations to Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney.

Muntain has been with the federal government since 1965, serving in key posts in the Post Office Dept., the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and HUD.

A structural iron worker by trade, Muntain is a former business manager and president of Baltimore Iron Workers Local 16, secretary of the Baltimore AFL-CIO and chairman of the Middle Atlantic States Building & Construction Trades Council, among other posts.

Muntain, who also is a lawyer, teaches labor law and legislation at the University of Maryland and American University in Washington, D.C.

Romney said Muntain will serve as an adviser and help formulate HUD policy in management-labor relations and act as liaison between HUD and the labor movement.



SAN ANTONIO Newspaper Guild dedicated its union-sponsored low-rent housing project, Guild Park Apartments, to ANG Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson, shown with Mrs. Farson at the Guild's 36th annual convention. Farson retires in October after nearly 32 years as an ANG officer.

House Unit Approves Voting Law Extention

(Continued from Page 1)

voting and it would introduce new areas of controversial legislation which might result in failure by Congress to take any action at all.

After the present law is extended, the civil rights groups said, desirable portions of the Administration plan could be considered separately.

The bill must await Rules Committee clearance before reaching the floor so House action is unlikely until after the mid-August recess.

Both the House and Senate put a stamp of approval on the four-year-old Appalachian regional development program and a small-scale companion program involving other multi-state regional development commissions.

The Senate bill authorized higher spending ceilings than the House measure and a conference committee was named to try to agree on the final terms.

For non-highway Appalachia programs, the Senate authorized $294 million for the 1970 and 1971 fiscal years, as compared with $250 million in the House bill. For other regional commissions, the Senate two-year authorization was $285 million to the $225 million approved by the House.

Roads Program Extended

The Senate voted to extend the key Appalachian roadbuilding program an additional two years past its mid-1971 expiration date and to increase the spending ceiling to finance the extension. The House, however, merely voted a one-year extension and took the position that there is enough money already authorized to finance the extra year.

Whatever the outcome in conference, the actual amount available for the highway program would have to be appropriated by Congress in separate legislation.

The Senate bill passed easily by voice vote. The House approved the legislation, 273-103, after Democrats and Republicans from the states that had been helped spoke in glowing terms of the progress made under the regional program.

A Senate Antitrust subcommittee revived a bill that had been opposed by newspaper unions and the Administration, but supported by influential newspaper publishers.

The legislation would give immunity from antitrust prosecution to jointly published newspapers that pool profits, fix advertising rates and otherwise combine to freeze out competition.

The subcommittee, which earlier had voted to set the bill aside, took up the legislation and passed it over the objection of Subcommittee Chairman Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

Party Runoff For Governor Set in Virginia

Richmond, Va.—Virginia Democrats will hold a runoff primary election for governor for the first time in history after dealing a sharp setback to party conservatives.

Labor-backed State Sen. Henry H. Howell, Jr. of Norfolk, a liberal, will face William C. Battle, former ambassador to Australia and a moderate, in an Aug. 19 runoff for the gubernatorial nomination.

Howell polled 38 percent of the vote in the July 15 primary to Battle's 39 percent. Conservative Lt. Gov. Fred G. Pollard trailed a poor third with 23 percent.

There was no GOP primary for major offices. The winner of the Democratic gubernatorial nomination will face Republican candidate Linwood Holton of Roanoke and Conservative party candidate Beverly McDowell of Richmond in November.

In the Democratic primary for lieutenant governor, State Sen. J. Sargeant Reynolds, 33-year-old heir to the Reynolds Metals fortune, amassed 64 percent of the vote in sinking the organization candidate, State Sen. W. Carrington Thompson, and three other rivals. Reynolds ran as a liberal.

For attorney general there will be a runoff between liberal Andrew P. Miller, a labor-backed Abingdon attorney, and conservative Delegate Guy O. Farley, Jr., of Fairfax. Miller got 41 percent to Farley's 36 percent in a four-way race.

Retired People Prodded To Flex Political Muscle

Los Angeles—Political activity by retired persons is essential to winning major improvements in social security benefits, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman emphasized.

If the elderly will work to get out the vote and elect friends to Congress "they will have a strong ally in the labor movement," Seidman told a conference of retired union members here.

The conference on the problems and potential of retirees was sponsored by the Los Angeles AFL-CIO's senior citizen committee. More than 150 participants heard major addresses and engaged in workshops aimed at organizing retirees.

Winston Churchill once said "you can measure the civilization of a people by the way they treat their older folks," Seidman recalled. "By this standard," he added, "our nation flunks the test."

"This judgment may seem a little harsh," he continued, "but not overly so if we see the statistics not as impersonal digits but remember they represent human beings—in this case, victims of low income, poor health care, bad housing, inadequate recreation and inferior food and clothing."

For millions of the elderly, the situation is one of "misery and loneliness—living out their lives in quiet desperation in a nation where youth is worshipped," Seidman said.

The biggest problem for the elderly is income and the largest income program for the elderly is social security, he noted. "Unfortunately," he said, "the importance of its benefit is in stark contrast to its adequacy."

He outlined the chief points of the AFL-CIO's recommended changes in Social Security including an increase of payments by 50 percent in the next few years, and a minimum benefit of $100 a month for a single person and $150 for a couple.

The federation's program, he added, which would include expansion of Medicare for prescription drugs and eye-glasses, "would virtually wipe out poverty among social security beneficiaries."

While labor is doing its best to get the program through Congress, Seidman said, "these efforts will never be fully successful unless we are backed up by a growing and politically active senior citizens movement."

He expressed hope that there would be further expansion of political activity by the aged and cited the National Council of Senior Citizens as an example of the "expanding influence" of those over 65.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, NCSC president, described his organization's drive for improved social security benefits and the role it played in helping achieve Medicare.

Also on the list of the council's achievements, he said, are programs established for insurance, prescription drugs, legal aid and a number of government services for the aged.

Cruikshank stressed that the council has supported programs that go beyond the elderly to benefit persons of all ages, such as minimum wage legislation, job training and consumer protection.

"We are not a separatist group but a part of the mainstream of life sharing the same goals with many segments of society," he declared.

Other speakers included Dr. James Birren, director of the Center of Gerontology, University of Southern California; and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

James Carbray, chairman of the Los Angeles federation's senior citizens committee, was chairman of the conference.

Adequate Funds Urged In Program for Elderly

The AFL-CIO urged the Senate to remove a major roadblock from the nation's efforts for the aging by providing adequate funds for the Older Americans program.

The amount authorized by a Senate bill to extend and expand the Older Americans Act "represents major progress toward an adequately funded program," said AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in a letter to Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on the Aging.

Biemiller cited AFL-CIO objections to another Senate bill that would establish a new "senior companions" program. He recalled that differences over similar provisions last year prevented passage of amendments to the act.

"Because the proposal does not talk about employment," he said, "it is easy to get the impression that it is a volunteer program."

But all such projects, whether called "service opportunities," "retirement roles," or "senior companions," pay wages, usually for part-time work, Biemiller said.

"The primary purpose of a service program should be therapeutic, to enhance the well-being of the elderly by having them do useful and satisfying work and by giving service to the community."

Biemiller said that the AFL-CIO supports bona fide service programs for senior citizens conducted by the Administration on Aging. It also strongly believes, he added, that any programs intended primarily for employment should be administered by the Labor Dept. along with training and manpower programs.

He said a "major impediment to the employment of older workers is the lack of coordination and the overly proliferated efforts that now exists."

Because the Labor Dept. is already efficiently operating similar programs, Biemiller said, "it would be unwise to establish duplicating programs elsewhere."

He urged Kennedy to continue his efforts to improve the Older Americans program and said the bill to extend and expand it would be a major step "toward the goal of providing dignity and comfort to all our aged population."

'No Surtax Without Reform':

Meany Asks Senate To Delay Tax Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee to act on a major overhaul of the tax laws.

Mansfield retorted on the Senate floor that the Finance Committee can report out a surtax bill whenever it wants. But "no one should be under any delusion" that the leadership will be in any hurry to schedule it for floor action. The current ABM debate, Mansfield noted, has "a long, long way to go."

He chided Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen for having described tax reform as "perhaps desirable" but really "not so urgent."

Tax reform is not just desirable, Mansfield insisted, it is "imperative."

Dirksen mourned, "I know the sound of the death knell when I hear it."

Actually, Dirksen and Long split on the Finance Committee vote. The committee's seven Republicans, aided by the votes of Democrats Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.) and Abraham A. Ribicoff (Conn.), insisted on approving the House surtax bill without considering amendments Long intended to offer.

Nevertheless, Long said, "my vote against reporting the bill does not mean that I'm opposed."

While the Senate political infighting continued, the House Ways & Means Committee reported steady progress in its almost daily closed door meetings to draw up a tax reform bill.

The committee is scheduled to send a reform bill to the House floor for a vote before the mid-August recess. The Senate leadership's plan has been to continue the temporary extension of the surtax withholding rate until the Senate has before it comprehensive tax reform legislation as well as the surtax bill.

Progress reports from the Ways & Means Committee indicated that its reform bill will partially close most of the major loopholes, although probably not as completely as most tax reform supporters would like.

The committee has announced a few tentative decisions, still subject to revision.

It gave preliminary approval to a cutback in the big capital gains tax exemption. It voted some restrictions on charitable deduction gimmicks. And it proposed a token tax on the portion of interest from tax-exempt municipal and state bonds that exceed an individual's taxable income.

To allay the fears of mayors and governors that this would force cities to offer higher interest on their bonds, the committee proposed a federal subsidy of part of the interest cost on taxable bonds issued by government units.

The committee pledged quick action on tax reform to avert defeat of the surtax bill when it was up for a House vote. Opponents had argued that once the pressure of the surtax extension was lifted, tax reform would be put on the back burner. As it was, the surtax extension bill squeaked through by a mere five votes.

NO SURTAX until there is tax reform, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Research Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger, right, urged at Senate Finance Committee hearings.

Hall Opposes Weakening of Cargo Policy

Seafarers Pres. Paul Hall has urged the Senate Banking Committee to strengthen, not weaken, present policy guaranteeing that American-flag vessels will carry half the U.S. grain sold to the Soviet Union and its satellites.

A subcommittee wrote into a bill extending export control legislation a provision that would end the President's authority to require the use of American ships to transport part of the cargo sold to the Soviet bloc.

The full committee reopened hearings on the bill to permit testimony opposing this provision.

Hall, who is also president of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., urged the committee to write into law language that would "clearly set forth that at least 50 percent of all this cargo—and more, if possible—should move aboard American-built, American-owned and American-manned merchant vessels."

He charged that the subcommittee provision would be "the opening wedge" to abandonment of all cargo preference programs and the virtual elimination of the U.S. merchant marine.

It would also, he noted, worsen the U.S. balance of payments and "give new impetus to the Soviet drive for world maritime supremacy."

But if the law were strengthened by guaranteeing a share of shipments for American vessels, Hall said, "this would mean more jobs for American seamen, more jobs for American shipyard workers, more jobs in scores of related trades and services."

5 Drug Firms to Pay $100 Million Refund

Consumers who bought certain antibiotics between 1954 and 1966 will be able to share in a $100 million refund if they search their memories and take action.

The money represents a settlement reached in a damage suit against five drug manufacturers. The suit involved charges that the manufacturers illegally agreed to fix prices and overcharge buyers over the 12-year period.

Many states, cities and other groups joined in the legal action. Consumers in 43 states could benefit from refunds for overcharges. Also, drug wholesalers and retail pharmacists are eligible.

The five companies, which have denied any liability while making the settlement, are American Cyanamid Co., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bristol-Myers Co., Upjohn Co., and Squibb Beech-Nut, Inc.

The drugs involved include Aureomycin, Terramycin and Tetracycline, sold under the brand names: Achromycin, Mysteclin, Panalba, Panmycin, Polycycline, Steclin, Tetracyn and Tetrex.

The drugs are used in treating respiratory infections such as tonsillitis, sinusitis and bronchitis; certain urinary tract and skin infections; and viral infections, the most important of which is pneumonia.

Instructions on how to file claims and where to send them have appeared in many local newspapers as part of a nationwide advertising campaign announcing the settlement.

To collect a refund, a consumer must check his records and memory to determine approximately how much he paid for the drugs during the years involved.

The next step is to total the amounts for each year and write out a statement explaining the figures.

The statement must be taken to a notary public and signed in his presence. This will certify that the claim is true to the best of the claimant's knowledge. A druggist may also certify that the drugs were purchased in the amount stated.

The notarized statement, including totals for each year separately, must be sent to Post Office Box 752, The Bronx, New York 10451. Claimants are not to send along records of purchases unless asked to do so. The deadline for filing claims is Aug. 16.

In another development, the Justice Dept. announced that it has filed an additional suit against Pfizer and American Cyanamid seeking $25 million in damages and cancellation of the patent for Tetracycline.

In this latest suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, D.C., the government charged the two companies with failing to disclose that Tetracycline had been produced during the manufacture of Aureomycin, an identical antibiotic, and therefore was not eligible for a patent.

Pfizer was accused of making false and misleading statements to the U.S. Patent Office, while Cyanamid was charged with aiding Pfizer in getting the patent by sending the office similar misleading statements.

The government, a big purchaser of antibiotics, estimated its damages at $25 million because of having to pay higher prices on Tetracycline based on the fact that it was supposed to be non-competitive.

HEW Urged to Correct Rules on Nursing Homes

Federal regulations recently announced by the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. to improve nursing home standards under Medicaid "completely fail to meet that objective," the AFL-CIO emphasized.

Without changes, it warned, the regulations will "perpetuate inadequate health care for the most disadvantaged Americans, the needy and medically needy."

Criticism of the regulations and proposed changes was expressed by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman in a letter to Administrator Mary Switzer of HEW's Social & Rehabilitation Service.

Amendments to the Social Security Act adopted in 1967 called for regulations to upgrade nursing home standards under Medicaid. Draft regulations were released in February and specific proposals were recently published in the Federal Register.

The basic defect in the regulations, Seidman wrote, "is that they establish significantly lower standards for skilled nursing homes" under the Medicaid program for the poor than are required under the law for Medicare.

"Yet," he continued, "there is no evidence that Medicaid patients in skilled nursing homes require less intensive care than Medicare patients in extended care facilities."

The "grossly inadequate" standards would add to already high Medicaid costs, Seidman charged, by requiring reimbursements to substandard nursing homes and "unnecessary" hospitalizations of patients unable to get skilled nursing care.

Moreover, he said, failure to require appropriate standards will remove any incentive for substandard nursing homes to raise skill levels as was intended by the 1967 amendments.

To raise nursing home qualifications to the necessary level, Seidman and the AFL-CIO urged the following changes in the proposed regulations:

- An immediate requirement that either a professional registered nurse or a licensed practical nurse be on duty at nursing homes at all times. The regulations would postpone this requirement until at least July 1, 1970.
- If there is to be a provision permitting waiver of educational requirements for licensed practical nurses, the regulations should authorize "only the state agency responsible for licensing of nurses" and not simply any "appropriate state licensing authority" to grant the waiver.
- Similarly, the authority to waive other requirements for nursing homes should be given only to the State agency responsible for licensing nursing homes.
- Provision should be made for minimum ratios of nursing and auxiliary personnel to the number of patients, with separate ratios for nurses and other personnel—a requirement clearly intended by the 1967 amendments.

Service Employes Win Vote at Syracuse U.

Syracuse, N.Y.—Maintenance and custodial workers at Syracuse University voted for representation by Service Employes Local 200 in an election the university unsuccessfully tried to block through an injunction.

More Women Join Apprentice Ranks

Nearly 1,100 women are learning highly skilled trades in programs registered with the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz reports.

Although this number is low in proportion to men in the apprenticeship ranks, it is 500 more women than were enrolled in June 1968.

Almost one-third of the women apprentices are in cosmetology. But many others are in fields that once were predominantly held by men. They include printing trades, bookbinding, upholstering, automotive trades, drafting, mechanics, embalming and others.

Administration Favors Limited Fish Inspection

The Nixon Administration was accused of bowing to "pressures from the fish processing industry" by opposing a strong fish inspection bill.

At issue is whether a fish inspection law should require the same type of continuous, full-time inspection that the government requires for meat and poultry.

Administration officials told a Senate consumer affairs subcommittee that normally spot inspections would be sufficient.

This was termed "a shameful retreat in consumer protection" by the Meat Cutters, the union that has spearheaded the drive for a strong inspection law.

"Full-time inspection, under which a government inspector checks product wholesomeness and plant cleanliness during all times of processing, is a critically essential protection for consumer health," the union said.

Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman charged that "the Administration's joining with the fish processing industry will make the fight for effective and meaningful fish inspection more difficult."

Testifying for what they termed "continuous surveillance" rather than continuous inspection were officials of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Interior Dept., and Mrs. Virginia Knauer, the President's special assistant for consumer affairs.

Sen. Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), who presided at the Senate hearings, termed the Administration proposal "much weaker" than the fish inspection legislation proposed by the Johnson Administration.

Earlier, the AFL-CIO had urged the subcommittee to require continuous inspection of fish processing "to fill a serious—indeed a dangerous—gap in consumer protection."

7-19-69

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, July 26, 1969 | No. 30

Emergency Action Urged To Meet Housing Crisis

Living Cost Rise in June Saps Wages

The cost of living shot up sharply in June and workers' pay checks continued to buy less than they did last year, the Labor Dept. reported.

A six-tenths of 1 percent jump in living costs sent the Consumer Price Index to 127.6. That means it cost $12.76 to buy goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said that the index increased 3.2 percent in the first half of 1969, compared with a 2.3 percent rise in the first six months of 1968. The index is up 5.5 percent from last June.

Gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers rose by $1.58 in June to a new high of $115.06, attributable primarily to a four-tenths of an hour increase in the workweek and a 1-cent gain in hourly earnings.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay rose by $1.21 to $100.34. For the worker with no dependents the increase was $1.13 to $91.29. Both figures were new highs.

When expressed in 1957-59 dollars, to take account of price changes, the take-home pay of the worker with three dependents in June was $78.64 and $71.54 with no dependents. Both of these figures averaged about 46 cents higher than in May.

However, these real spendable earnings were down over the year by 39 cents for the worker with three dependents and 16 cents for the worker with one dependent. The figure for three dependents was down 1.2 percent from its September high.

The sharp rise in the cost of living in June stemmed largely from big increases in prices for meat, poultry and fish, BLS said. The increase for meats was the largest since June 1965.

Charges for all types of consumer services were higher in June and accounted for about one-fourth of the index rise. Costs of mortgage interest and home maintenance and repair services continued to climb.

Higher physicians' fees contributed mainly to a five-tenths of 1 percent increase in medical care costs, and boosts in public transportation fares pushed the cost of transportation services up.

Prices of commodities other than food rose by four-tenths of 1 percent during the month. Consumers paid more for clothing, gasoline, cigarettes and used cars.

In looking over the index, BLS reported commodities were up 4.7 percent over the year and services were up 7 percent.

Food prices were up 3.2 percent seasonally adjusted over the first

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THE DINNER was to honor William F. Schnitzler on his retirement as AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer. But a couple of the Schnitzler grandchildren managed to steal this scene. Mrs. Schnitzler doesn't seem to mind a bit. **(Story, Page 2)**

Hospital Pact In Charleston Ends Strike

Charleston, S.C.—Hospital workers here won a second agreement with a local medical institution winding up nearly four months of strife and turmoil that found the labor and civil rights movement united in common cause.

The 113-day strike at Charleston County Hospital ended with an agreement that would send nearly all strikers back to work at a higher wage level immediately and a commitment to employ the rest within a three-month period. The union, Local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, also won a grievance procedure and other basic union contract provisions.

Miss Rosetta Simmons, chairman of the negotiating committee of the local, said "we gained recognition as human beings in this community. It has accomplish a lot for the poor people of the city."

The County Hospital settlement followed by three weeks the agree-

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$100 Million Expansion:

School Lunch Bill Passed By House

Legislation to expand the nation's school lunch program this year to reach the neediest among 3.5 million needy children still outside its scope has passed the House of Representatives.

The measure, approved by 352-5, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute $100 million in fiscal 1970 to the states to provide free or reduced price meals in schools and day-care facilities.

In a letter sent to each member of the House prior to the vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's strong support of "this important and needed legislation."

Passage of the bill by Congress, Biemiller said, would "improve significantly our national effort to meet the nutritional needs of American children."

The measure passed by the House now goes to the Senate. A similar authorization was passed by the House last year but failed to receive Senate approval. However, the near-unanimous vote in the House this year improves the prospects for Senate action.

The $100 million authorization would be in addition to an appropriation for school lunches in fiscal 1970 which is now the subject of a Senate-House conference.

However, Chairman Carl D. Perkins of the House Education & Labor Committee, the bill's main sponsor, stressed that the additional $100 million would help feed children not covered under the current program.

Under the bill, which amends the National School Lunch Act, portions of the $100 million would be allotted to states in such a way as specifically to help needy children from families of less than $3,000 annual income who do not have a sufficient diet.

The legislation also provides for payments directly to schools to permit them to acquire the food and service equipment needed to provide adequate and nutritious meals.

The debate, led by Perkins, emphasized not only the need for the bill but the fact that it is a start toward feeding "only the neediest of the nation's hungry children."

Of the 51.2 million children enrolled in the nation's elementary schools, 32.5 million do not have school lunch programs at the present time, it was pointed out.

"Three and a quarter million children not now participating in the programs need a free lunch," Perkins said, "and approximately 19.5 million of those not now par-

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Labor Cites Interest Rate, Land Costs

The AFL-CIO called for a top-priority, emergency program to meet the nation's "unpostponable housing needs."

Wage-earners have been priced out of the homebuying market by the soaring cost of money and land, the federation testified at Senate hearings.

John Evans, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, said the interest rate on mortgage money "has moved from being a serious problem to that of a national disaster."

He told a Senate Banking subcommittee:

"We have watched interest rates skyrocket . . . and we have watched much-needed housing slip further and further from the grasp of those who need it most.

"We have watched government programs of assistance, so hopefully conceived, become badly eroded. We have watched wage-earners abandon their aspiration to escape substandard dwellings and, concurrently, we have seen a halt in the traditional upward mobility from renter to small home owner to bigger home owner.

"A terrible stagnation is settling over America, blighting the housing hopes of all but a fortunate few."

Evans urged the Senate panel to write into its extension of the federal housing legislation two provisions to ease the mortgage money squeeze.

One would authorize $5 billion of GI insurance funds to be used for veterans' mortgages at a 6 percent interest rate. This, he noted, would both help meet housing needs of returning veterans and bring a greater return to the insurance fund than it presently receives.

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Higher Rate of Negro Unemployment Accented in Poverty Neighborhoods

For the second time this month, the Labor Dept. has released figures showing that the job picture for Negroes is worsening and the unemployment gap between whites and blacks is widening.

First evidence of this came when the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the national jobless rate for whites was unchanged in June at 3 percent, but the rate for non-whites rose five-tenths of 1 percent to 7 percent.

The regular monthly report also revealed that the non-white rate increased by 1.3 percent between February and June, while the white rate remained virtually unchanged.

Now the development is further sharpened by the latest BLS survey of the job situation in the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's 100 largest cities.

Poverty neighborhoods are defined by the government as the poorest one-fifth of the neighborhoods in each urban area.

The overall jobless rate in these neighborhoods was 5.7 percent in the second quarter of 1969—unchanged from the same quarter last year. But a breakdown of the rate showed that significant changes had taken place.

The unemployment rate for blacks in the poverty neighborhoods increased from 7.3 to 8 percent over the year while the rate for whites dropped from 4.6 to 4 percent during the same period. The increase in the rate for blacks re-

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$3.5 Billion Slash Ordered by Nixon

High interest rates and rising medical bills are hurting the government's budget too, Pres. Nixon disclosed.

He ordered federal agencies to slash spending by $3.5 billion this fiscal year to compensate for unpredicted expenses.

Two of the biggest single items of "uncontrollable" added expense were the higher interest rates that the government has to pay on the national debt and the rise in Medicare costs.

The Treasury recently had to pay an interest rate of close to 7.5 percent — the highest in its history—to borrow money on a six-month bill.

Wages Sapped By Sharp Rise In Living Costs

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six months of this year. That compared with 1.8 percent increases in food prices in both the first and second halves of 1968.

The cost of housing rose 3.3 percent in the first six months of 1969 compared with a 2.2 percent increase in the first half of last year and a 3 percent increase in the last half of 1968.

Chase translated the price trend into some readily understandable market-basket prices:

20 Cents a Pound More

Round steak in June cost $1.33 a pound, 20 cents higher than a year ago; celery at over 20 cents a pound was up more than 3 cents; tomatoes cost 48 cents a pound, up more than 10 cents; a six-ounce can of orange juice, at 24 cents plus, was up 3 cents.

Chase shrugged off questions about the effectiveness of Pres. Nixon's anti-inflation program, but he saw "some hope in the slowing down in the rise in apparel prices and possibly medical care services."

Approximately 77,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay boosts based on the June CPI. For 40,000 employes, mostly in aerospace, the increase will be 8 cents an hour; 22,000 workers, mainly in public transit, will receive 4 to 6-cent an hour hikes; and 6,000 California metal workers will get a 7-cent an hour increase. About 6,300 workers in varied industries will receive raises ranging from 1 to 5 cents per hour.

Jobless Rate Accented in Black Ghettos

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versed over-the-year declines reported for the past five quarters.

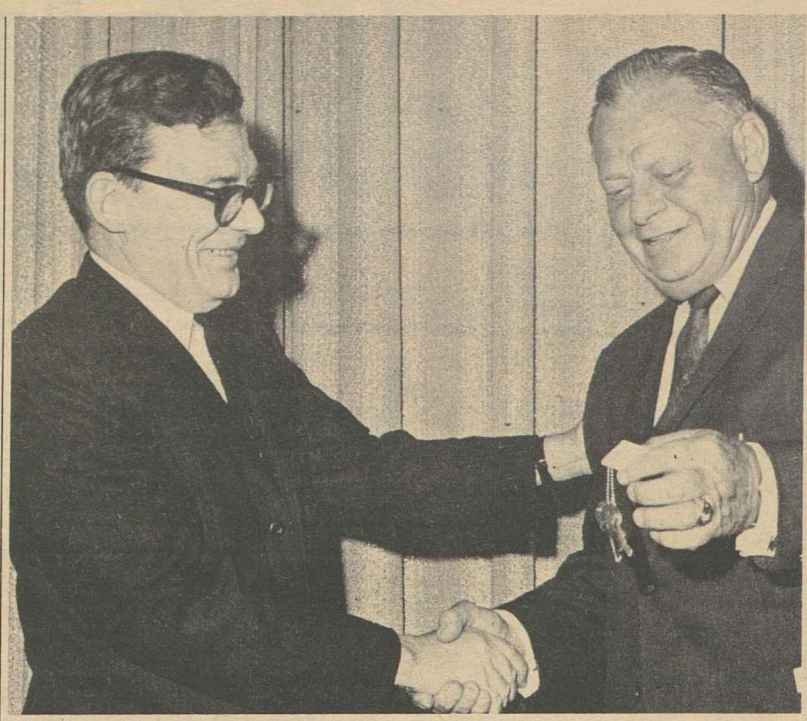
The rise in the jobless rates for blacks in the poverty areas between the second quarters of 1968 and 1969, "primarily reflected an increase in joblessness among teenagers," BLS said.

More than one in three black teenagers in poverty neighborhoods was unemployed in the second quarter of 1969, while only one in seven white teenagers in these neighborhoods was jobless.

This factor also appears to mesh with one contained in the BLS monthly report. It brought out that the national unemployment rate for white teenagers decreased from 10.1 to 9.5 percent between February and June, while the non-white rate rose from 22 to 28.6 percent.

These were other highlights in the poverty neighborhoods report:

- The overall unemployment rate for adult men was 3.4 percent in the second quarter of 1969, down six-tenths of 1 percent over the year. The rate for non-whites rose from 4.1 to 4.3 percent; the whites' rate dropped from 4 to 3.2 percent.
- The rate for adult females rose between the two quarters from 4.9 to 5.7 percent. The rate for non-whites climbed from 6.9 to 7.5 percent; the whites' rate went from 3.3 to 4.1 percent.
- Unemployment in the poverty neighborhoods totaled 363,000 in the 1969 quarter, down about 10,000 over the year. The neighborhoods' unemployment level in 1969 represented 13.2 percent of the total unemployment in the nation. In 1968, the level accounted for 13.3 percent of the total unemployed.



RETIREMENT GIFT to William F. Schnitzler is the car to go with the keys presented by Lane Kirkland, his successor as AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer. More than 1,200 persons attended the dinner in Washington to honor Schnitzler.

Pilots Offer Solutions To Safety Hazards

Atlanta—The aviation industry "is very late" in facing up to mounting safety problems and it cannot expect continued progress until it solves them, Pres. Charles H. Ruby of the Air Line Pilots warned.

ALPA insists that these problems be solved and it will continue to propose solutions at safety meetings and before congressional hearings, Ruby told the union's annual Air Safety Forum.

The four-day forum, which Ruby keynoted, dealt with such critical problems as air traffic control, congestion, certification of airports and airport managers, collision avoidance and cabin safety.

The forum was attended by more than 400 pilots and representatives of aircraft manufacturers, airlines and government. The union's Steward & Stewardess Division also held its annual forum here at the same time.

Until the industry develops collision prevention techniques, Ruby pointed out, the collision hazard must be minimized by enlarging old airports and building new ones.

The airport danger, he noted, is demonstrated by the fact that jet aircraft are regularly being squeezed into 4,500 and 5,000-foot runways when ALPA's analysis, based on pilot experience, dictates 6,500 feet as a safe minimum.

The forum received a number of reports from ALPA's various committees which function throughout the year in assembling material on safety and seeking ways to improve it.

Capt. Clyde Muirheid, Jr. reported that congested voice frequencies, inefficient use of airspace and an intermix of planes with widely varying performance capabilities are parts of the air traffic control problem "in most urgent need of correction."

As chairman of ALPA's air traffic control committee, he stated that controller and cockpit workloads are "intolerable." The control system, Muirheid said, is converting pilots into parrots, "which are birds that talk a lot but don't fly well."

Capt. Earl R. Waggoner, chairman of the union's objects detection committee, said a reduction of airplane hijacking calls for defensive equipment on aircraft and a means of returning hijackers for criminal prosecution.

He expressed an opinion that frequency of violence on planes is directly related to the publicity it gets and urged news media to "realize the disservice they do" by playing up hijacking.

Capt. Vic Hewes, chairman of the rescue and fire committee, announced that the National Fire Protection Association has for the first time set requirements for fire and rescue equipment at airports that meet ALPA standards.

He said a committee survey revealed that 22 airports handling twin-engine jet service and nine handling three-engine jets had no fire and rescue equipment as of March 1969.

Ruby, on the recommendation of the union's board, has notified the managers of the 31 airports, that ALPA members will make every effort to discontinue operations at these airports by May 1970 unless fire-crash equipment is installed by then.

The Steward & Stewardesses Division forum heard Robert J. Serling, an aviation author and air safety consultant, urge airlines to strengthen the safety messages delivered by cabin attendants to passengers.

Pleading for safety consciousness, he said, "If you tolerate carelessness, indifference, lack of responsibility, you have no right to criticize any one else in aviation for compromising safety."

1,200 Pay Tribute:

Schnitzler Saluted For Long Service

More than 1,200 AFL-CIO friends of William F. Schnitzler, including top leaders of labor and government, gathered in Washington to honor the secretary-treasurer emeritus of the AFL-CIO.

The testimonial dinner which attracted the dignitaries from across the nation marked Schnitzler's retirement.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany led the list of speakers which included Schnitzler's successor, Lane Kirkland, and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz.

It was an evening of affectionate tribute to an old friend—and of rededication to the goals of the labor movement he served.

Meany saluted Schnitzler for his 45 years of service to the trade union movement and his contribution to the social progress of the nation during the past 17 years, first as secretary-treasurer of the AFL and later as second highest officer of the merged AFL-CIO.

"He has seen much progress in that time," Meany said, "the progress of the AFL-CIO measured by the only measurement that is worth anything and that is the measurement of human values."

Meany added: "Better wages, better contracts, better conditions on the job, higher pensions, welfare benefits, more effective political action and an enhanced reputation and standing as a peoples' lobby here in Washington, lobbying for legislation that benefits all the citizens of this great country—education, minimum wage, civil rights—all of these enactments of the last few years bear the AFL-CIO label."

But the AFL-CIO can't be content to rest on past performance, Meany stressed.

He called for the creation of a massive new job program to eliminate hard core unemployment, and an improved educational system with fully funded programs, scholarships and facilities, with a better-paid staff of teachers.

"We need 26 million new housing units between now and eight years from now," Meany declared.

"We need lower interest rates for mortgages so the people of this country can buy homes," he added.

The nation's unfinished business, Meany said, includes better consumer protection, a 50 percent boost in social security benefits, safety for workers on the job and an attack on inflation at its base—the profit squeeze by big corporations. "And we need fair tax laws."

In the 1970 elections, Meany noted, "all of the things we believe in will be at stake . . . and I hope it is true that they say we have the best political machine in America. I hope that it is true because it is going to be needed in 1970."

Schnitzler, responding to Meany's salute, stressed the labor movement's accomplishments in the fight for social justice.

"Long before other organized groups in America took affirmative action to abolish racial discrimination and eliminate prejudice, labor was at work in the field doing it," he recalled.

Today's labor movement, he noted, can learn from past struggles and victories.

Unity was the keynote to victory in those past struggles and it can be used just as effectively now, Schnitzler said.

"If 3 million union members could win legislative battles for the betterment of America in the 1930s, then why can't 13.5 million union members win the battle for the perfection of America in the 1970s?" he asked.

Kirkland, who said he represented all of Schnitzler's colleagues, presented Schnitzler keys to a new automobile.

Schnitzler also received an engraved scroll of an Executive Council resolution of tribute.

Shultz praised Schnitzler both for his outstanding record as a labor leader and his contribution as a citizen who gave his time to serve on numerous government advisory boards. He presented Schnitzler a Labor Dept. Award of Merit and delivered a special letter from Pres. Nixon.

Arrangements for the testimonial dinner were made by a committee of AFL-CIO Executive Council members headed by Vice Pres. M. A. Hutcheson. Other members of the special committee were Vice Presidents Hunter P. Wharton, Paul Jennings, Matthew Guinan and James A. Suffridge.

Texas AFL-CIO Charts Programs For '70s Keyed to Youth, Services

Corpus Christi—The Texas State AFL-CIO charted a "program for the space age of the '70s" that included a new youth affairs program and a much-expanded community services program.

Federation Pres. H. S. Hank Brown set the tone for the 11th convention in his opening remarks by saying that "organized labor had always been in the business of closing gaps—and the generation gap is but one that needs bridging now."

He also said that despite such gains in the last session of the legislature as the state's first minimum wage law and a workmen's compensation reform act, much more is needed to be done.

The convention called for legislation to guarantee 500,000 state and local government employes the right to organize and bargain collectively. Presently, Texas law forbids public employe organizations to be recognized by state agencies or subdivisions.

The convention also urged an increase in the new minimum wage, creation of a corporate income tax, establishment of a state Public Utilities Commission and a state Labor-Management Relations Act.

Another theme that was repeated in several resolutions and by a number of speakers was opposition to climbing auto insurance rates.

The federation has been campaigning to change the rate-making formula to include investment income in figuring insurance companies' gains and losses.

The keynote speaker at the convention was Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), who is chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

He told the delegates that the construction safety bill, which he is co-sponsoring, is ready for floor action in the Senate.

He also said that he was opposed to continuing the 10 percent surtax, and that he proposed an excess war profits tax in its place.

Yarborough was honored at a reception attended by over 1,000 delegates and guests. A resolution praised Yarborough for his opposition to the proposal to turn the Post Office into an independent, nonprofit corporation.

Other speakers included Texas Congressmen Jack Brooks and John Young.

Brown was re-elected president without opposition and Roy R. Evans was re-elected secretary-treasurer in a race against Jesse Sapp, formerly president of the Waco AFL-CIO Council.

For the first time, the convention had a youth affairs committee and most of its members came from delegates who were under 30.

James Middleton, Jr., of the Laborers, who is 21, and Larry Sartin, 24, of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, headed the group.

The convention's Political Education Committee placed heavy emphasis on the voter registration drive which opens Sept. 1.

Growers Seek to 'Muzzle' Union:

Wages, Dispute on Pesticides Snarl California Grape Talks

Delano, Calif.—An employer ultimatum on the use of hazardous pesticides in the vineyards, coupled with a wage disagreement, has snarled peace talks between a group of table grape growers and the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

High hopes had been held for a historic model contract after the group of 10 prominent table grape growers, admitting for the first time that the worldwide boycott was hurting them, sued for peace with the union and called for unprecedented intervention by the Federal Mediation Service late last month.

But the hopes were dashed last week when the growers abandoned the bargaining table and called on Pres. Nixon to appoint a fact-finding committee to investigate the dispute.

UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez immediately blasted the grower proposal as "attempted blackmail, an attempt to muzzle us on the dangers of pesticides."

Chavez said the growers had proposed a clause in the contract which would read: "The union agrees that it will not embark on any program which will in any way harm the industry to which the employer is a member."

"That clause would prevent us from lobbying in Sacramento or Washington for better laws on the regulation of pesticides, or even safety and sanitation laws," said Chavez.

He added that the union, which has filed suit in Bakersfield and Riverside to force agricultural commissioners to disclose pesticide formulas in order for farm workers to be adequately treated for illnesses caused by the economic poisons, will continue to publicize the facts.

"We're concerned about harm done to people, much more than harm done to an industry," he said.

Meanwhile, a bill to ban all use of the controversial pesticide DDT in California within three years was approved unanimously Tuesday in the state Senate.

In the contract talks, the union had proposed a clause which would have banned the use of DDT and certain other poisons. The clause would have specified procedures for applying and using other chemicals, and would have provided protection to workers coming in direct contact with the poisons, and consumers endangered by residues on the fruit.

Chavez pointed out that "over 1,000 people, mostly farm workers, are injured and poisoned every year in California alone from misuse of the pesticides."

On another front in the long drawn out battle, unprecedented legal action has been started to punish growers who use Mexican aliens as farm workers.

The California Court of Appeals ruled July 22 in Sacramento that attorneys for California Rural Legal Assistance, an anti-poverty agency, may take statements from illegal aliens to show whether growers knowingly hired them.

The court also said the unusual legal procedure invoked by CRLA is "at least an open question" which could end up in forcing growers who use the aliens to pay damages and fines.

Currently, when growers are found using illegal aliens, the aliens are deported but there is no further action.

The CRLA is proceeding against the growers in such cases by invoking California's civil code which prohibits "unfair competition" by businessmen.

The legal group contends it is "unfair competition" for U.S. farm workers to have to compete with illegal "wetbacks" employed at cheap wages.

In another aspect of the farm conflict, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) has called upon the Defense Dept. to show "true neutrality" in the table grape boycott by immediately cutting back on grape purchases which have soared since the boycott was launched.

Appealing to defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird's recently announced "social consciousness" policy in the department, Cranston also urged a freeze in the level of department purchases whenever a defense contractor is involved in a bona fide labor dispute.

In a letter to Laird, Cranston said the Defense Dept. concept of neutrality in the grape dispute reflected "either incredible ineptitude or surprising naivete."

The grape strike in the Coachella Valley, near the Mexican border, wound up this week with the union hailing it as a victory.

Over a half-million lugs of grapes were estimated to have been left to rot on the vines as the boycott cut off markets and forced the bottom to fall out on the price of table grapes.

Organizers for the union immediately moved their operations to the Arvin-Lamont area, south of Bakersfield, where a strike is set as soon as picking begins.

Growers who have been insisting that the boycott isn't hurting at all, have filed a $75 million lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Fresno to recover losses they now say they have suffered.

Attorneys for the farm workers union, against which the suit was filed, labeled it a hoax—"their annual attempt to scare chain stores."

The suit, brought by 81 vineyardists, claimed triple damages for $25 million losses they say they suffered.

It accuses the union of conspiring with retailers to prevent sale of table grapes in violation of antitrust laws.

AGVA Wins Court Test On Honoring Picket Line

The Variety Artists were not guilty of a secondary boycott in advising entertainers to honor a Musicians' picket line at two Nevada gambling casinos, the National Labor Relations Board ruled.

Reversing a trial examiner's February ruling, board members Gerald A. Brown, John H. Fanning and Sam Zagoria dismissed a complaint against AGVA on a charge of illegal secondary boycott. The charge was filed by Harrah's Club, Sparks Nugget and other casinos in the Reno-Lake Tahoe resort area.

The dispute arose when AGVA sent telegrams urging support for striking "house bands" to Dinah Shore, Tennessee Ernie Ford, Sid Caesar and other union members scheduled to appear in Tahoe area shows.

In its decision, the board applied what it called "one important test of the lawfulness" of picketing.

That test, the panel said, is "the identification of such picketing with the actual functioning of the primary employer's business at the situs of the labor dispute."

The board cited a recent Supreme Court decision affirming NLRB findings based on the general rule. The justices held that appeals to withhold their services directed "to all those approaching the situs whose mission is selling, delivering or otherwise contributing to the operations which the strike is endeavoring to halt" constitutes primrary activity outside the scope of T-H and is therefore lawful.

In applying these "traditional principles" to the case, the board said that no one can contend AGVA's appeals to its members "called for anything but the refusal of the entertainers to cross the picket lines of the striking musicians at the clubs."

"The picket lines were established in furtherance of a primary strike," the board continued, "and the telegrams advised the stars that AGVA supported the strike and instructed them to honor the picket line."

The union's conduct, it said, "was not substantially different from that of the AFM itself in picketing" at the site of the disputes, namely the clubs themselves.

The record demonstrates that the shows "are an important means of enticing the public to the clubs in the . . . reasonable expectation that once inside the club they can be induced to try their luck" in the casinos, thus "enhancing the financial success of the gambling enterprise."

Accordingly, the board concluded, the work of the performers was necessary to the normal operation of the casinos and AGVA appealed for action "only at the situs of the dispute."

Shell Boycott Called Off In Oil Union Settlement

Denver—The Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers announced the end of a nationwide consumer boycott against the products of Shell Oil Co. after reaching "satisfactory agreements" with the company at its California installations.

The Shell boycott, supported by the AFL-CIO, was launched Mar. 17, 1969 after 2,000 striking union members returned to work in Shell California plants without a contract. The OCAW had earlier won new gains with all major oil companies with which it has contracts.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron said "we have had splendid support from organized labor and from our friends outside labor in this effort. We have won our dispute. We now urge our friends who find it convenient to do so to resume buying Shell products in the United States."

The union has a separate dispute with Shell in Canada where workers at the refinery in Vancouver are on strike.

CERTIFICATES OF ACHIEVEMENT are distributed to a group of 132 Chinese-speaking members of Ladies' Garment Workers Local 23-25 who completed ILGWU-sponsored English classes in New York City. Local officials participating in the program are, from left, Vice Pres. Shelley Appleton, Jerry Grossman and Fong Hua, second from right.

Contractors Solicited For Strike Insurance

A Bermuda insurance company is soliciting building contractors throughout the United States to sign up for a strike insurance program endorsed by the Associated General Contractors of America.

The program was approved by the AGC at its March convention and designed to indemnify contractors for losses from work stoppages due to any type of labor dispute.

Five-year individual policies are being offered by Arch Insurance Co. Ltd. of Hamilton, Bermuda. Policy applications accepted by Oct. 31, 1969 will become effective Jan. 1, 1970 if there are enough applications to constitute a "sufficient spread of risk." However, no claims will be payable before July 1, 1970.

Contractors can select policies that will give them insurance indemnities of from $300 to $120,000 a day, with premiums ranging from $900 for the minimum coverage to $360,000 for the maximum, plus a minimum premium retained by Arch Insurance Co.

J. N. Matich, of Colton, Calif., who headed an 18-month study by an AGC committee, is chairman of the Policyholders' Advisory Committee. He said that the insurance plan should expedite settlement of labor disputes and bring about "less exorbitant increases in construction labor costs."

The policy defines a labor dispute as including any union organizing, union recognition drives, various forms of boycotts and picketing, strikes during the term of an agreement or during negotiation of a contract and lockouts of a multi-employer group.

In promoting its policies in the United States the insurance company stresses the advantage of a non-U.S. company as "beyond the reach of American labor unions or political pressures."

Hospital Pact In Charleston Ends Strike

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ment at the Medical College of South Carolina where 375 workers returned after 100 days on the picket line with their major goals won.

The settlement at County Hospital followed the general pattern set at the Medical College, with wage increases of from 30 to 70 cents an hour plus other benefits.

The union and civil rights groups led by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference worked together with community leaders to help win recognition for the nonprofessional, low-paid hospital workers, mostly Negro and women.

The strike received wide support from the labor movement across the nation with the AFL-CIO Executive Council establishing a strike fund and contributing $25,000.

Chamber Sees Threat From Job Safety Law

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has come up with a new line in its fight against federal job safety legislation.

The Chamber, in its "Washington Report on Labor," now contends that if federal safety laws are passed "unions may try in the name of on-the-job safety to force the closing of a plant being operated during a strike."

Its apparent position is that plants should be permitted to operate during strikes with strikebreakers whether they are safe or not.

The recent nationwide strike of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers against the oil industry, the Chamber said, illustrates its point.

The business group complained that the OCAW issued public statements saying that operation of struck facilities by management personnel was extremely hazardous to those in the plants as well as nearby residents. State and local officials were urged to move to curtail the plant operations.

"Adoption of proposed federal occupational safety legislation would be an open invitation for unions to use this same tactic as a stranglehold on an employer at the bargaining table," it claimed.

The Chamber is also upset that since federal job safety rules were recently set for government supply contractors some unions have announced that they are planning to use their own equipment to measure noise, dust and chemical levels in plants.

Unionists, on the other hand, note that the Chamber has pointed with pride at the U.S. industrial safety record which shows 14,000 on-the-job deaths last year and some 2 million injuries.

Space Age Irony

JULY 20, 1969, will be marked forever as the day man transcended the bonds of his nature and his environment, and the human race entered a new era leading to realms beyond comprehension and even beyond imagination. Man has realized the unrealizable because he dared to conceive the inconceivable; now one can believe that the limitations to the accomplishments of man are set only by the limitations of the human spirit.

And therein lies the irony inherent in this most extraordinary expression of man's prowess. As man gains another world—with the prospect of adding another and still another, literally ad infinitum—he stands in imminent danger of losing his own.

Transfixed by the glowing vision of the stars, he too easily turns from his ugly failures on this earth. He cannot afford to do so, least of all at this moment of his triumph in the skies.

The godlike quality of his better nature must not blind him to the dismal realities of life today, marked as they are by vicious struggles of men and nations for power and control over each other, as they have been from the beginning of time.

For all his resplendent glory as he steps forth on another planet, man is still a pathetic creature, able to master outer space and yet unable to control his inner self; able to conquer new worlds yet unable to live in peace on this one; able to create miracles of science and yet unable properly to house and clothe and feed all his fellow men; able eventually to colonize an alien and hostile environment and yet increasingly unable to come to terms with the nurturing environment that is his home.

The great question for the decades to come is not how or why or when man will continue his excursions under the arch of heaven, as he certainly will; but whether the magnificent accomplishment celebrated throughout the world today will at last inspire him to achieve the age-old goals of which he is capable and for whose realization he has yearned so long: life in harmony with nature, peace with his fellow man and a just society on this no longer lonely planet earth.

—From an editorial in the New York Times, July 21, 1969.

The Housing Crisis

MORE HOUSING, more adequate shelter, more healthy, happy families could be achieved by bringing the price of money down from the skies and within reach—perhaps more than can be provided by federally subsidized housing programs, vital as these programs are. Public housing serves a need that connot be fulfilled in the marketplace, regardless of money rates. But homeownership and decent rental housing in great quantity would come closer to realization if the costs of financing were brought into rein.

The greatest problem in housing today is the availability of money: money available at low rates of interest; money available free of points; money available to home builders and home buyers spared from the unfair competition they must face from commercial and industrial borrowers, from defense contractors, from road builders, from shopping center contractors and from luxury high rise developers.

As a nation, we are suffering a calamity of near-unattainable housing while our society measures its affluence in the new office buildings, motels, hotels, and commercial structures it is building at a record pace. In every urban area, these new structures now rise like monuments over the slums, ghettos and substandard housing of the city's people.

—AFL-CIO testimony to a Senate subcommittee on housing.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV **Saturday, July 26, 1969** **No. 30**

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'You Understand We're Neutral!'

A Word Edgewise:

Draft Case Points Up Dangers In Conspiracy Prosecutions

By John P. Roche

FOR MOST PEOPLE, who do not read the small print in an indictment, Dr. Benjamin Spock and his three associates were convicted by a jury in Boston federal court for interfering with the draft, encouraging draft evasion, etc. This was not, in fact, the substance of the indictment.

Just as Communists convicted under the Smith Act were not put away for attempting to overthrow the government of the United States, Spock & Co. did not stand accused of direct criminal behavior. The Communists were put in jail for conspiring to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States. Spock was sentenced for conspiring to undermine the selective service system.

To this the average layman will inquire "So what?" The answer is "plenty." In normal criminal prosecutions, an individual is accused of committing a crime and evidence is introduced to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that he did in fact do it. In conspiracy cases, on the other hand, we start with the conclusion that a crime has been committed (in Spock's case, men were burning draft cards), then note that a number of people have been advocating this crime, and proceed to argue that the crime has emerged from the advocacy.

In other words, the United States Attorney in Boston did not prove to the jury (nor did he have to under the procedure governing conspiracy convictions) that any one draft card burner lit the match at Spock's urging. What he demonstrated was that some defendants undoubtedly favored draft card burning, that some made speeches supporting draft evasion, and that various members of their audiences got out their matches, turned in their cards, etc.

To oversimplify, the four accused men were put in a package, with each contributing one-fourth, and the prosecutor went on to deal with this "conspiracy" as a single offender. Maybe Spock didn't say one thing, but the Rev. William Sloane Coffin did. Perhaps Coffin favored "legal defiance," but Michael Ferber supported direct action. And so on.

The late Justice Robert Jackson summed it up tersely in 1948. "A co-defendant in a conspiracy trial occupies an uneasy seat. There generally will be evidence of wrongdoing by somebody. It is difficult for the individual to make his own case . . . in the minds of jurors who are ready to believe that birds of a feather are flocked together."

Elsewhere in the same opinion Jackson observed that "the modern crime of conspiracy is so vague that it almost defies definition. . . . As a practical matter, the accused often is confronted with a hodgepodge of acts and statements by others which he may never have authorized or intended or even known about, but which help to persuade the jury of existence of the conspiracy itself.

"In other words, a conspiracy often is proved by evidence that is admissible only upon assumption that conspiracy existed."

Obviously criminal conspiracies do exist and merit prosecution, but the law of conspiracy has traditionally been a lazy prosecutor's shortcut to a conviction. Some years ago, for instance, an alleged Mafia "family" met for a birthday party in Apalachin, N.Y. As the hamburgers were broiling, the cops descended and arrested all hands. They inquired what was going on (above and beyond the birthday celebration) and everyone present subsequently took the Fifth and sent for his lawyer.

THEY WERE INDICTED and convicted (a conviction later reversed) for conspiring to commit unknown offenses. Their reliance on the Fifth Amendment was adduced as proof of the conspiracy, and of the existence of the offenses.

In the different but related area of civil conspiracy, the trade unions were penalized for generations as illegal combinations engaged in coercive behavior. The extraordinary reach of the law can be judged by the fact that group action may be an offense, where if an individual did the same thing, it would be perfectly legal. A boycott falls into this category.

One hopes that the Supreme Court, if it reviews the Spock decision, will take the opportunity to tighten up the standards of conspiracy in the United States. We have lived too long with this relic of the Tudor Star Chamber, this almost infinitely flexible instrument for evading normal legal standards of guilt. The French and other nations with a Roman Law inheritance get along very nicely without it. Why don't we try that experiment? Prosecutors may have to work harder, but that is a tolerable price to pay for progress.

To Live in Peace:

Challenge of Worldly Problems Still Faces Moon-Walking Man

The following is excerpted from an editorial in the Washington Post of July 21, 1969 entitled "One Small Step—One Giant Leap."

THE CREATURE who once stood blinking at the door of his Paleolithic cave has come a long way. No longer is he tied to the area or even to the world where he was born. The heavens lie open now. The time nears when he will roam his solar system. At long last, man is on the brink of mastering the universe.

The technological and scientific achievements demonstrated yesterday in the landing of a manned spacecraft on the surface of the moon surpass all that have gone before. The three-man team of Armstrong, Aldrin and Collins has shown that man can travel incredible distances, land safely on non-earthly bodies, devise equipment to sustain human life where nature has not provided for its existence, and prepare to return to earth. Few of their forerunners who explored the planet earth reached their goals with so good a chance of returning to tell of it.

The exploits of these brave men, and of the tens of thousands whose work has made them possible, open new vistas for exploration and thought that end man man knows not where.

The implications of their voyage for religion, philosophy and even human behavior can be foreseen only dimly for they have done the impossible. Man has safely landed in a vehicle, emerged, and walked upon the moon.

This is the third great scientific achievement in an era full of achievements—military, political, and technological. Within the lifetime of most Americans alive today, man has split the atom, broken the genetic code, and conquered space. In each of these, men have pried out of nature some of the very fundamentals of creation. By doing so, they have extended the horizons of all mankind by holding out the promise of unlimited energy, perfection in reproduction, and new knowledge of what life itself is all about.

But each of these magnificent achievements holds also the seeds of disaster. Few greater evils could befall mankind than for men to carry their earthly disputes to the stars.

There is, however, something humbling about the landing of men on the moon. Six men have now seen the earth as it really is—a speck in the infinity of space. In that context, man's exploits must seem puny and his egocentric view of the universe must disappear. He is merely baggage on a planet in a solar system that is a tiny part of something he can scarcely begin to understand.

Thus, while this is no doubt a day for national rejoicing and thanksgiving, it is also a day for national renewal. It is true that the United States has won the race to the moon and has thrown back into the face of the Soviet Union the boast of then-Premier Khrushchev, just seven years ago, that his country's space achievements would "demonstrate the great advantage of the socialist system." But it would be tragic if Americans viewed this great event in a nationalistic framework.

If this nation stands taller in the world today, it does so because it stands on the shoulders of men of many countries—the men who from Copernicus and Galileo through Goddard, Von Braun, Tsiolkovsky and Oberth dreamed of such a day. Armstrong and Aldrin landed on the moon not just as Americans but as representatives of the human race.

The hope of Apollo 11 is that this achievement, along with the others in space, past, present and future, Russian as well as American, will rekindle man's dreams and revive his lagging spirits. The world needs men now who believe in their dreams of prosperity and brotherhood at home, peace and good will on earth, and adventure and cooperation in space.

THE RECORD OF HISTORY makes it possible to believe that this hope of Apollo 11 is not in vain. Writing of a part of the world at the time this last great frontier was opened, Samuel Eliot Morrison said:

At the end of 1492 most men in Western Europe felt exceedingly gloomy about the future. Christian civilization appeared to be shrinking in area and dividing into hostile units. Institutions were decaying, well-meaning people were growing cynical or desperate . . . Islam was expanding at the expense of Christendom. Every effort to recover the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, touchstone of Christian prestige, had been a failure. The Ottoman Turks, after snuffing out all that remained of the Byzantine Empire, had overrun most of Greece, Albania and Serbia; presently they would be hammering at the gates of Vienna.

Then came the voyages of Columbus and the other captains who pursued the vision of Henry the Navigator. As word of their exploits spread, Morrison wrote, "new ideas flared up throughout Italy, France, Germany and the Northern nations; faith in God revives and the human spirit is renewed."

It was not without good reasons that historians arbitrarily selected the year 1500 as the beginning of modern history. After the discovery of a New World, Will Durant has written, "A pride of achievement inspired the human mind just when Copernicus was about to reduce the cosmic importance of the earth and its inhabitants. Man felt that the world of matter had been conquered by the courage of the human mind. The medieval motto for Gibraltar—*ne plus ultra*—was denied by abbreviation; it became now *plus ultra*—more beyond. All limits were removed; all the world was open; everything seemed possible."

That, then, should be the spirit in which this nation and the world celebrate the achievement of our astronauts. A new frontier has opened. New worlds are there to be conquered. But success brings responsibility as well as glory. The landing of men on the moon is a challenge as well as a triumph—a challenge that men get on with the task of solving earthly problems as well as confronting nature in space, that he learn to live in peace as well as to compete for supremacy.

15,000 Abuses in 1968:

Violations of Child Labor Laws Bring Appeal for Crackdown

CHILD LABOR, thought by most Americans to be a "dead issue" in the United States, is a serious and growing problem, an AFL-CIO economist declared, as he called for stepped-up enforcement of laws to protect children from "dangerous and detrimental employment."

Rudolph Oswald, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, cited a recent Labor Dept. report that nearly 15,000 violations of federal child labor statutes were uncovered in 1968. The full scope of the problem is "actually much larger, since the Labor Dept. investigates only about 4 percent of the total number of establishments covered by the law," he said on Labor News Conference.

The bulk of the violations, he said, occurred in non-agricultural jobs in the manufacturing and service industries where there was no union contract. He said that one case involved 11 youngsters ranging in age from 12 to 15 hired by a metal bracket manufacturer at an average wage of 40 cents an hour.

Unlawful employment of youngsters on farms figured in some 2,000 violations found by the federal wage and hour investigators, Oswald said, noting that some cases have involved "children under age six."

Oswald renewed the AFL-CIO's call for congressional action to increase the number of wage-hour investigators to enforce the laws. He also said that the Labor Dept. itself should step up its efforts to provide "safeguards and regulations . . . in industries where it has not acted since the responsibility was added by the 1966 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act."

THE UNION ECONOMIST said that the labor movement rejects the notion of a "sub-minimum wage" for young workers—a proposal advanced by some employers who contend they would hire more young workers if they could pay them less.

"If a job is worth doing, it is worth the minimum wage" of $1.60 an hour, he asserted.

By Press Associates, Inc.

DESPITE THE VAST educational machine that has been created in the United States, higher education is not as available to the poor as to the wealthy and the better off.

To a highly troubling degree high school boys and girls who go on to college still are mostly representative of high family income and a background of parents who themselves have gone to college.

Latest statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census on the percentage of high school graduates who go on to college show that the "dollar sign still stands at the college gate."

The study was a follow-up on one made of high school seniors in 1965 and what happened to them by 1967. A number of important facts were found: only 8 percent had dropped out of high school before graduation and the rate for girls was even less. But the most important fact to emerge was the educational and economic background of those students who finished high school and of those who went on to college:

1. Among seniors whose fathers had not completed elementary school, 15 percent dropped out of high school as compared with only 5 percent for those whose fathers had at least an elementary school education.

2. Among seniors whose family income was under $4,000, 13 percent failed to graduate compared with only 6 percent of those whose family income was higher.

3. Among high school graduates whose fathers were college graduates, 82 percent went on to college compared with only 22 percent of those whose fathers had not completed elementary school.

4. "High family income is associated with the likelihood of college attendance," the report said. "Of those high school graduates who were from families whose income was $5,000 or more, 87 percent went on to college."

As family income went up, so did college attendance: 19.8 percent for those with family incomes of less than $3,000; 32.3 for income of $3,000 to $4,000; 36.9 percent for $4,000 to $6,000; 41.1 percent for $6,000 to $7,500; 51 percent for $7,500 to $10,000; and 61.3 percent for $10,000 to $15,000.

5. Nearly half of the white high school graduates went on to college compared with only a third of the Negro graduates.

All of these findings indicate clearly that despite our many free and partly free colleges and the scholarship programs that have been pushed so hard by some foundations and the labor movement, the chances of a poor boy getting a college education are infinitely lower than those of a boy from a well-off family.

Actually, at a time when sending a boy or girl to college can cost between $3,000 and $4,000 a year, as it does now, the children of even relatively well-paid middle class workers and professionals find college difficult without extreme family sacrifice.

THIS NEED NOT BE. The United States proved it could reach into the ranks of all of its citizens and provide higher education to the veterans of World War II, a program that added immeasurably to the nation's wealth and growth. It has not been as successful with its program for its Viet Nam veterans or with its program to aid students get higher educations.

In the mid-60s Congress sought to provide economic aid to college students to continue their scholastic careers. Organized labor supported legislation that would have extended direct federal subsidies and loans to students at low interest rates. Instead, Congress settled for a compromise that merely guaranteed loans to be made by banks at low rates to needy students.

Unfortunately the banks have failed to live up to their end of the bargain. At a time when interest rates have been mounting steadily, banks have shown little interest in low-interest loans to students even with government guarantees. The result has been a sharp drop in such loans which have become extremely difficult to get.

The American people cannot afford to place the "dollar sign at the college gate" and thus lose the potential contributions that so many of its young—but poor—sons and daughters can make to the national welfare.

CHILD LABOR remains a serious and growing problem in the United States 30 years after the adoption of protective legislation, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, declared on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Alexander Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and Alan Adams of Business Week magazine. The public service interview is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

HIGH SCHOOL students from Duluth, Minn., visit the AFL-CIO headquarters, above, during a tour of Washington to learn about "the American legislative process." Susan Ellis of the federation public relations staff briefs them on the AFL-CIO legislative program. Austrian school teachers, left, also make a stop at the federation's conference room to hear about the labor movement's role in education. They were welcomed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, briefed by the staff of the federation's Dept. of Education and Pres. David Selden of the Teachers union. The 93 teachers are on a tour sponsored by the Austrian trade union federation.

Drive on Compliance

Labor Dept. Cites Wage-Hour Abuse

The Labor Dept. is initiating an educational campaign on the provisions of the federal Wage-Hour law to achieve fuller compliance by employers.

Even after 31 years of enforcement, many firms are still not complying fully with the Fair Labor Standards Act and many workers are unaware of the protection it gives them, said Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran.

"We intend to make sure that employers understand their obligations and workers their rights under the act," Moran stressed in announcing the educational drive.

He attributed the lag in compliance with wage and hour requirements to "a deplorable lack of understanding by employers and workers alike of the law's provisions and applicability."

The Labor Dept.'s enforcement program has been hampered by a lack of funds to hire wage-hour inspectors—and the current budget calls for leaving the jobs unfilled to save money.

Without adequate manpower to crack down on violations, the Labor Dept. has apparently decided to put the stress on "education."

Moran said the informational drive has been given "top priority" in the Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions aimed at thousands of workers—including many of the low-wage poor.

The drive will be keyed to these areas, Moran said:

- Easy-to-understand television commercials, posters, pamphlets, press releases and films to explain the more complex points of the law.
- An appeal to news media to help explain the employers' obligations and employes' rights in news and features stories and in editorials.
- Stepped-up communications from the Wage-Hour division to trade organizations whose members are affected by wage-hour activities of the Labor Dept.
- Increased public information activities by federal wage-hour representatives to explain the programs of the two divisions.

Moran said that compliance with the law through education offers the most effective and reliable means of guaranteeing that all workers will be able to enjoy their rights.

"Obviously, it is impossible for the government to make a weekly audit of the paychecks of some 50 million wage earners covered by this law," he observed. "While we'll continue to prosecute those employers who deliberately violate the law, costly litigation isn't the most effective way to achieve compliance."

Japan Urged to Aid Textile Conference

Presidents of four AFL-CIO unions have urged Japan to join with the United States in convening an international conference to work out a voluntary agreement regulating the flow of textile and apparel imports.

"Such an agreement," they said, "would enable all nations to share the benefits of the increased demand for clothes and textiles without imperilling work opportunities and labor standards in any one of them."

The statement was signed by Presidents Louis Stulberg, Ladies' Garment Workers; Jacob Potofsky, Clothing Workers; William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America; and George Baldanzi, United Textile Workers.

Strong Standards Urged to Spur Lagging Workman's Compensation

Strong federal standards are needed to shore up the nation's antiquated workmen's compensation system, an AFL-CIO staff expert emphasized in an insurance trade publication.

A myriad of state laws have "glaring deficiencies," some of which go all the way back to when the system was set up more than 50 years ago, writes James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

O'Brien expresses labor's view in one of three articles on workmen's compensation and its outlook for the future in the weekly magazine, Business Insurance.

The other writers are M. Roscoe Lowery, president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards & Commissions, and Paul S. Wise, president, American Mutual Insurance Alliance.

Workmen's compensation was society's first major legislative response to the human and social needs of industrial and technological change, O'Brien points out. However, he adds:

"After 50 years the results are disappointing. Technological and industrial progress has proceeded at breakneck speed but state workmen's compensation laws have not kept pace."

He cites examples of deficiencies in such terms as these:

- Depending upon your source, estimates of workers covered by laws "range from a low of 60 percent to a high of 80 percent."
- A number of laws that allow employers to accept or reject them and provide wide exemptions "are indefensible anachronisms in the system."
- Strict limitations on medical benefits contained in 18 state laws "are inexcusable" and limits on occupational disease coverage "in a like number of state laws is tragic."
- Death benefits in too many states "utterly fail to provide adequate protection for a surviving widow and children."
- Disability benefits "are even worse" under the system with a majority of states providing payments so low that the family of the injured worker "is forced to live below the poverty level."

In other areas, O'Brien points to a lack of permanent total disability benefits under many laws and harsh limitations on the duration of benefits that violate "the original intention of our workmen's compensation system."

He sets forth the AFL-CIO's program of minimum standards for state laws to include:

Coverage of all workers and all occupational injuries and diseases, full medical benefits, rehabilitation benefits, benefits for the totally disabled for the period of disability, death benefits for a widow until death or remarriage, choice of physician by a worker, double benefits for illegally employed minors who are injured on the job and maximum temporary total disability of not less than two-thirds of the injured worker's average weekly wage.

Other Changes

The article describes some improvements made in the Federal Employees' Compensation Act by Congress in 1966 and pending bills to establish national standards and protect workers in certain industries, such as coal and uranium mining.

"All of these proposals," O'Brien declares, "stem from the conviction of responsible people that state legislatures cannot be relied upon to modernize the workmen's compensation system."

A greater federal voice in the system is needed, and it is "being demanded by injured workers and their families," he concludes.

Lowery and Wise, while opposing federal standards, acknowledged deficiencies in state workmen's compensation laws.

Lowery said that the states must meet their responsibilities at "a more rapid pace." States that lag, he said, "must be made aware that the alternative to their inaction is strong federal legislation."

Wise conceded that inadequacies in state laws require "quickly accelerated progress" toward improvement or there will be "burgeoning federal intervention."

Kirkland Named To Defense Panel

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland has been named by Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird to a 16-member panel that will make a year-long study of the Pentagon's management, research, procurement and decision-making machinery.

The panel, headed by Gilbert W. Fitzhugh, chairman of the board of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., will then make recommendations for reforms. Educators, attorneys and business executives make up the bulk of the panel.

Its formation comes at a time when the Defense Dept. has been under criticism from Congress for underestimating costs of major programs.

In announcing the panel's makeup, Laird said he was confident that its work "will enable the department to perform its national security mission better, and save the taxpayer money by eliminating wasteful practices of the past."

Insurance Union Wins Right to Address List

New York—The Insurance Workers are entitled to a mailing list of Prudential agents to fulfill the union's duty of representing all the agents fairly, a U.S. Court of Appeals has ruled.

The 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals here voted 2-1 to enforce a National Labor Relations Board order that the Prudential Insurance Co. of America must give the union a list of all its agents with their addresses.

The union has been trying for 10 years to get an up-to-date list of the agents, who at the end of 1967 totaled 16,795 in 34 states and the District of Columbia. When management again refused a union request for the list, the IWIU filed an unfair labor practice charge; the NLRB upheld the charge and the company appealed.

Judges Irving R. Kaufman and Paul R. Hays concurred in upholding the NLRB's requirement that the company supply the information on the ground that it was needed by the union to carry out its legal duties as bargaining representative of all the agents.

It is "beyond question," the majority said, that the employer's duty to bargain in good faith includes an obligation to provide the union with "information that is necessary and relevant to the proper performance of its duties."

The employer obligation, the judges said, applies not only to information needed by the union for the effective administration of an existing agreement but also to information it needs to negotiate a new contract.

The union had cited a yearly 25 percent turnover in Prudential agents as one example of the problems it has in communicating with its bargaining unit. The company said it has other means of communication—bulletin boards, grievance committees, hand distribution and union meetings. The court majority called them all insufficient.

Judge Henry J. Friendly dissented from the majority opinion. His argument that the union wants the list to solicit more members was rejected by the majority as "simply of no moment." Such solicitation is "hardly an evil" where a union already is the exclusive bargaining agent for all the employes, the majority said.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said he expects the company to appeal the decision.

Edwin Lahey Dies, Top Labor Reporter

Edwin A. Lahey, one of the nation's outstanding newspaper reporters for more than 40 years, died in Washington, D. C., of emphysema. He was 67.

He was a labor reporter for the Chicago Daily News in the 1930's and covered labor and national affairs in Washington since 1941. Lahey served as bureau chief of the Chicago Daily News and the Knight newspapers and was chief correspondent of the Knight papers at the time of his death.

National Health Insurance Pressed:

Remedies for Medicare Urged To Heal 'Gaps' in Program

Medicare has contributed "very significantly" to meeting the health needs of the elderly but the program has "glaring gaps" that must be corrected, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman told Congress.

He testified on Medicare—its accomplishments and changes needed—as a member of an advisory committee to a Senate subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.).

A key recommendation in the advisory committee's report to the subcommittee was a call for a national health insurance program, which has become an important goal of the AFL-CIO.

Seidman said that Medicare has made it possible for millions of the elderly "to obtain necessary health care that they could not have obtained otherwise." But, he added, the program must be improved to "fulfill its original purpose of assuring medical care of high quality to all elderly Americans."

"Moreover, if we make Medicare the success it can be," he pointed out, "we will also be demonstrating that through a universal system of comprehensive national health insurance we can assure high quality health care to all the American people."

To assure that the elderly will no longer be denied adequate health care due to any lack of money, Seidman proposed the following changes in Medicare:

- Coverage of all medical services, mainly doctors' fees, under the social insurance feature of the program. As it now stands, retired persons must pay a share of medical services.
- Elimination of the coinsurance and deductible features.
- Extension of the program to cover the cost of prescription drugs, dental care and eyeglasses.
- A requirement that half of the program's total cost be met out of general revenue to meet the additional costs involved in the recommendations.

The advisory committee's report said "physicians' fees cannot remain subject to the whims of individual providers of service" if Medicare and the federal-state Medicaid program for the poor are to be fiscally responsible and "gross abuses stopped."

"The same is true of hospital costs," the committee added.

In calling for a comprehensive, compulsory health insurance program "for all age groups," the committee said the program should have built-in cost controls, standards for health care, incentives for prepaid group practice and "other badly needed reforms."

Such a program, it concluded, "offers the best hope this nation has for living up to the oft-expressed declaration that good health care is the right of every man, woman and child who lives in the land."

Advisory panel members, in addition to Seidman, were Mrs. Agnes W. Brewster, a medical economics consultant; Dr. S. J. Axelrod, director of public health economics at the University of Michigan; and Melvin A. Glasser, Auto Workers' social security director.

The Senate subcommittee also heard from Dr. John H. Knowles, who had been slated for the Nixon Administration's top health services post. His nomination was withdrawn after it came under heavy fire from the American Medical Association.

Knowles, director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, said that "it's inevitable in this country that there will be a comprehensive medical care program for all Americans, whether it takes two years or 20."

Nelson H. Cruikshank, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, testified along with four senior aides who described a community service program being carried out by the council in ten U.S. cities.

Cruikshank explained the council's program of striving to "build a better America and winning a better life for all older Americans," including protection from illness.

"Because adequate health care is so essential," he said, "the idea of limiting it to those who can afford it is no longer acceptable to a nation which can put a man on the moon."

REVISIONS IN MEDICARE to close the "glaring gap" between its promise and performance were called for by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bertrand Seidman in testimony before a Senate subcommittee. Nelson H. Cruikshank, left, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, also emphasized the need for improving and expanding the program.

Company 'Persuaders' Must File Full Reports

New Orleans—Company lawyers and labor consultants who perform "persuader" services for an employer must file annual reports listing all income and expenditures for all labor relations clients, not only those who paid for "persuading," the 5th U.S. Court of Appeals ruled in a 7-5 decision.

The court settled a conflict in opinions by other courts on what Congress intended when it passed the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959. It reversed a 1966 ruling by a three-judge appeals panel, and followed the lead of another appeals court—the 4th Circuit at Richmond, Va.—whose 1965 ruling in another case was refused review by the Supreme Court.

The Landrum-Griffin amendments to the labor law require company "persuaders" to file 30-day and annual reports of income and expenses with the Secretary of Labor. One lawyer—R. D. Douglas, Jr., of Greensboro, N.C.—refused to file a full financial statement, but lost his fight when the Supreme Court let the 4th Circuit decision stand.

The current case involves three labor relations lawyers who sued former Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz. They lost in the Dallas, Tex., district court, but won a tentative victory from an appeals court panel here. The full court has now ruled against the lawyers.

A "persuader," under the L-G law, is any person hired by an employer to persuade employes as to their right to organize and bargain collectively, or hired by the employer to supply information about the concerted activities of employes or unions.

Chief Judge John R. Brown, writing for the majority in the latest case, said "It boils down to this. As long as the attorney limits himself to [non-persuader] . . . activities he need not report. No report is set in motion by reason of his doing these things. What sets the report in motion is performing persuader activities."

The dissenting judges said the ruling flashes the spotlight of publicity on the "private and confidential, if not privileged, affairs of . . . innocent persons who chanced to receive advice or information in the area of 'labor relations,' whatever that is . . . from an attorney who happened . . . to engage in 'persuader activities,' whatever they are."

Nixon Seeks Congress OK To Realign ICC

Reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission to give the President authority to name the chairman and strengthen his administrative powers has been proposed by Pres. Nixon.

The reorganization plan would take effect unless vetoed by Congress within 60 days. As set forth in a message to Congress, the proposal calls for:

- Presidential appointment of a permanent chairman as of next Jan. 1. At the present time, the chairman's post is rotated annually among the ICC's 11 commissioners.
- Establishment of administrative authority in the ICC chairman. In 1961, the ICC delegated such powers to the chairman but Nixon said the authority requires statutory expression.

Earlier speculation had it that the President also would seek to reduce the number of commissioners to seven, but he did not do so.

In summary, Nixon said the reorganization was designed to provide "continuity" of leadership in the ICC, make the chairman more responsible and "result in more efficient operation of the commission."

The plan won immediate support in Congress and in the industry. A spokesman for the Railway Labor Executives Association recalled that railroad labor "went on record several years ago" in favor of a permanent chairman.

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UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Clothing Union Opens Home for Retirees

Philadelphia—Retired Clothing Workers and their families are moving into the new Sidney Hillman Apartments in downtown Philadelphia.

The 17-story apartment house, dedicated earlier this year, contains 278 family units. Other accommodations include recreation and social rooms and a sun plaza.

The $4 million project was co-sponsored by the ACWA and the Philadelphia Clothing Manufacturers Association, backed by a loan through the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

Rents range from $75 to $115 a month. The selection of the tenants is based on financial needs and adaptability to the project.

About half of the residents are from the ranks of the ACWA. The remainder are from the Ladies' Garment Workers and other AFL-CIO unions. The building is near full occupancy.

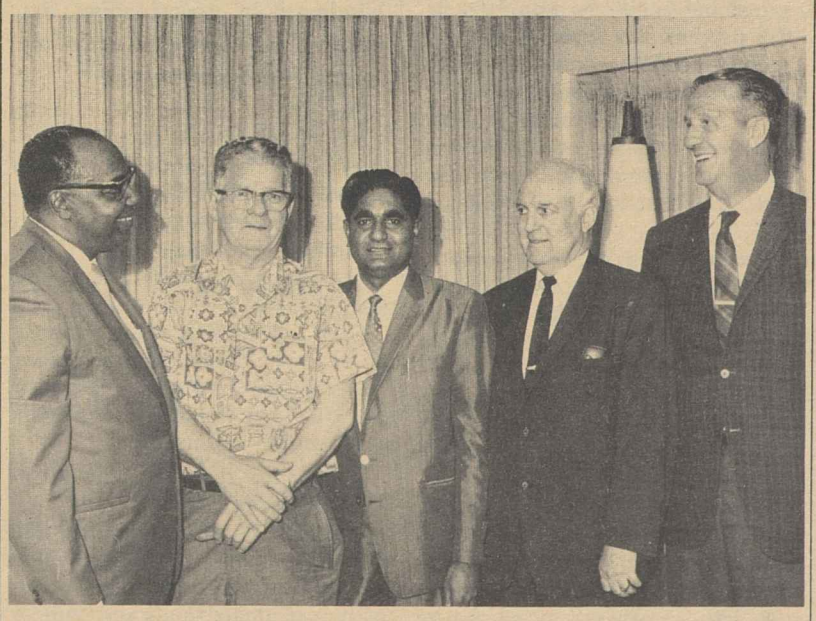
The project has efficiency apartments and one-bedroom units, each with individual air conditioning and heat controls. Kitchens and bathrooms are specially designed for older persons.

The apartment building was named for the founding president of the ACWA, who died in 1946. It is situated near the union's medical center which was opened in 1951, and around the corner from the ACWA Geriatric Center, a recreation and cultural facility for the union's senior citizens.

At the dedication ceremonies, ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky said the Sidney Hillman Apartments are "testimony to the fact that we in this union are not standing still. We passed our 50th anniversary five years ago, but we are always looking forward to new challenges."

Albert R. Ettelson, who represented the manufacturers' association, described the apartment building as a "manifestation of social conscience," adding that "we dared to care about the people who work in this industry."

Anthony Cortigene, head of the union's Philadelphia Joint Board, said "the spirit of Hillman and the Amalgamated prompted this building to be erected. It's a home, not an institution."



TAX REFORM and "hunger in Maryland" were key topics in the 10th annual Maryland State and District of Columbia AFL-CIO Labor Institutes held at Goucher College, Towson, Md. The speakers and staff included, from left, William Pollard, AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Pres. Charles A. Della of the Maryland and D.C. AFL-CIO; Mohunpersad Shurmak Jagdambi, president of the Mauritius Labor Congress, and his escorts, Harold L. Walker of the Labor Dept., and Robert L. Kappler, business representative of Carpenters Local 101.

UFWA Wins First Pact at Casket Firm

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Striking members of the Furniture Workers returned to work at the Pine Bluff Casket Co. with a first contract, achieved with the aid of a nationwide labor boycott.

Thanks for the help of other unions and the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. were expressed by UFWA Pres. Morris Pizer, who announced the end of the strike and the Don't Buy campaign. The strike started Mar. 19.

The 50 strikers ratified a one-year contract with wage hikes, a dues checkoff and the first paid holidays ever granted by the casket manufacturer. Union members approved the contract only after management agreed to the strikers' return without penalty, Pizer said.

The UFWA won a National Labor Relations Board election last January, and was certified as the legal bargaining agent. The casket workers walked out after failing to get the company to bargain in good faith, according to UFWA Union Label Dir. James Griesi.

The union put the casket firm on its unfair list and launched the boycott against the company and its major customers in Oakland, Calif., Dallas, Terre Haute, Ind., St. Cloud, Minn., Shreveport, La., Kansas City, and other cities. It was the second UFWA campaign in which the consumer boycott played an effective role. An earlier strike, against the Grinnell Piano Co., Holly, Mich., ended after five months.

Tentative Votes Taken:

House Panel Shapes Bill for Tax Reform

A tax reform bill partially closing loopholes in the revenue law is rapidly taking shape in the House Ways & Means Committee.

All of the committee's decisions are still tentative, subject to second thoughts in the final drafting of the legislation.

But indications were that the committee expects to meet its deadline and bring a bill to the House floor for action before the Aug. 13 congressional recess.

If the tentative decisions hold up, the legislation would be stronger than the Nixon Administration proposals—but still short of the AFL-CIO's "tax justice" program.

The committee took a modest step to pare down the long sacrosanct oil depletion allowance.

It voted to reduce the 27.5 percent depletion allowance to 20 percent and to prohibit its use on foreign production. The AFL-CIO had urged complete abolition of the tax-free allowance.

Small as the step was, it nevertheless marked a victory for committee liberals who had balked at a staff recommendation to trim the allowance only to 23 percent and permit it to continue to be claimed on foreign oil production.

The committee also approved a provision aimed at preventing wealthy Americans from escaping virtually all taxation through the smorgasbord of loopholes.

It voted to limit the amount of tax-exempt income that could be claimed to 50 percent of a taxpayer's income plus $10,000.

The balance would be added to his taxable income. This would still allow considerable tax exemption but would reach at least part of the income now excluded because it comes from tax-free municipal bonds, the untaxed half of capital gains profits, depletion allowances, fast property depreciation benefits, hobby farm losses and dubious claims for charitable deductions, among others.

Still to be considered by the committee is the issue of tax relief—using part of the extra revenue from loophole-closing to ease the burden on taxpayers generally.

In a new gambit in the tax reform versus surtax extension priority, the Ways & Means Committee cleared legislation to continue the surtax withholding rate an additional 15 days until Aug. 15. The withholding rate previously had been extended 30 days, through July.

The Senate Democratic Policy Committee, in a shift of position, was considering an extension of the surtax to Nov. 1.

The Administration has been keeping up intensive pressure on Senate Democratic leaders to agree to act on the surtax extension before a tax reform bill is on the floor for action.

On the Senate floor, in between the continuing debate over the missile system, the political jockeying got even hotter.

At one point, a shouting argument broke out after Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) had challenged Republican claims that immediate extension of the surtax was necessary to give foreign bankers confidence that the United States was going to do something to curb its inflation.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) warned that bankers would not be satisfied with a delay in passing the surtax extension until tax reform were assured. "I tell you we're making a disastrous mistake" in holding up the surtax bill, Javits shouted.

"Now wait a minute," Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) shouted back. "It's the American people who will have to pay this tax. They have every right to ask, 'If we have to pay it, why don't you make it equitable, why don't you pass tax reform?' "

Pastore warned against going ahead with the surtax extension on the basis of "promises"

"If you let this occasion pass," he told the Senate, "you will never never, never have tax reform."

Stepping Stone

Full Funds Held Key To School Aid Goals

Congress has shortchanged many of the nation's neediest youngsters by failing to provide the money necessary to carry out the federal aid to education program, the AFL-CIO charged.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis emphasized the point in telling a Senate subcommittee that labor strongly supports legislation to extend the Elementary & Secondary Education Act another four years.

The four-year extension, he testified, "will constitute a firm commitment on the part of the federal government and make it possible to press for forward funding of the annual appropriations."

Under a House passed two-year extension, he warned, forward funding "would be impossible," thus hampering school administrators in making long-range educational plans and preventing effective use of funds.

Davis appealed to lawmakers to "use all the moral power at their command" to secure full funding of ESEA and other education programs even though this issue was not before the subcommittee.

"Adequate funding of ESEA is a national—not a partisan—issue," he declared, adding:

"The failure of Congress to fund these programs at authorized levels has meant that urgent needs have gone unmet and that in many cases the effectiveness of the programs has been seriously impaired."

He stressed that "it is not programs and services which are eliminated by underfunding, but children who are eliminated altogether from the benefits."

Davis cited a number of cities in which special aid to school districts with concentrations of poor children has been reduced because of lack of funds: Washington, D.C.; Columbus, Ga.; San Jose, Calif., New Orleans and Ft. Worth, among others.

Even full funding would not meet the needs of these and other cities, he said. "But, at the very least, the case for full funding of present authorization is compelling."

Davis also reiterated the AFL-CIO's firm opposition to any consolidation of aid programs into block grants on grounds it would set educators to competing for already inadequate funds and hamper the poorest school districts in getting money to meet their needs.

When the ESEA extension bill was before the House, Republicans and southern Democrats threatened to rewrite legislation on the floor to apply block grants all through the program.

The threat never materialized but the House committee's bill was amended to consolidate federal aid programs involving allotments for textbooks, library materials and other equipment into a single block grant to states.

Davis warned that the amendment by the House "subjects the entire program of educational innovation to unbearable pressures."

He explained, for example, that under the House bill it would be possible for a state to apply all of its grant toward buying textbooks and equipment for which there are powerful lobbies.

"There is no counter-lobby to press for the continuation of innovative programs," Davis said. "Funds needed for economically deprived children could be turned into a bonanza for publishers and equipment manufacturers."

In conclusion, he called upon the Senate to enact the four-year extension bill without substantial amendment, to keep all of the law's current programs intact and assure their full funding.

Labor Urges Steps to Meet Housing Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

In addition, Evans urged that the Federal Reserve Board be directed to purchase up to $5 billion in government-insured mortgages—thus freeing an additional amount for new home mortgages.

Evans charged that the accelerated tax depreciation loophole for real estate has forced up land costs by encouraging speculation.

"It should be ended forthwith except for low and moderate income rental housing," he urged. "Here, a tax break can direct the construction industry toward great national purpose."

Because of the limited supply of urban land, Evans said, the federal government should develop a national land reserve, with provisions for acquiring land and earmarking portions for low and moderate income housing similar to that in the urban renewal program.

"The best overall job of answering the needs of low income families is public housing," Evans said.

He praised provisions in an Administration bill to continue and improve the public housing program and urged that serious thought be given to public transportation subsidies to open up new areas for low-cost housing.

Evans told the subcommittee that volume production is the only means of bringing down the cost of housing.

He said that the AFL-CIO and its building trades unions "have readily accepted and adapted to hundreds of changes . . . aimed at faster, more economical methods."

There is, he said, no opposition on the part of AFL-CIO unions to innovations in the housing industry.

7-26-69

Bill Passed to Raise Government Pensions

The House by a vote of 358-48 passed and sent to the Senate a bill to strengthen the Civil Service retirement fund and to improve pension benefits.

The changes, if finally enacted, would give federal workers their first major benefit improvements in 13 years.

The bill has the support of unions representing a majority of federal government employes. It was passed after members of the House defeated three amendments to strike out liberalizing provisions, and a motion to recommit.

Rep. James J. Delaney (D-N.Y.) said the bill would improve the financing and funding practices of the Civil Service retirement system, maintain its soundness and assure that the necessary moneys are available when needed to pay the annuities of government retirees and survivors.

It would also, Delaney said, provide "needed improvements" in the retirement benefits.

Rep. Delbert L. Latta (R-Ohio) warned that "the retirement fund is in trouble" unless something is done. While federal employes have "fully met their share of the cost, the government has not met its obligation."

The bill, as introduced by Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.), would increase the contributions of the government and employes in the federal civil service from 6.5 percent to 7 percent effective next January. The rate for congressional employes would go to 7.5 percent, the same as that of members of Congress also covered by the retirement system.

The existing unfunded liability is to be eliminated over a 30-year period by federal payment of annual installments, beginning in 1971.

The proposed bill also would:

- Change the present payment formula base from the high five-year average to a high three-year average income.
- Eliminate the 15-year period on which to apply the average yearly rate for congressional employes.
- Recompense employes for unused sick leave by increasing the total actual work service credited to the employe by the calendar value of his unused sick leave time.
- Add 1 percent to all future automatic cost-of-living increases for retirees.

Latta told the House that "the Administration supports the bill" but Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) cited a Bureau of the Budget letter stating it would have to "seriously consider recommending" that the President veto the bill if it increases benefits.

House Votes to Expand School Lunch Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ticipating require a reduced price lunch."

He estimated that it would take an appropriation of at least $225 million to serve adequate lunches to all of the needy children not presently covered by the program.

Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio) pointed to hearings on the legislation that brought out these other statistics on the problem of malnutrition among America's school children:

More than 6,600 schools in economically needy areas are without food services; nearly 3 million "economically deprived" children go to school without an adequate breakfast; 750,000 children from families with incomes above $3,000 a year also are in need of food programs.

The bill had bipartisan support.

Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) described the legislation as being "urgently needed." Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) said the $100 million appropriation is a "bare-bones start" in meeting a critical problem.

Rep. Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.) warned, "If today's children are hungry, tomorrow's America is the loser."

James Crandall, GBBA, Dies at 56

Sam Rafael, Calif.—James L. Crandall, 56, a vice president of the Glass Bottle Blowers, died in a hospital here. Burial was in Elmira, N.Y., following funeral services there.

Crandall entered the glass industry in 1943 as an employe of the Thatcher Glass Co. in Elmira where he had a GBBA organizing drive.

He was named to the union's executive board in 1946 and later served as director of its Mid-continent area. He was elected a vice president in 1965 and placed in charge of the West Coast division.

House Overrides Nixon on School Aid

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 2, 1969 | No. 31

Votes Hike Of $1 Billion In Key Bill

By David L. Perlman

The House rebelled against the Nixon Administration's bare-bones education budget and voted to add more than $1 billion extra in federal aid to schools—and school children.

It marked the first big step towards closing the huge gap between the broad-ranging aid to education programs Congress has enacted in recent years and the money appropriated to carry them out.

The Nixon budget provided $5 billion less for education programs than the school aid laws authorized and $375 million less than the Johnson Administration's budget.

The AFL-CIO played an active role in forming a coalition with education, community and religious groups and leading the fight for higher appropriations.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told House members before the vote that "these increases are vitally needed if congressional promises to our nation's youth are to be fulfilled."

The appropriations actions were still tentative as the AFL-CIO went to press, since the House had not yet reached a final passage vote.

Here's how the floor battle shaped up:

The House Appropriations Committee boosted the Nixon budget request by $123 million.

There were strong indications that the House would, with little controversy, add additional funds for "impact" subsidies to schools attended by children of servicemen and civilian federal employes.

But this would have still left gravely under-financed the basic program of federal grants to provide better education for children in poverty neighborhoods, urgently needed vocational education, school libraries and guidance services, among others.

School aid supporters decided to make their stand behind a package amendment proposed by Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.).

This provided $894.5 million more than the Appropriations Committee had recommended. It added $398 million to the impacted area schools, $180 million for poverty area education aid, $131.5 million more for vocational education and $40 million more for student loans, in addition to other increases.

But to get the Joelson amendment

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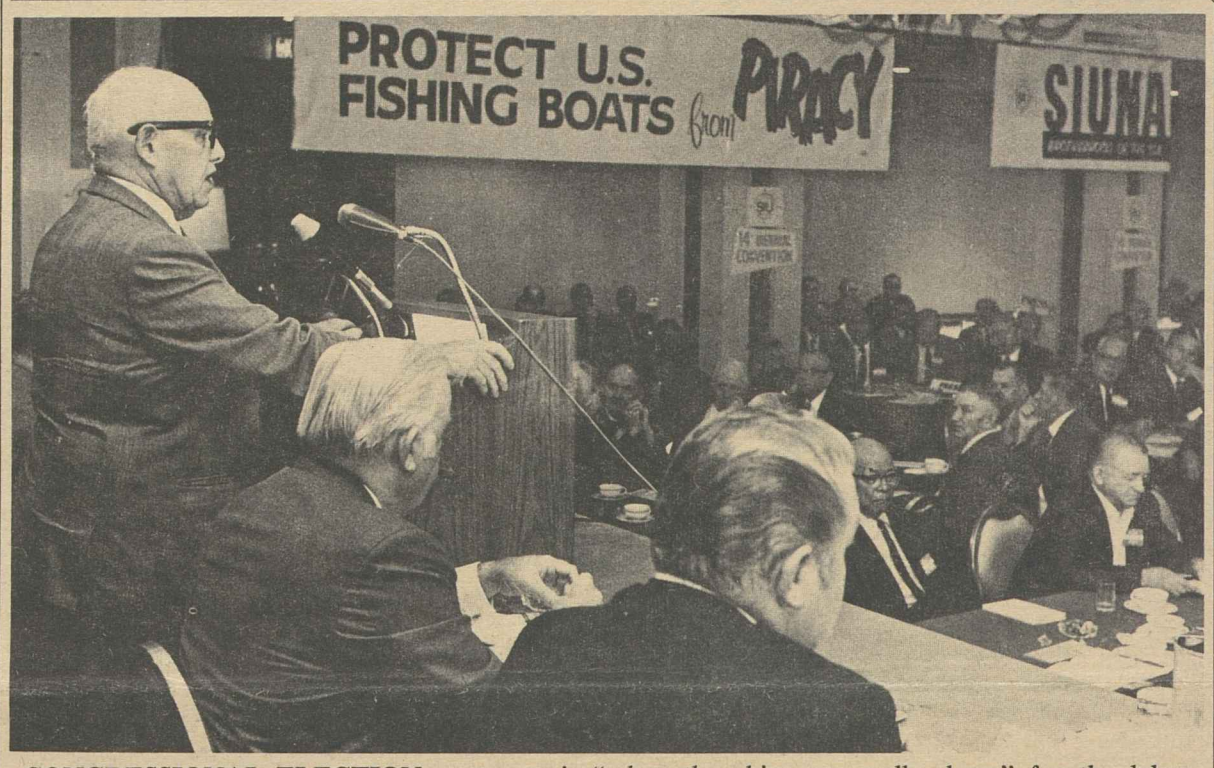
'Law-and-Order' Shields Rightist Bid, Says Meany



CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION next year is "when the chips are really down" for the labor movement, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told delegates to the Seafarers convention in Washington.

Key Target Is Liberals In '70 Vote

By Eugene A. Kelly

Conservatives are using the "law-and-order" slogan as a smokescreen to defeat liberal candidates and capture control of Congress next year, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warned.

So far as labor is concerned, Meany said in a speech to the Seafarers convention, the 1970 congressional election is "when the chips are really down."

Many of the 33 Senate seats to be filled are held by labor-supported senators with good records who will face "tremendous opposition" in the election.

The AFL-CIO president charged that "high-powered publicity people have converted the so-called law-and-order slogan into something that is antiliberal in every sense of the word."

The labor movement is "all in favor of law and order," Meany said. "We know that we need safe streets. We know that we need the security of people in their home."

Meany emphasized that "we have got to do something about the mounting crime rate." But he warned that the radical right is using the law-and-order slogan to attack "all those who have any liberal viewpoint."

Those who mouth the law-and-order slogan are also "talking against anything that is new . . . that is progressive . . . that is liberal."

The tactic has been "very effectively used in a few recent city campaigns, and we are con-

(Continued on Page 2)

AFL-CIO Survey Shows:

State Legislatures' Record Falls Short of Labor Goals

By Duane Emme

Labor's scorecard in state legislatures across the nation added up to modest progress in some areas—too modest in the opinion of many AFL-CIO state federations.

The labor movement had more success, however, in resisting new anti-labor legislation and defeating attempts to cut back on social programs enacted in past years by more liberal legislatures.

With nearly all legislative sessions adjourned, an AFL-CIO News survey showed that only a small part of labor's program was enacted in legislatures that became generally more conservative as a result of the 1968 elections.

There were exceptions, of course. The New York State AFL-CIO said workers made "some important gains." Oregon labor said it achieved "more than expected." Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Maryland, and Louisiana federations reported more progress than in recent years.

Nineteen states improved workmen's compensation benefits and nearly as many raised unemployment benefits. But most of these improvements fell far short of what labor sought. Some of the boosts amounted to little more than cost of living adjustments.

At least six states made some improvements in minimum wage laws. Measures to require safer working conditions appeared to receive more emphasis than ever before but gains in this area were nominal. Civil rights laws were strengthened in a few states.

At least 10 states adopted measures to increase benefits granted to public employes. Five of them granted stronger bargaining rights. However, three states imposed greater restrictions on public employes' bargaining rights.

Iowa petitioned Congress to call a constitutional convention to rescind the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote ruling. Labor is aligned with farm, religious and voter groups to dissuade Wisconsin lawmakers, still in session, from doing likewise.

It takes 34 petitioning states to secure such a convention and although 33 states have passed some sort of constitutional convention

(Continued on Page 7)

Convention Call Urges Drive for Unmet Goals

Organized labor must move into the 1970s prepared to help the nation fulfill all of the unrealized goals of this decade, the AFL-CIO declared in its convention call mailed to all affiliated organizations.

Noting that the "aspirations of the '60s have not been fulfilled," the call stressed that the 1969 AFL-CIO convention will meet in a "time of trial for all America."

The federation's Eighth Constitutional Convention will begin on Thursday, Oct. 2, at the Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City, N.J. It will bring together delegates from 121 international and national unions, six trade departments, 51 state organizations (including Puerto Rico), and 764 local central bodies representing 13.6 million trade union members.

The call was signed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. **(Text on Page 5.)**

The call emphasized the importance of the 1970 elections and called for the election of progressive congressional and state candidates.

"Whether America chooses the road of progress or turns to the right and doubles back into the ruts of reaction," the call declared, "will depend upon our ability to get out the vote and elect progressive and liberal congressmen and senators."

The call noted that the AFL-CIO had helped elect liberal candidates

(Continued on Page 2)

Senate Votes to Extend Surtax for Six Months

The Senate approved a compromise six-month extension of the 10 percent surtax—a move that was opposed by the AFL-CIO as easing the pressure for major tax justice reforms.

But the Senate voted down a Republican attempt to add on the other half of the Administration surtax proposal—an additional six-months extension, until June 30, 1970, at a 5 percent rate.

The House-passed surtax bill had included the extra six months. The Senate voted 51-48 to continue the surtax through December, then rejected an additional six months extension, 59-41. It then sent its bill back to the House by a 70-30 vote.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired all senators before the hastily-scheduled series of votes urging defeat of all the extension proposals.

Labor still "firmly" believes, he stressed, that the surtax "should only be continued when it is combined with immediate, substantial, equitable tax reform."

The surtax actually expired at the end of June, but Congress had continued the payroll withholding an additional month. The Senate

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AFL-CIO Call To Convention Keyed to Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

in special 1969 congressional elections in Tennessee, Wisconsin and Montana.

"We must make this trend carry over into next year's crucial elections," the call observed.

The call outlined legislative victories that have been won since the last convention despite the "revived conservative coalition in the 90th Congress."

Victories in 1968 which indicated that this coalition "had been unable to completely halt the march of progress" were listed.

But, the call cautioned, "our warning in 1967 that America is seriously beset with problems, remains valid. Worse, the problems are essentially the same now as then."

The call then outlines the basic needs of the 1970s which require immediate and positive legislation.

They include a $2 minimum wage; a massive new jobs program in the public sector; expanded and fully funded educational programs to insure educational opportunity for all youth; 26 million new dwelling units by 1978; low interest and mortgage rates for low and moderate income earners; urban health care centers and hospitals as well as rural health services; a 50 percent increase in all social security benefits and a minimum monthly payment of $100; uniform, adequate unemployment compensation; expanded workmen's compensation with minimum federal standards for injured and disabled workers; a welfare program based on need; and adequate public transportation systems in the cities.

Noting that AFL-CIO affiliated unions will be negotiating contracts covering 7 million workers during the 18-month period following the convention, the call said:

"Much will be said—much already is being said—about the so-called wage-price spiral. But the facts show current inflation is interest rate-fed and profit-fueled.

Turning to the record of the present Administration, the call said:

"It promised an end to inflation; to achieve tax reform; to improve and liberalize health, education and welfare programs; to vigorously enforce civil rights laws; to cure the urban crisis and achieve peace.

"None of these promises have been realized."

CSA Staffer Bob Rosekrans Dies at 60

Robert A. Rosekrans, long active in the community services of the AFL and AFL-CIO, died following surgery for a gall bladder condition. He was 60.

Rosekrans was assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services at the time of his death. He entered the labor movement's community services as chairman of the New York chapter of the Servicemen's Temporary Lodging during World War II. He also was a member of the AFL's New York War Labor Fund Committee.

Before his appointment to the Community Services staff, he was associate director of the Labor Participation Dept. of the United Community Funds & Councils of America.

Rosekrans was a board member of the American Social Health Association and National Council on Alcoholism. He also served on committees of the American Heart Association, American Cancer Society and the National Social Welfare Assembly.

DELEGATES ARE WELCOMED to the 14th convention of the Seafarers by SIU Pres. Paul Hall as they prepared to tackle a far-reaching agenda on the affairs affecting 85,000 SIU members.

Seafarers Cite Rights Of U. S. Fishing Fleet

The Seafarers urged the State Dept. not to submit to "blackmail" in negotiating with Latin American nations over the illegal seizures of American fishing boats.

SIU Vice Presidents Frank Drozak and Steve Eddy reported to the SIU's 14th convention on their meeting with State Dept. officials in connection with talks now under way in Buenos Aires with representatives of Ecuador, Peru and Chile about disputed waters.

The American delegation should be concerned, the union said in a statement, solely with "resolving the problems caused by the denial to American fishermen of their rights on the high seas. We oppose any discussions on Latin American requests to reduce U.S. tariffs on tuna fish shipments or requirements for packing and marketing bonita."

Delegates from the SIU's Cannery Workers & Fishermen's Union told the convention that 128 West Coast tuna vessels have been illegally seized by Latin nations at sea since 1951.

"The seizure of American vessels," they said, "has become a most profitable business for these countries. Fines, fishing license fees and other illegally imposed tariffs amounting to $1.6 million have been paid by American fishermen and the U.S. government to Latin countries to secure the release of our fishermen and their vessels."

A former U.S. tugboat, on loan to the Peruvian government by the United States, shot and wounded a U.S. captain and first mate, the delegates reported. Peruvian Air Force planes, many of them jets given to Peru under the foreign aid program, are used to locate American boats in international waters, they said.

The three countries have been enforcing a claim to exclusive fishing rights for their own ships in waters within 200 miles of their own coasts. The United States and most other nations recognize a 12-mile zone.

After SIU Pres. Paul Hall opened the convention, the 300 delegates tackled an agenda including the future of the American merchant fleet, the need to close tax loopholes that encourage runaway-flag operations, the promotion of increased traffic on the nation's inland waterways, and other problems affecting the SIU and its 85,000 members in 30 affiliated unions.

At the opening session, House Speaker John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) pledged his support for the SIU's goal of an independent Maritime Administration, and the enactment of legislation designed to revive the fast-vanishing American merchant marine.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), House minority leader, said the Nixon Administration's maritime program will be ready for action by Congress in the fall.

"I can assure you of this," Ford said. "The Maritime Administration has no intention of proposing that U.S. merchant ships be built in foreign yards." Ford also advocated building ships in series of 10 or 15, instead of one at a time, to reduce the cost "by roughly $1 million per ship."

The union's Staff Officers Association sent a fact-finding team to Europe last year and found most other countries had superior medical care for shipboard workers. Eight of every nine U.S. vessels, they found, do not provide adequate care for crew members.

Great Lakes delegates reported that the U.S. Public Health Service closed its Detroit hospital April 2—the last such hospital for lake seamen—and now pays almost three times as much for care of maritime workers in private hospitals.

Labor Backs Program:

Foreign Aid Held Vital to Freedom

The nation's foreign aid program must be continued and expanded if America is to further its "humanitarian goals" for the world—and protect its own interests, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller emphasized the importance of foreign aid and reported on labor's role in helping underdeveloped nations in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

He expressed the AFL-CIO's general support of the Administration's foreign assistance bill which would authorize more than $2.2 billion in fiscal 1970 for development loans, technical assistance and other economic aid.

Biemiller said that the goals of U.S. foreign aid "and the costs of our program in terms of sacrifice reflect great credit upon the American people."

"The continuing presence of these goals—peace, freedom and securing social justice—urge us to continue to make the sacrifices this program requires," he added.

He submitted the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement of last February which urged that expansion of foreign aid is "essential" if the United States is to advance its own economic growth and check the spread of communism.

Past economic assistance, it emphasized, has helped create areas of economic progress that otherwise "would today be pockets of political chaos and pawns in the hands of aggressors bent on world domination."

The statement noted that the United States is now providing a smaller percentage of its national income for economic aid to other nations—than the average for 16 other leading industrial nations.

Biemiller observed with satisfaction that the current bill provides for continuation of foreign aid to democratic institutions and social projects, such as those being carried out by unions.

He described the work being done, with foreign aid help by the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute.

AIFLD, he noted, has strengthened democratic unions in the nine years of its existence and has helped develop social projects, cooperatives, credit unions, medical units, schools and community organizations throughout Latin America.

The African program, he pointed out, started in 1965 with a vocational training program in Kenya, branched off into human resource development and now operates in 28 countries.

As for the Asian institute, Biemiller said, it has made great strides in training workers and developing social projects since it was incorporated as a non-profit organization in January 1968.

In Viet Nam, "where our program must have a double priority," the institute has expended thousands of dollars on relief of unionists and their families affected by the war, Biemiller reported.

Settlements End Boycotts Of 3 Firms

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified all affiliates that labor-supported consumer boycotts against the products of three companies had been terminated after the successful conclusion of strikes.

The companies are Shell Oil and Shell Chemical companies, Coleman Co., Inc., and Neuhoff Meat Packing Co.

"In all cases," Meany wrote, "the AFL-CIO affiliate has been successful. Therefore, the national boycott against products manufactured or processed by these companies, instituted by the unions involved and officially endorsed and supported by the AFL-CIO is over.

"In each case," he continued, "the boycott provided concrete help to the strikers. Now that the strikes have been won, your members should be informed of the fact that these products are being manufactured and processed under satisfactory union conditions."

Meany noted that the unions involved had asked that he convey their appreciation to all affiliated officers and members for "this display of unity and full-scale cooperation." Meany added his personal thanks for "their efforts on behalf of their fellow workers."

Meany Warns of Rightist Motives Behind 'Law-and-Order' Slogans

(Continued from Page 1)

cerned about this," the federation president said.

"The conservative groups, the John Birchers, the so called right-wing forces, would like to take control." He added: "And the place they would like to take control is in the Senate of the United States under you-know-who-I-mean."

In the House "we have a similar picture," Meany said. "We have at least 30 of our most liberal members—all with good voting records. All support the AFL-CIO in its liberal, progressive program, and all were elected in 1968 by less than 55 percent of the vote" in their district.

Praising COPE Dir. Al Barkan and his staff, Meany told the convention "we did a tremendous job in 1968, even though the party of our presidential candidate was woefully ineffective and torn asunder by internal strife. But it is no guarantee that because we did well in 1968, we are going to do well in 1970."

He warned that labor could be hurt badly in 1970 "if we lost a few friends in the Senate and a few more in the House."

On Capitol Hill while the legislative situation is not favorable, he said, "we still think that we can make progress despite the fact that we have an Administration that is not oriented, or not sympathetic" to labor's needs.

As to inflation, Meany said "we are told that the basis for it is the high-wage structure." Research studies show "something different—the profit-price push, the tremendous profits made by these great corporations, is the basic cause of inflation."

Among other problems he listed slum conditions, tax favoritism for the rich, housing prices that make it difficult for even a family making $20,000 a year to buy its own home.

The basis for the cost crisis, Meany declared, is not high wages which are "a very, very small part of the real problem."

The key factor, he said, "is the money rates, the high interest rates. . . . We need reasonable rates of interest and we can't measure our progress by magnificent office buildings, by wonderful hotels" and roads.

"We have got to measure our progress by the yardstick of human values, and there is nothing greater in that yardstick than a person's home," he declared.

The housing needs of the country, he said, "cannot be met under present conditions, even with a 'whiz kid' like George Romney" in charge of federal housing.

Meany called for improvement also in the unemployment insurance system by means of "federal standards that we are now pressing the Congress to enact." He urged a 50 percent increase in social security benefits. As badly as things look, Meany said, "they could get worse unless we prepare this year, 1969, to do our job in the elections of 1970."

NLRB Examiner Upholds Union Claim:

United Aircraft Machinists Due Backpay, Reinstatement

An estimated 2,500 members of the Machinists who struck five Connecticut plants of United Aircraft Corp. nine years ago are entitled to reinstatement and backpay, a National Labor Relations Board examiner has ruled.

Union attorneys said the total amount due could exceed $15 million.

NLRB Trial Examiner Lee J. Best ruled after a mammoth five-year hearing that United Aircraft was guilty of unfair labor practices when it refused prompt reinstatement to union members in violation of a strike settlement agreement and filled their jobs with promotions and transfers of nonstrikers and hiring of new employes.

Union attorney Mozart G. Ratner and IAM Counsel Plato E. Papps cautioned that it will almost certainly be some time before the issue is finally resolved. The company will ask the NLRB to overrule the examiner's decision—and the union will ask the NLRB to strengthen it by acting on related unfair labor practice complaints that the examiner dismissed. Then the question of enforcement of the NLRB decision will undoubtedly be fought in the courts.

The issue involves United Aircraft's treatment of IAM members during and after a five-week strike and a settlement agreement in effect from Aug. 11, 1960 through Dec. 31, 1960.

Between 1963 and 1968, 363 days of testimony were heard by the NLRB examiner. Appeals to the labor board over procedural issues lengthened the hearings to the five-year period. There have also been related court actions.

Best ruled that United broke the law at its Pratt & Whitney and Hamilton Standard locations by illegally depriving IAM strikers of their reinstatement and recall rights after the 1960 strike as follows:

- By transferring and promoting other employes . . . to the jobs of strikers who had registered for reinstatement under terms of the strike settlement agreements.
- By terminating the employment of strikers after Jan. 1, 1961, unilaterally changing their right to reinstatement, seniority and other conditions of employment by treating them as new applicants for employment and by hiring new employes to fill their pre-strike positions.

The examiner further ruled that United violated the labor law during the strike by "threats of economic reprisal for engaging in union activities . . . interrogation creating the impression of surveillance of their union sympathies . . . and offers of benefit conditioned upon their ceasing to engage in union activity."

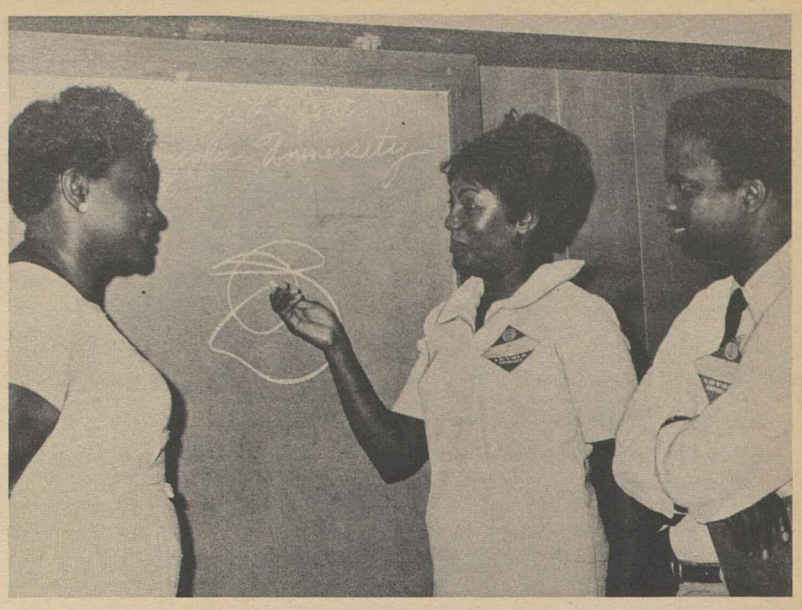
Besides ordering United to stop its unfair labor practices, Best directed the company to offer registered strikers, according to seniority, all positions filled prior to May 1, 1961, discharging if necessary the present occupants, and to make each of the strikers whole for any earnings loss.

The examiner cited company records showing that the employment of 853 registered strikers at Pratt & Whitney and 844 at Hamilton Standard was terminated as of Dec. 31, 1960, when the strike settlement agreement expired. These employes are entitled to reinstatement with backpay, the examiner ruled.

Company records also showed that from Aug. 11 through Dec. 31, 1960, some 1,056 employes at Pratt & Whitney plants and 396 at Hamilton Standard were promoted or transferred to positions which 1,524 strikers were waiting to fill. All strikers who were blocked from available jobs by such transfers and promotions are entitled to reinstatement with backpay.

The trial examiner dismissed charges by the union that United refused to furnish employe address lists, refused to permit stewards to represent employes in processing some grievances, refused to submit many types of grievances to arbitration, concealed information on operation of its merit rating system, and sued the union for millions of dollars in damages to force the union to abandon its charges.

The strike started, the IAM said, over the union's inability to get the information it needed to represent its members in collective bargaining and grievance processing.



BUDDY TRAINING conference of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute was held recently at Loyola University in New Orleans. Hattie Carter, center, of HRDI's manpower staff, briefs two participants in the two-day training program. Representatives from the Steelworkers, Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers and the Clothing Workers attended the sessions. The HRDI Buddy program recruits co-workers on a volunteer basis to help new employes—many who were formerly hard-core unemployed—to get through their probationary period.

New Step in Steel Pact Raises Pensions, Wages

Pittsburgh—A 30-percent increase in pension benefits, and wage hikes of 12 to 21.3 cents an hour are among the improvements that went into effect Aug. 1 for 400,000 members of the Steelworkers in the basic steel industry.

The new round of benefits starts the second year of the three-year agreement negotiated in 1968 by the USWA with 11 major steel firms.

Other benefits went into effect a year ago and on Jan. 1, 1969. Additional improvements will become effective Aug. 1, 1970.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said the contract provisions are "part of the largest and best settlement ever negotiated by the union with the industry" and will "provide our basic steel members with some of the outstanding contract provisions" in the country.

Abel said that besides the wage and pension gains, the contract provides a pension for a surviving spouse of all USWA members covered by the 1968 settlement.

Another provision effective Aug. 1 calls for a program to protect the earnings of workers whose jobs are affected by changes in technology. The agreement establishes a joint union-industry committee to develop a program costing up to 2 cents per hour, with payments due to start Oct. 1.

Abel said he expects the earnings protection program to provide a major breakthrough in easing the impact of automation on union members. Its details will be announced soon, he said.

The pension raise is from the previous $5 a month per year of service to $6.50, an increase of 30 percent. The new minimum pension for those retiring with 35 years of service is $227.50 a month, plus social security benefits, the union said.

Wages Boosted 6.1% In Union-Won Contracts

Unions negotiated contracts with wage increases averaging 6.1 percent a year for more than 1 million members in the first half of 1969, the Labor Dept. announced.

Adding 1.1 percent for pensions and other "fringe" benefits, the department put the value of settlements at 7.2 percent a year on the basis of a Bureau of Labor Statistics study.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, questioned at a press conference about the settlements, did not claim the average increase was too high. But he said both labor and management should take note that the economic climate will be "different" a year or two from now.

Employers may find themselves in a profit squeeze or some other difficulty if they ignore the Administration's anti-inflation policy and negotiate increases they may not be able to pass along in future price increases, Shultz said.

"We have a policy on the control of inflation, and that policy will work," he said. "We reiterate to people who are bargaining, on one, two or three-year contracts, they ought to take the policy seriously."

The future will be "different," Shultz declared, because the rate of inflation will be less than it is now. From the union viewpoint, "it is possible to price labor out of the market, too," he said.

BLS released preliminary estimates of the value of key settlements negotiated by unions with employers of 5,000 or more workers. The settlements included those made this year in construction, transportation, lumber, metalworking, apparel and petroleum.

Considering wage rates separately from benefits, annual increases during the entire life of the contract averaged 6.1 percent of straight-time hourly earnings, compared with 5.2 percent for the full year 1968 and 5.5 percent for the first half of last year.

In manufacturing industries, the median increase was 5.5 percent, compared with 4.9 percent in 1968 and 5.1 percent for the first half of that year.

In nonmanufacturing enterprises, large wage gains in the construction and transportation industries raised the median annual rate of increase to 8.4 percent from 5.9 percent in 1968.

BLS said the reported settlements featured a first-year wage hike of 7.4 percent, compared with 7.2 percent of straight-time hourly earnings for all of 1968. In manufacturing industries alone, first-year raises averaged 6.6 percent, and in nonmanufacturing, 10.1 percent, largely because of construction settlements averaging 15 percent a year.

BLS said that, if construction settlements were excluded, the first-year wage rate increase would drop to 7 percent for all industries.

For wage changes averaged over the life of the agreement, the all-industries median would drop to 6 percent, and for nonmanufacturing alone to 7.1 percent.

The 1969 averages for nonmanufacturing occupations, excluding construction, were substantially higher than those reported for 1968.

Freeman Renamed To Handicap Unit

Gordon M. Freeman, president-emeritus of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been reappointed by Pres. Nixon as a vice chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Established in 1947, the committee promotes employment opportunities for the physically and mentally handicapped. It has drawn strong support from labor through the years. Freeman was first appointed a vice chairman by Pres. Eisenhower in 1956.

Harold Russell was previously reappointed as committee chairman.

Backpay, Overtime Wages Ordered For Grape Packers in California

San Francisco—California table grape growers must give backpay and overtime due since 1963 under the state minimum wage law to several thousand packing shed workers, Superior Court Judge Joseph Karesh ruled here.

The decision crowned a long legal fight on behalf of the workers by the California AFL-CIO and State Attorney Gen. Thomas C. Lynch, who successfully fought the growers' claim of a three-year statute of limitations on payment of the wages due the packers.

Sec.-Treas. Thomas L. Pitts of the state AFL-CIO said the court's ruling upholds the workers' right to the overtime pay and wage differentials due them since Aug. 30, 1963. The state Industrial Welfare Commission raised the wage minimum from $1 to $1.25 an hour on that date and to $1.30 a year later.

"It is now the division's duty to seek contempt of court actions promptly against any growers who try to flout or evade the law," Pitts said.

The court ruling blocked a maneuver by the California Grape & Tree Fruit League to escape the consequences of a stipulation it agreed to in September 1963. League representatives agreed in writing to retroactive payment of the wage and overtime orders if the courts ultimately upheld them.

But early this year the league's executive officer advised members that "a three-year statute of limitations applies and . . . there is no duty to pay back wages for the years 1963, 1964, and 1965 nor for January 1966."

Judge Karesh rejected this argument and upheld the attorney general's contrary position. He ordered the league and growers Castiglione Brothers, P. J. Divizich Fruit Corp., Grimm Orchards Co., Nelson Roper and Airdrome Orchards to take these actions:

- Pay all those employed by them since Aug. 30, 1963, any differential due between the wages actually paid and those that should have been paid, plus interest.
- Pay the amounts due to the State Division of Industrial Welfare if the worker cannot be located. Such amounts shall be held in a special deposit fund in the state treasury until claimed.

The principal beneficiaries of the court's ruling will be thousands of employes who work seasonally in packing shed operations on and off the farm, Pitts said.

Many such workers are entitled to retroactive pay of 25 cents an hour from Aug. 30, 1963 to Aug. 30, 1964, and 30 cents an hour from the latter date to Feb. 1, 1966, when the federal minimum wage was raised to $1.40.

The state's wage orders fixed overtime pay at time-and-one-half for all hours worked in excess of eight, and up to and including 12 hours in any one day, and for the first eight hours' work on the seventh consecutive day of work and each day after that until the employe gets 24 hours off.

Affected employes are entitled under the orders to twice their regular rate of pay for hours worked in excess of 12 on any one day, and in excess of eight on the seventh day.

The victory was the third for the California AFL-CIO on behalf of farm workers. State Appeals Court judges upheld new and higher minimum wages for 100,000 women and children on farms last November. In February, Superior Court Judge W. A. O'Brien restrained Gov. Ronald Reagan and other state officials from violating a state law against use of convict labor to harvest California farm products.

Losing the Race

THE CURRENT inflationary surge, triggered by a drive for higher and higher profits and fueled by a capital goods boom and highest-in-history interest rates, is taking its toll of the average worker's weekly pay check.

Despite wage increases contained in contracts negotiated in the first half of 1969, the worker is losing ground in terms of purchasing power. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor, which produced the study showing a 6.1 percent average gain in wages negotiated in the first half of the year, produced also the figures showing spendable earnings lagging behind a year ago.

Earlier in 1969 the average worker's real purchasing power was running lower than in 1965, and in the past few months has shown only small gains.

With the Consumer Price Index at mid-year running 5.5 percent higher than a year ago, workers and their families are having an increasingly difficult time staying even—and as the figures show are slipping behind in terms of real spendable dollars.

The Administration's tight money, high interest rate policies are feeding the rise in costs all along the line. The rates should be rolled back before further damage is done.

The capital goods boom can be slowed, removing one of the major inflationary factors. And a good long look must be taken at physicians' fees and other items in the services sector of the CPI that has for a number of years now been pacing the upward trend in living costs.

Policies that eat away at the basic purchasing power of the American worker can only bring on an economic downturn that will engulf the entire nation.

Standoff in the States

THE CONSERVATIVE GAINS in the 1968 election in the state legislatures paid off as expected in the 1969 sessions with little if any progress on economic and social welfare programs.

The AFL-CIO News' survey of the state legislative sessions discloses some moderate progress in a few areas in a few states. But overall, when the losing battles on tax legislation and other issues are taken into account, the result was no perceptible gain.

It is against this background that the Nixon Administration's proposals for improvement of unemployment compensation and other programs must be measured. Most of the Administration proposals put primary emphasis on state action rather than a federal initiative and federal standards.

The failure of the states in past years to act on critical problems has led to federal initiatives. There is no reason to believe on the basis of the record in 1969 that the states are either politically or economically capable of handling these problems.

Federal programs and federal standards coupled with stepped-up and more effective political action at the state level are the answers to the state legislative record.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, August 2, 1969 No. 31

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International Labor Press AFL-CIO Association

'My, How You've Grown!'

A Word Edgewise:

Campus 'Revolutionaries' Only Trivial Minority of a Minority

By John P. Roche

A SPECTRE seems to be haunting Congress and various state legislative bodies. Everywhere one turns, he finds some investigating committee busy tracking down the subversive influence of Students for a Democratic Society.

Without for a moment underrating the nuisance power of SDS, particularly on the nation's campuses, it is simply absurd to react as though the United States were confronted by a massive Viet Cong preparing a Tet offensive. Despite all the noise, we live in one of the most resilient, durable societies in the history of mankind. There are a few inches of topsoil that blow around, but then you hit rock.

A real problem is created by the fact that, for very sensible reasons, most Americans haven't the foggiest interest in the wild sectarian squabbles that energize the extremists. Thus when someone announces that we are dealing with a sinister conspiracy, funded by Moscow, Havana or Peking, and demonstrates by use of SDS pamphlets that a plot is afoot to overthrow the Republic, the average citizen is a bit startled.

If he were told that some kids with water pistols were conspiring to rob the mint, he would laugh it off. But in this area he has no sense of perspective; after all, he is told, Lenin seized power in Russia with only a handful of Communists.

Now I am sure that any dues-paying member of SDS (an estimated 6,000) would be delighted to overthrow the government of the United States. And there are perhaps another 50,000 fellow travelers who cheat SDS out of dues but share its goals.

Before we double the FBI's budget, however, let us recall that there are today more than 6.5 million college students in this country, most of whom are busy at school work, and roughly another 10 million in the age group who are not in college. Political activists in any generation are a small minority, and SDS is a trivial minority of the politically active.

What happened at the recent SDS convention in Chicago provides an interesting commentary on the theory that we are dealing with a monolithic conspiracy. (I'm sure that if Lenin had been at Chicago, he would have retired from politics in despair.)

For openers, it should be noted that the press coverage was appalling. While a number of journalists had a good deal of cloying sympathy for these young people "doing their own thing," they simply did not understand what was going on. For this I don't blame them—the convention did in some ways resemble three-dimensional chess, but they then had to fill space with uncomprehending analyses.

The standard story went roughly as follows: there were two factions, one, the "moderate" National Office group, and the other the "extremist" Progressive Labor/Worker-Student Alliance, a vigorous, disciplined band of well-shaven, neatly dressed Maoists. The "moderates" (including the Black Panthers), faced by Communist totalitarianism, split the group to prevent an "extremist" takeover.

There are several things wrong with this. In the first place, virtually all hands claimed to be Maoists. The National Office group had a testimonial to its ideological purity from Anna Louise Strong, who has been Mao's leading American worshipper for a good 40 years.

MORE IMPORTANT, the difference between the National Office faction and Progressive Labor was not that the former were "moderates" while the others were extremists. They were all extremists, but Progressive Labor was disciplined. As a friend who was there wrote, the press was hard on Progressive Labor because the National Office group "glorifies individualism, anarchism, sex-on-the-streets, drugs and all the un-Marxist things which fascinate alienated middle-class reporters."

Curiously then, the disciplined PL faction offers hope to those of us who are concerned about the young human beings involved, and do not lie awake nights worrying about revolutions.

In the words of the same private communication, "PL salvages large numbers of young people from the really extraordinary degradation . . . of extreme individualism, dope-worship, and irrationalism . . . it operates as a kind of Salvation Army of the New Left—many PL converts speak quite frankly of how PL's emphasis on discipline, responsibility and hard work 'saved' them."

We shall continue to have problems with alienated youth, but let's stop the hysterics. The prerequisite for dealing sensibly with disruptions is to understand that we are dealing with a psychiatric blow-up, not a political conspiracy.

Opens Oct. 2 in Atlantic City:

AFL-CIO Call to 8th Constitutional Convention

Following is the text of the AFL-CIO call to its Eighth Constitutional Convention mailed to all affiliates.

Two years ago, this convention met in a "time of trial for all America."

It was true then and it is even more so now. The intervening years have not brought an end to the trials of America.

The trial of democracy and freedom continues in Viet Nam.

The trial of Western Hemisphere solidarity has intensified.

The trial of Communist encroachment continues to disrupt the international community.

America is first in space after achieving the phenomenal feat of putting a man on the moon. Each citizen shares the pride of this extraordinary achievement.

But if the trial of a moon landing has ended, the domestic trials facing this nation have not.

Two years ago, this convention had high praise for the legislative record of the 89th Congress. But we warned of the obstinacy of the conservative-bent 90th Congress.

However accurate our assessment of the state of the union was in 1967, we were not prepared for the events of 1968. Nor was America as a whole.

The President of the United States, in order to isolate the cause of peace in Viet Nam from personal and partisan politics, withdrew from the presidential campaign. Thus the President, who had the greatest social welfare and civil rights legislative record in the history of the nation, sacrificed his political career in the name of peace.

Only a few days later, a great American black leader, Martin Luther King, Jr., was senselessly slain. Two months later, that American tragedy was compounded by the brutal murder of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

This double tragedy, the rioting and violent reaction in American cities across the land, the increase in violence and crime which America experienced in 1968, was not confined to this nation. Civil wars, guerrilla raids, violent demonstrations and militant civil disruptions occurred in a score of countries in that year.

The route Americans would choose to travel in the following months was an open question. The 1968 election, vital to the nation's future course, was deeply affected by the year's record of chaos.

The emergence of a third party blatantly trading on the fears and uncertainties of the times, and overtly exploiting racial bigotry and prejudice, added to the turmoil.

As "law and order" became the watchwords of the right wing and some conservatives, rational men responded with appeals to reason.

We in the AFL-CIO noted that ". . . law and order, alone, without regard for justice, can be corrupted into a pretext for tyranny."

The AFL-CIO position was simple. We said: "Let there be law and order in the cities, but not by creation of a garrison state.

"Let there be law and order in the enforcement of civil rights statutes and the application of other social welfare legislation. Let those who cry for more police in the slums cry also for more jobs, more housing and more schools for the prisoners of slums.

"Those, too, are tools of law and order. . . ."

Union men and women the nation over responded affirmatively to this call to reason. While Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey narrowly lost the presidential election, by just six-tenths of a percentage point, demagoguery and racism were rejected.

The House of Representatives remained essentially unchanged in the balance of liberals and conservatives. In the Senate, with but a few exceptions, new Republican senators are moderate or relatively liberal.

The conservative forces did not achieve the landslide victory they had predicted. But the bold new legislation and the funding of existing programs which America desperately needs had been slowed down.

On the legislative front the revived conservative coalition in the 90th Congress had been unable to completely halt the march of progress. During 1968 the liberal forces passed:

- A major civil rights law with strong "fair housing" provisions.
- A far-reaching $5.3 billion housing bill with new programs to help low and moderate income families get decent homes.
- Four major consumer protection laws—truth-in-lending, meat inspection, poultry inspection, and a new commission on product safety.

But our warning in 1967 that America is seriously beset with problems, remains valid. Worse, the problems are essentially the same now as then.

As this nation prepares to move into the decade of the Seventies its basic needs, requiring positive legislative action, are great and growing.

Those needs include:

- A $2 minimum wage to provide all workers with an income above the poverty level.
- A massive new jobs program in the public sector to eliminate hard core unemployment.
- Expanded and fully funded educational programs that will provide scholarships, classrooms, dormitories, libraries, laboratories and decent salary levels for teachers in order to insure educational opportunity for all youth, regardless of race, color, creed, national origin or family income.
- 26 million new dwelling units by 1978.
- Low interest and mortgage rates that will permit low and moderate income earners to pay for the housing they need and want.
- Urban health care centers and hospitals as well as rural area construction and health services.
- A 50 percent increase in all social security benefits paid and a minimum monthly benefit of $100.
- Unemployment compensation that is uniform and adequate both as to benefits and coverage.
- Expanded workmen's compensation with minimum federal standards for injured and disabled workers.
- A welfare program for those who cannot work that is based solely on need and which will provide a decent standard of living.
- Public transportation systems in our cities which will be accessible, swift and inexpensive.

In addition, America's unions have their own needs as we stand at the crossroads of the '70s.

Unionism, as a secure and democratic institution, needs repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Farm workers need the right to free collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act.

Thousands of state, county and municipal workers need to be removed from the whims of the ancient political spoils systems of local politicians and given the right of union recognition and collective bargaining.

Workers across the land need new and improved occupational safety laws.

Building tradesmen need situs picketing rights.

Each of us needs to prepare to withstand a major attack on the basic rights of labor by reactionary employer groups, that awaits only a small shift in the political balance and a legislative opportunity.

Finally, all of the affiliates of the AFL-CIO need to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with those unions that will bear the brunt of contract negotiations, covering 7 million workers, during the next 18 months.

Much will be said—much already is being said—about the so-called wage-price spiral. But the facts show current inflation is interest rate-fed and profit-fueled.

The average American worker is caught in a price-profit squeeze. Between 1960 and 1968, his after-tax weekly take-home pay increased only 31 percent. His purchasing power increased merely 11 percent.

Total after-tax corporate profits in the same period skyrocketed 91 percent.

And dividend payments to stockholders soared 84 percent.

The current dangerous imbalances in the nation's economy are clearly due to long-range federal income tax inequities, exorbitant interest rates and a disproportionate share of income being shifted from wages and salaries to profits through higher prices.

The way to curb inflation without recession is to roll back interest rates and curb profits.

Confronting us also at the crossroads of the '70s are next year's congressional and state elections. Whether America chooses the road of progress or turns to the right and doubles back into the ruts of reaction, will depend upon our ability to get out the vote and elect progressive and liberal congressmen and senators.

We must elect like-minded governors and state legislators, too.

We helped elect liberal candidates in Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Montana in special congressional elections this year. We must make this trend carry over into next year's crucial elections.

At the crossroads, we in labor must be prepared to take the lead. The aspirations of the '60s have not been fulfilled.

It may be too early to tell the course the present Administration is prepared to take in the '70s.

It promised an end to inflation; to achieve tax reform; to improve and liberalize health, education and welfare programs; to vigorously enforce civil rights laws; to cure the urban crisis and achieve an honorable peace.

None of these promises has been realized.

As we convene in national convention, let us resolve to move ahead and make progress in the '70s.

Let us reflect on the tragedies of the past two years and pay tribute to those Americans who have given their lives in service to brotherhood, justice and freedom, and to the men in the armed services who valiantly have borne the largest burden and the greatest sacrifices in the service of their country.

Finally, let us pay tribute to those who have served the labor movement in other times of great stress. Their long and able service helped make this movement strong enough to meet the challenges we face, as we call this Eighth Constitutional Convention of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In Medical Care Crisis:

Hill-Burton Improvements Stressed

BROADER AND RE-DIRECTED priorities of the Hill-Burton Act are needed to help meet the health and medical care crisis of the inner cities as well as the nation at-large, an AFL-CIO legislative representative suggests.

The 23-year-old law has done a good job in aiding hospital and medical facility construction, largely in rural areas, said Clinton Fair, who noted that the federation supports continuation of such aid where it is still needed.

But, he added, "on the whole," the program has overcome the "tremendous lack in . . . rural neighborhoods," and emphasis should now shift to the creation of medical and health care delivery systems in the inner-city neighborhoods.

Fair appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO-produced public affairs program.

Fair praised the approach of the Hill-Burton extension bill introduced by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.). He said the Yarborough bill, rather than the measure passed recently by the House of Representatives, meets the real and growing needs of today. The House-passed bill restricts federal assistance for the establishment of neighborhood clinics to hospitals, while Yarborough's bill would authorize aid to group practice and other non-hospital groups, Fair said.

LIMITING ASSISTANCE to hospitals, he pointed out, "means that a doctor who is on the staff of the hospital and has a private practice is now being urged to apply for aid to build a neighborhood health center which may very well compete with his practice." He said: "We feel that money should be allowed to go to groups that are ready to establish their own facility, the same as it goes to a hospital."

He stressed that pre-paid group practice in neighborhood clinics can help reduce both the demand of hospitals and the cost of illnesses, by treatment of diseases and conditions before hospitalization becomes necessary.

Reporters questioning Fair were Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc.

BROADER PRIORITIES and re-directed emphasis are essential for the Hill-Burton Act to help meet the medical and health crisis of the inner cities and the nation at-large, AFL-CIO Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Eve Edstrom of the Washington Post, left, and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The public service interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.

BOYCOTT APPEAL of the striking and locked out Los Angeles Herald-Examiner workers is being carried by more than 100 Rapid Transit buses in the southern California area. This is part of a major advertising campaign by the unions of the Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council.

Mental Health Program Extension Termed Vital

Continuation and strengthening of a Community Mental Health Centers program is essential to helping lift "the heavy burden of mental illness from millions of Americans," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Testimony to a Senate Labor & Public Welfare subcommittee was delivered by Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair on behalf of Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller. Appearing with Fair was AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

The federation strongly urged passage of a bill by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) which would extend the 1963 Community Men- [illegible] is scheduled to expire in 1970.

One of the provisions of Yarborough's amendments increases the share of federal funding for construction and staffing of centers in rural and urban poverty areas. The bill would permit 100 percent federal financing up to $50,000 per service area, for initiation and development of programs for community mental health service.

Other provisions extend and increase authorizations for construction and staffing of centers, permit staffing grants for up to 10 years, allow land costs in construction grants and remove restrictions on staff grants to "professional and technical" personnel.

Noting that it had supported the mental centers program "since it was first proposed," the AFL-CIO cited figures to show that the pro- [illegible] of expensive hospitalization for mental patients.

At the same time, the federation stressed the need for expanding the program, declaring:

"The mentally ill still occupy 40 percent of the nation's hospital beds; at least 60,000 Americans are drug addicts; and an additional hundreds of thousands misuse the drugs.

"A third of the population suffers symptoms of depression and more than 5 million persons are unable to control their use of alchohol.

"Fewer than 5 percent of America's children with emotional disturbance and mental illness of varying intensities receive the treatment they need."

Extending the program for five more years and authorizing $975 million for this period—$595 million for construction and $380 million for staffing—"is a modest effort when measured against the problem's dimensions," the AFL-CIO added.

Its statement emphasized that labor "has a direct interest in this program" because community mental health centers coordinate services that are readily available to workers" and can be tied to negotiated health care programs.

Further, the federation pointed out, "there seems to be a double standard of treatment for mental illness"—the rich can get psychotheraphy while the poorer receive chemical therapy and hospitalization which are "less desirable and less effective."

It noted that research in recent years has found that when mental illness shows up in workers, 80 percent are already psychotic. The percentage is 55 percent in middle class families and 35 percent in upper class families.

Fortunately, the AFL-CIO said, this situation because of the Community Mental Health Center program "is in the process of change" and enactment of Yarborough's bill will speed up the process.

ULLICO Chief Edmund Tobin Dead at 64

Rye, N.Y.—Edmund P. Tobin, chairman and former president of Union Labor Life Insurance Co., died after a long illness at the age of 64.

The labor-owned insurance firm was founded 42 years ago and Tobin's career spanned all but one of those years. His interest in unions came naturally. He was the son of the late Teamsters Pres. Daniel J. Tobin.

He joined ULLICO as an actuarial clerk after graduating from Harvard, later became the company's first agent and was elected its president in 1955. In 1967 he was elected chairman for life.

In a message to Tobin's widow, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said Tobin "served the trade union movement in a valuable and unique role and contributed much to the success" of ULLICO.

A solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Edmund P. Tobin, Jr., at the Resurrection Roman Catholic Church in Rye, N.Y. on July 30 and burial was at Greenwood Union Cemetery in Rye.

Jurisdiction Over Professionals:

Labor Board Asked to Field Rights of Baseball Umpires

Baseball umpires should have the same rights as other workers, the AFL-CIO said. It asked the National Labor Relations Board to protect the right to organize by taking jurisdiction over professional sports cases involving both the umpires and the players.

In a "friend of the court" brief, the AFL-CIO urged the NLRB to act in a case involving two veteran baseball umpires abruptly fired last year by the American League for "incompetence" after they attempted to form an umpires' association similar to the one in the National League. The umpires have asked the NLRB to take jurisdiction over the dispute.

The AFL-CIO brief, prepared by Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris, cited "the increasing importance of professional sports" in the economy. It urged the labor board to accept the case "both to safeguard the industrial peace in this sector of the economy and to protect the rights of employes to form unions and bargain collectively if they so choose."

The question before the board, the AFL-CIO said, "is not whether such groups as professional athletes and umpires should form unions, for they have and will."

The key issue, the AFL-CIO asserted, is whether labor relations in baseball will be regulated by national labor law and administered by the NLRB or instead governed by state laws and agencies.

Leaving the jurisdiction to the various states would be absurd, the brief maintained.

For example, "the New York Labor Relations Board will certainly take jurisdiction over disputes involving the Yankees and the Mets, and possibly over other teams as they come through town one by one.

"However, the Yankees and [illegible] that union negotiations and any strike (Heaven forfend!) would probably take place. Florida has no labor board, but it has lots of anti-union statutes and courts that are eager to take jurisdiction when the board doesn't."

Harris suggested that if the NLRB declines jurisdiction, "the Yankees and Mets will initially be subject next spring to Florida law, with its provision for strike votes and licensing business agents, then they will be subject successively to various other state laws as they move north, with the weather getting progressively worse and law better until they reach New York."

"While baseball is entertainment, we don't think its labor relations should be reduced to comedy," the AFL-CIO said.

The absurdity of what would happen in professional sports if jurisdiction were left to the individual states is the second half of the argument in the AFL-CIO. The first half of the contention is that the NLRB cannot legally refuse to take jurisdiction.

Citing in detail the congressional debates which took place over the NLRB's jurisdiction in 1959, the brief says the will of Congress was that the NLRB refuse to take jurisdiction only in cases involving "insignificant" local businesses which do not affect interstate commerce.

With multi-million dollar gate receipts, professional sports are obviously big business, the AFL-CIO stressed.

An argument was submitted to the NLRB by the American League contending that "effective and uniform" regulation of professional baseball by the national act is not possible because there are teams in Canada and Mexico.

Terming this "highly imaginative," the AFL-CIO brief said, "This would be highly persuasive if there were an international treaty governing baseball labor re- [illegible] administered, say, by the World Court. Absent such arrangements, the argument displays the nakedness of the employer's legal position."

The same is true of the American League's contention that "Congress won't like it if the board takes jurisdiction," the AFL-CIO said. "When Congress doesn't want the board to take jurisdiction, as in the case of farm workers, it knows how to say so. But it hasn't said any such thing about professional baseball.

"Despite the owners continual effort to identify professional baseball with Mom and Apple Pie, Congress just doesn't seem to be impressed," the AFL-CIO said. "It has repeatedly refused to give baseball a special partial exemption from the anti-trust laws, while granting exemptions to insurance, railroads and, most recently, banks."

In all, the argument by the American League shows "the club owners want to be free to combine together against their employes, as by the 'reserve clause,' without regard to antitrust laws, but don't want their players to combine for their own mutual aid and protection." Baseball's reserve clause virtually allows one club to own a player for life.

The AFL-CIO also dismissed the contention that umpires are in any sense supervisors. Instead, the AFL-CIO brief compared their legal status to plant guards, who have long been unionized even though the guards may not, by law, be in the same union with other employes.

Besides, the AFL-CIO brief points out, "neither umpires nor players have shown any wish to be in the same union."

The umpires involved in the appeal before the NLRB are Al Salerno and Bill Valentine, whose competence never was questioned until they sought to organize.

Pact Proposals Charted At AFTRA Convention

New York—Delegates representing the nation's television and radio performers spent most of their five-day union convention in closed-door sessions hammering out contract proposals to be submitted to the networks this fall.

They then concluded the 32nd annual convention of the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists with a unanimous resolution praising their bosses. The resolution hailed the network coverage of the historic moon flight—even though the moon programs squeezed out shows on which AFTRA members appear.

The convention unanimously re-elected AFTRA Pres. Mel Brandt, an NBC staff announcer, to a third term and returned all other officers without opposition.

Earlier, delegates heard AFTRA's full-time executive secretary, Sanford I. Wolff, report that active membership had increased 10 percent during the past year, going beyond the 20,000 mark. The number of locals increased from 35 to 42.

Most of the membership gains were outside of the big city centers of the union's strength. Wolff noted, indicating success in new organizing efforts.

Among the resolutions adopted was a call for meetings with advertising agency representatives to make "non-white employment more of a reality" in the television industry, including commercials.

In addition to the economic demands discussed at the convention, the union will seek provisions in the new contracts assuring the right of AFTRA members to respect picket lines of other unions in the industry and banning the showing of taped programs using the union's members during any AFTRA labor dispute.

Three years ago, during the nationwide network strike, AFTRA members on the picket lines complained that they were in effect "scabbing on themselves" when programs on which they had appeared were reshown on the networks because of the lack of live programs.

Principal speakers at the convention were New York Mayor John Lindsay and Herbert Klein, the White House communications director.

Federal Rules Urged to Curb Gun Ownership

Federal standards to restrict ownership of hand guns to those who can demonstrate reasonable need for the weapons has been strongly urged by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

The commission, headed by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, said that if the states do not act to meet federal standards in four years, federal hand gun licensing would take effect.

The commission said the standards should be established so that about 90 percent of the 24 million hand guns in the nation would be confiscated, with the government buying up the weapons no longer found necessary under the proposed law. The report estimated the purchase of the weapons would cost $500 million.

The commission, created by Pres. Johnson in 1968, also urged a federal set of standards under which the states would require identification of the owners of an estimated 35 million rifles and 31 million shotguns in the United States.

Presently all but five states place some restriction on ownership of hand guns, but only two—New York and Massachusetts—have licensing laws similar to the commission proposals.

The AFL-CIO is on record as favoring federal gun control legislation that would provide for registration of all guns in private possession, prohibit the interstate sale or shipments of rifles and shotguns as well as pistols, revolvers and ammunition and ban the sale of guns to persons under 21 or persons convicted of major crimes, drug addicts or those of unsound mind.

Record of Legislatures Short of Goals

Survey Reveals 'Modest' Gains In Some States, Lag in Others

(Continued from Page 1)

call, there is doubt as to the legality and permanency of many petitions.

Illinois and North Carolina Houses this year voted to rescind their previous call for a convention. But the state Senates did not go along.

Taxation was the commanding subject in state legislatures this year just as it has been in Congress. At least 21 states imposed new levies or increased old ones. Labor waged campaigns not against taxes per se, but for tax reform to close loopholes that benefit the wealthy. Unfortunately, it lost most such efforts.

Labor won a big victory over "right to work" in New Mexico. Both the House and Senate rejected moves to put over the union shop ban by attaching it to a civil rights bill. The legislature also rejected a measure to bring "right to work" before the electorate as a constitutional amendment.

A bill which threatened unions with harsh penalties under the Kansas 10-year-old "right to work" law was vetoed by Gov. Robert B. Docking (D) and an attempt to override his veto failed.

Open shop forces made overtures in several other states but failed completely. Oregon defeated a bill to outlaw the union shop for workers under 21.

In California, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the legislatures remained in session with the fate of labor's major programs still to be determined.

Here is a cross-section of reports covering states in which legislatures have either adjourned or acted on labor's most important bills:

ALABAMA — Workmen's compensation maximum was increased to $47 this year and $50 on July 1. 1970. Improvements were made in allowances for medical expenses. Ceiling on jobless benefits raised from $44 to $47 in two steps. Four percent tax on consumer utility bills enacted over labor's opposition. The legislature is still in session.

ARKANSAS—The legislature passed a "little Davis-Bacon Act" to set prevailing wages on state, county and municipal contract projects of more than $75,000. Weekly hours of firefighters were reduced from 72 to 64. Labor helped defeat Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller's proposal to increase the state's sales tax from 3 to 4 percent.

COLORADO—Maximum weekly benefit under workmen's compensation was raised from $54.25 to $59.50. Unemployment compensation maximum was increased from $57 to $70 a week. A public employes' bargaining law recommended by the Legislative Council after a one-year study, was killed by a House Labor Committee "dominated by Farm Bureau ranchers."

CONNECTICUT — Labor's gains were limited to legislation to make it easier to register citizens to vote and two consumer measures. The "most galling defeat" was the Senate's failure to pass a bill providing jobless benefits for workers unemployed by a labor dispute. The bill had passed the House, 82 to 78. Labor proposals for a state income tax and bills to improve collective bargaining machinery for municipal employes were rejected. There were some improvements made in workmen's compensation.

FLORIDA—A "very conservative" legislature refused to improve workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits. Equal pay for women legislation backed by unions was passed.

GEORGIA — Maximum unemployment benefits were increased from $45 to $50 a week over two and one-half years. Minimum weekly benefits also were raised. Labor secured an amendment to the workmen's compensation law making general contractors responsible for compensable injuries of employes of sub-contractors who fail to meet their obligations. Unions successfully opposed efforts of Gov. Lester Maddox to increase the sales tax from 3 to 4 percent.

HAWAII—Through labor's efforts, Hawaii became the fifth state to enact a temporary disability insurance law. Employes will get 55 percent of their normal pay up to a maximum of $72 a week if they are sick or injured in a non-job connected accident and cannot go to work.

The state minimum was raised from $1.25 to $1.40 and will go to $1.60 on Jan. 1, 1970.

The legislature improved workmen's compensation, strengthened consumer protection and made Hawaii the first state to have an ombudsman—an official to protect the public interest.

IDAHO—A bill giving the State Dept. of Labor the right to close an unsafe plant was looked upon by labor as one of its chief gains. Workmen's compensation benefits were increased, but modestly. A harsh restriction on long-term unemployment benefits was removed.

ILLINOIS—The general assembly adopted a state income tax of 2.5 percent on individuals and 4 percent on corporations. Labor supported an income tax but wanted it set at 1.5 percent on individuals and 3 percent for corporations.

Improvements less than labor had sought were made in workmen's compensation and occupational diseases laws. Unemployment insurance benefits were increased by approximately 10 percent.

On the negative side, labor proposals defeated included minimum wage, anti-strikebreaking and a 44-hour week for women workers bills.

INDIANA—Small improvements were made in workmen's compensation and occupational diseases benefits. A printing error resulted in the veto of a slight increase in jobless benefits.

Labor's chief goal, a State Labor Relations Act, "didn't get out of the House Labor Committee." And "in terms of human suffering, a major setback was the governor's veto of increased aid to dependent children."

IOWA—"First session of the 63rd general assembly, 131 days, total cost $1.8 million, labor's gain —zero," was the way the Iowa AFL-CIO summed it up.

Negatively, it reported that lawmakers repealed a sales tax credit for low income families, called for a national constitutional convention which could repeal the U.S. Supreme Court's "one-man, one-vote" ruling and passed a reapportionment plan which deviated from that ruling.

LOUISIANA—In a 30-day fiscal session of the legislature held this year, appropriations for mental retardation programs were increased and more money was provided for salaries of state employes. In a 30-day special session held late in 1968, previously vetoed improvements in workmen's compensation were again passed by the legislature and this time signed by the governor.

MAINE—Labor obtained passage of bills to increase unemployment benefits by $6 per week, assure truth in advertising, provide for a labor relations law covering public employes and establish an occupational safety code.

MARYLAND — All state contracted construction was placed under a prevailing wage law. The state's minimum wage was raised in two steps from $1.30 to $1.60 an hour. The maximum weekly jobless benefit was raised from $56 to $60. The maximum weekly workmen's compensation benefit for permanent and totally disabled was increased from $70 to $85. New benefits were enacted for public employes. "One of our best years," the State AFL-CIO said.

MICHIGAN — Some improvements were voted in the state's harsh garnishment law and programs were enacted to help build more low-cost housing.

A Republican-sponsored move to weaken the state's law covering bargaining by public employes was defeated. A labor-backed bill to provide arbitration in disputes involving firemen and policemen became law.

Noting that the legislature increased the interest rates that can be charged by small loan firms, the State AFL-CIO added, "Michigan's legislature took good care of the special interests but nothing for the unemployed and those workers struggling to live on the state's $1.25 an hour minimum wage."

MINNESOTA — Benefits under workmen's compensation were increased up to $10 a week, and the maximum weekly unemployment benefit was boosted from $50 to $57.

Labor led a successful drive to defeat a so-called uniform consumer credit code which would have permitted higher interest rates.

MISSOURI—Maximum benefits under workmen's compensation were raised up to $10 a week. The prevailing wage law was strengthened. A teacher tenure bill was passed, as was a measure to recognize heart and lung diseases as a disability for firefighters. Labor supported an increase in the income tax, which lost. The legislature refused to increase jobless benefits.

NEBRASKA — Lawmakers have enacted increases in workmen's compensation, unemployment compensation, stronger bargaining rights for public employes and improvements in a safety law in a legislature scheduled to run through August.

NEVADA—The legislature enacted a minimum hourly wage increase to $1.30 this year, $1.45 in 1970 and $1.60 on Feb. 1, 1971. It approved increases in both workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits. Labor successfully opposed increases in interest rates and prohibitions on picketing. A public employe collective bargaining bill died in committee.

NEW YORK—On the plus side was legislation banning firings based on pay garnishment, stronger job-safety provisions in construction, a minimum wage law covering farm workers and new health protection for workers on tunnels and bridges.

The State AFL-CIO rated "minuses" to enactments that impose new penalties on public workers who strike, fines on strikes by hospital and nursing home workers in the private sector and an increase in the state sales tax from 2 to 3 percent.

A labor-supported bill was passed to bring students working part time under the state's unemployment insurance law. Gov. Nelson Rockefeller vetoed a bill that would have shortened the waiting period for disability benefits under workmen's compensation from two weeks to one week.

NORTH CAROLINA — State minimum wage was increased from $1 per hour to $1.25 and 30,000 additional workers were covered. Maximum unemployment and workmen's compensation benefits were increased from $42 to $50 a week.

OREGON—Benefits for temporary injuries under workmen's compensation were increased 28 percent; permanent injury benefits were raised by 19 percent. The unemployment insurance maximum benefit was raised from $49 to $55 a week.

Other new laws shortened the workweek for firefighters, brought fringe benefits under consideration in State Davis-Bacon Act, made meat and poultry inspection conform to federal law. The legislature referred a 3 percent sales tax to the people. It was vigorously opposed by labor and defeated by a margin of 8-to-1 in a June election.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Workmen's compensation was expanded and the state minimum wage of $1 an hour was established. The legislature also enacted a law to impose fines and jail sentences on striking public employes. It does, however, contain some guidelines for collective bargaining by these workers. The state sales tax was increased from 3 to 4 percent over strong opposition from labor.

TENNESSEE — The legislature, "under the heavy influence of financial interests" increased maximum interest rates from 7.5 to 10 percent. On the plus side, labor won increases in both workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance from $42 to $47. A measure to outlaw public employes unions was defeated.

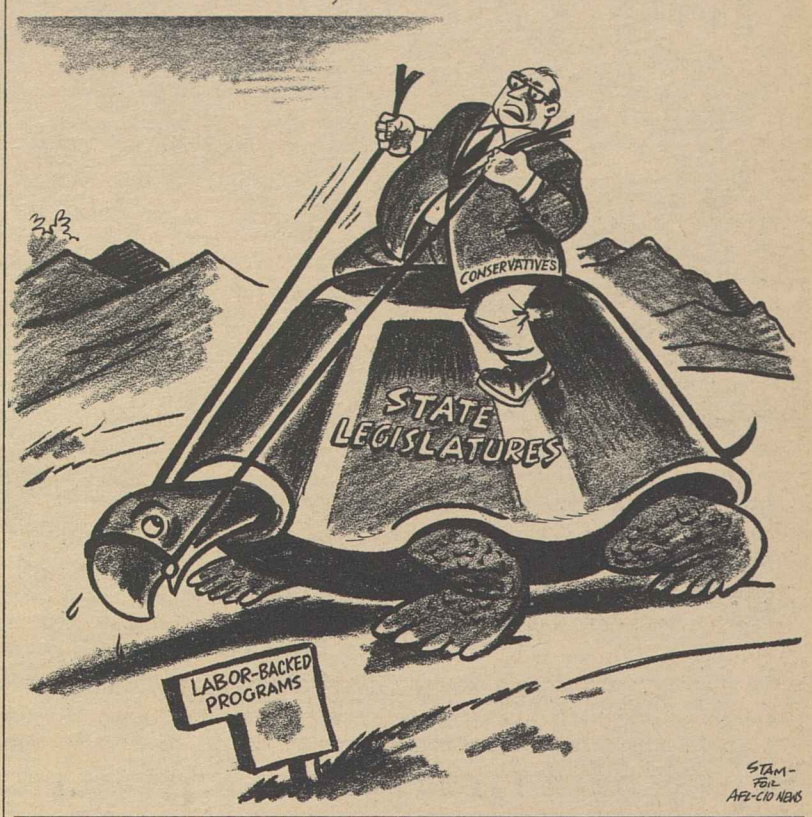
UTAH—The maximum benefit under workmen's compensation was increased from $62 to $65 a week. Utah AFL-CIO reported, "Most of our time was spent on efforts to defeat anti-labor legislation. We were fortunate in blocking restrictive bills."

WASHINGTON — Public employes, a majority of whom belong to AFL-CIO unions, were gainers through enactments of pay increases, improvements in retirement benefits and full collective bargaining rights. Labor also won job protection for workers whose wages are garnished.

WEST VIRGINIA — "Black lung" disease and a host of other pulmonary ailments were made compensable under workmen's compensation. A $47 weekly maximum on workmen's compensation benefits was changed to a level of 45 percent of the average weekly wage now, 50 percent in 1970. A special session killed a civil service bill; granted manufacturers a 10 percent investment credit on their taxes. The latter action "compounded an already atrocious tax structure," the State AFL-CIO said.

WYOMING—A health and safety law, sought by labor, was enacted. Two bills were passed to strengthen workmen's compensation law. One measure empowers courts to extend benefits for total disability beyond the law; the other makes occupational diseases compensable. Wyoming was the only state without any disease coverage.

'Whoa, Not So Fast'



Hawaii Installs Nation's First State Ombudsman

Honolulu—America now has its first state ombudsman.

Herman S. Doi, former director of the Hawaii Legislative Reference Bureau, was named by the legislature to fill the post it created in a bill enacted earlier this year—with strong labor support.

The ombudsman concept, pioneered in Sweden, has increasingly received attention in the United States. The ombudsman serves as a "public protector" who may have varying degrees of power to intervene on behalf of citizens who feel they are aggrieved by government. Doi refers to his new role as "a challenging opportunity to work a creative change between ponderous government and frustrated citizens."

In aiding a citizen who feels himself wronged by a state agency, Hawaii's ombudsman is empowered to bring a court suit, subpoena witnesses or compel any person to produce papers or objects which may relate to a matter under investigation.

Labor Hits Administration Plan:

Post Office Reforms Favored Over Corporation Proposal

Labor wants to see "substantial reform" in the nation's postal service but it strongly believes that the government must continue to "carry the mail," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany testified.

He told the House Post Office Committee that the AFL-CIO is "firmly opposed" to a bill to reorganize the Post Office Dept. into a government-owned corporation, removed from congressional control.

Meany and the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council attacked provisions of the Administration-backed corporate structure bill which would "drastically undercut the bargining power of postal employes and their unions."

The AFL-CIO and GEC supported a second bill before the committee to provide postal reforms without altering the department's public service functions. It has been introduced by Committee Chairman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.)

Despite valid criticisms of the Post Office, Meany pointed out, it handles over 80 billion of pieces of mail a year—millions of pieces each day—with a smaller "error factor" than any giant corporation can boast in its operations.

"Certainly America's big car manufacturers, now calling back thousands of defect-marred automobiles—can't claim such a record," he said.

While there are delays in delivery and operations are not always efficient, he continued, "the Post Office performs this service with such a high degree of integrity and honesty, that America's trust in the mails is legendary."

The postal problems, he said, spring from the fact that the Post Office "is woefully undercapitalized," forced to use old structures in traffic-jammed streets, and burdened by "unrealistic rates" for circular mail —so-called junk mail.

"It is also burdened by a high rate of employe-turnover," Meany added, "reflecting poor working conditions and inadequate wages in today's job market."

He then stressed that these and other problems can be resolved by adequate financing of the Post Office and improved postal management—reforms that can be achieved within the present structure.

He warned that the "widely advertised" efficiency of a postal corporation could be achieved only by eliminating services, such as home delivery of mail.

"We opposed the abandonment of such service," he added. "Substantial reform—rather than a corporate setup—is the prudent, realistic and workable approach to the problem."

Worst Features

The corporate structure legislation's provisions pertaining to employes, Meany said, "combine the worst features of public and private labor laws" in that they would wipe out civil service while continuing to deny workers the right to strike.

"If the Administration has decided that postal employes should no longer be considered government employes," he said, "then it should go all the way and grant them the right all private employes have in a free country—the right to strike."

John A. McCart, operations director for GEC, charged that other language in the bill could be used to "severely restrict the right of collective bargaining" by postal workers.

He pointed out that Dulski's bill contains reforms while retaining Congress' right to "oversight" of postal operations, as well as financing them through appropriations.

Stripping Congress of its continuous right of review of postal operations, he stated, "would work an injustice on American mail users and taxpayers because they would lose a highly important opportunity to contribute their views through elected officials."

Testimony given for the AFL-CIO Postal Clerks by the union's president, Francis S. Filbey and its legislative director, Patrick J. Nilan, also denounced the postal corporation bill.

A corporate structure, they said, could lead to further deterioration in postal service. Its labor provisions, they added, "simply will not work and indeed could work great injustices upon employes and their unions."

LABOR OPPOSED a bill to transfer the postal service to corporation management in testimony before the House Post Office Committee. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller meet with Committee Chairman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.), center, to urge that the government continue to "carry the mail."

$1 Billion Hike Voted In School Aid Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

to a vote, the liberal-led coalition of school aid supporters had to hold the line against substitute "compromise" amendments which would have added more funds for impacted area schools and some additional programs—but shortchanged the neediest children.

All substitutes were beaten, the closest by a 37-vote margin. Then the stage was set for the key vote on the Joelson package amendment.

Before the congressmen walked down the aisles to be counted by tellers—House rules do not permit a rollcall when a bill is being amended in the Committee of the Whole—House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford made a last-minute plea for support of the Administration budget. Approval of the Joelson amendment, he charged, would be "irresponsible" and inflationary.

But a substantial number of Republicans joined with the big majority of Democrats to pile up a 242-106 victory for the fund increase.

The New York Times captured the elation of the House liberals with a one word quotation from Rep. Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii). "Whoopee!"

House Democratic Leader Carl Albert told newsmen jubilantly, "This is the greatest Democratic victory since the 89th Congress."

The House went on to add some additional funds for other programs, including education aid to handicapped children, before recessing for the night.

Still to be acted on, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was a controversial "rider" to the appropriations bill, termed the Whitten Amendment after its chief sponsor, Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.).

Its ostensible purpose was to prevent use of federal funds to bring about busing of students to lessen racial imbalance. But its wording would in effect give congressional sanction to so-called "freedom of choice" plans which some southern school districts have used to avoid desegregating dual school systems.

The appropriations bill also included funds for the Dept. of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Dept. programs in addition to education.

In these areas, the House generally went along with the Appropriations Committee recommendations which, in turn, did not stray too far from the Administration's budget request.

One cut the committee made in the Labor Dept. appropriations had the approval of the labor movement, however.

At a time when funds were being trimmed back from such programs as wage-hour enforcement, the Administration asked for 130 more investigators for the Office of Labor-Management & Welfare-Pension Plans reports.

The reason for the big increase was not an increased workload. The added investigators were intended to be used for "fishing expedition" audits of pension and welfare funds as part of the Justice Dept.'s "crimebusting" program.

The committee denied the $2 million requested by the Administration for this purpose, declaring that any needed criminal investigations should be done by the Justice Dept. staff, not the Labor Dept.

The appropriations bill, after passage by the House, still must be acted on by the Senate.

In past years, the Senate has generally been more liberal than the House in providing money for education and other social programs. This time, the House has taken the lead in rebelling against a long congressional tradition of passing needed legislation—and then underfinancing the programs.

Perkins Film Scheduled for Labor Day TV

More than 100 television stations across the country will show a special AFL-CIO film drama during the Labor Day weekend based on the early days of Francis Perkins' service as Secretary of Labor during the depression-ridden 1930s.

Entitled "The Vine and The Fig Tree," the film traces the drive to establish an NRA code in the steel industry, Mrs. Perkins' historic confrontation with city and steel company officials in Homestead, Pa., and her dramatic meeting with desperate steelworkers there.

"The Vine and The Fig Tree" was produced by the National Broadcasting Co. It was presented by the George Meany Foundation as part of the "Eternal Light" series on the NBC-TV network last fall.

State and local central bodies are publicizing this special Labor Day telecast in their local areas. A schedule of local station broadcast dates and times will appear in a future issue of the AFL-CIO News.

Wage Rate Review Set by Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept's Wage & Hour and Public Contracts divisions will begin late this year a review of the minimum wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act in 12 industries in Puerto Rico and three industries in the Virgin Islands.

The series of reviews will start in December and continue through next May. The study will cover all rates below the statutory minimums prescribed by the act for the U.S. mainland, the Labor Dept. said.

Senate Acts to Extend Surtax by 6 Months

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic Policy Committee initially took a firm stand against extension of the surtax without major tax reform, and said both issues should be acted on at the same time.

Under heavy Administration pressure, the Senate leadership backed off somewhat. First Majority Leader Mike Mansfield and his policy committee proposed an extension of the surtax through November—with an assurance that a tax reform bill would be on the Senate floor before then.

Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen first indicated he would go along with the Mansfield proposal as the only way of keeping the surtax alive. But he changed his mind after the White House unleashed a massive attack on the proposal.

Vice Pres. Agnew, after phoning Pres. Nixon on his world tour, termed the five-month extension "unacceptable."

"I guess if that's the case the surtax will die," Mansfield shrugged in response.

But as the deadline neared, he "sweetened" the offer to a six-month extension and Dirksen appeared to indicate his agreement, although newsmen never were able to pin him down specifically.

Hard-line Republicans pressed for the additional six months and inclusion of the investment tax credit repeal which also was in the House bill. Democrats opposed the latter provision for tactical purposes—to keep the heat on for a major tax reform bill.

The Senate tacked its extension on an unrelated minor bill, rather than on the House-passed surtax measure. It still required approval by the House as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

While the Senate maneuvering continued, with the picture changing almost hourly, the House went its own way on two fronts.

First the House rushed through a temporary 15-day extension of the surtax withholding rate—a bill which the Senate subsequently ignored.

Then it prepared to act during the first week in August on the first comprehensive reform of the tax laws in many years.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) of the House Ways & Means Committee promised completion of the bill by Aug. 1. Its broad outlines are already known—a partial closing of some tax loopholes and a so-called "minimum" tax to tap some of the income still excluded.

Still to be voted on in the committee were proposals to use part of the extra revenue to lower taxes generally.

By tradition, tax bills are brought to the floor under a no amendment rule.

If the bill is passed, as expected, it will be subject to unrestricted amendments in the Senate—first when the Senate Finance Committee considers it, and then when it reaches the Senate floor.

At one point, Mills raised the suggestion that the Senate might immediately bring the House bill to the floor and vote on it intact. But senators on all sides of the tax reform issue indicated their opposition to this procedure, which the Senate has only rarely followed.

Ironically, the Administration's heaviest pressure for the surtax extension came at a time when the Treasury reported that the government had a $3 billion surplus for the fiscal year which ended June 30—far above expectations.

It was only two months ago that Treasury officials had told the Ways & Means Committee that the surplus would be only $900 million. They said Pres. Johnson had badly overestimated the budget surplus when he said the government would end the fiscal year $2.4 billion in the black.

69-2-8

Labor Dept. Names Ray Deputy Solicitor

Jeter S. Ray, a Labor Dept. attorney for 29 years, has been appointed deputy solicitor for the department. Ray has been the Labor Dept.'s regional attorney in Nashville, Tenn., since 1953 and acting deputy solicitor since early last month.

Unemployment Jumps to 3.6% in July

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 9, 1969 | No. 32

House Votes Tax Reform, Aids Low-Income Families

Jobless Rate For Nation At '69 Peak

By John R. Oravec

Unemployment jumped to 3.6 percent in July—the highest rate so far in 1969—as the nation's jobless rolls for adult males increased sharply from June levels, Labor Dept. statisticians reported.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose two-tenths of 1 percent from the June rate of 3.4 percent. This is the first time in a year that the rate has climbed more than one-tenth of 1 percent in a month.

The spurt in unemployment put the rate at its highest level since last October.

Total non-farm payroll employment was 70.6 million last month, down 400,000 from June—although this decline is less than usual for July.

There were 3.2 million persons unemployed for an increase of 125,000 over the month after seasonal adjustments, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics noted.

The jobless rate for adult men rose from 2.0 percent in June to 2.2 percent in July, accounting for much of the overall rise in the percentage of unemployment.

Since the post-Korean War low of 3.3 percent reached last December-February, unemployment has climbed by 275,000, with 200,000 of the increase occurring among the adult males.

The unemployment rate for women in July held at 3.7 percent for the third consecutive month—

(Continued on Page 3)

A "GRATUITOUS INSULT" to labor was the description AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave to a remark by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) that the government funds the American Institute for Free Labor Development as a payoff for labor's support for Viet Nam policy. AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, partly hidden, appeared with Meany before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Meany Hits 'Insult':

Fulbright's Attack On AIFLD Scored

By Duane Emme

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany went before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and answered "a gratuitous insult" to labor from the committee's chairman, Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.).

The insult, Meany made clear, was a Fulbright expression that the government has provided grants to the American Institute for Free Labor Development as "the price we pay" for labor's support of Viet Nam policy.

The quote from Fulbright appeared in a United Press International account of a committee hearing, July 14. At the time, Fulbright also belittled AIFLD's program to strengthen free unions in Latin America.

Meany said Fulbright's charge was untrue—"completely ridiculous." He expressed labor's "pride" in its participation in AIFLD and he traced its accomplishments. He listed more than 70 businesses that have joined with the AFL-CIO in helping support it.

During the hearing, which ran for more than three hours, none of the committee members associated himself with Fulbright's remarks, and two senators took sharp issue with them:

- Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), after listening to exchanges between Meany and Fulbright, said, "There's nothing here to suggest any payoff. It lessens the dignity of this body to make such charges."
- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) said AIFLD's education courses for

(Continued on Page 6)

Loopholes Tightened, Surcharge Prolonged

The first major tax reform legislation in 15 years has passed the House by a margin of 394 to 30.

The measure would narrow some existing loopholes, provide at least a 5 percent cut for each taxpayer and eliminate taxes entirely for many poor families. **(Details, Page 7.)**

The House bill now goes to the Senate, where the Finance Committee will consider the bill and work on its own version of tax reform. **The issue can't possibly come up in the Senate until Congress returns from its Aug. 13 recess of three weeks.**

The bill as reported by the House Ways & Means Committee provided tax relief in three annual segments starting next year.

In 1970, $1.7 billion in relief would go to low income families and those who use the standard deductions. In 1971, individual tax relief would rise to $6.7 billion; in 1972 to $8 billion—with tax cuts going to virtually all Americans through graduated reduction in tax rates.

In a last-minute development, the committee added $2.4 billion in further tax relief over two years, mainly for low and middle income groups.

This change, which strengthened the bill from labor's viewpoint, was made after it was found that millions of families with incomes in the $7,000 to $13,000 range who itemize deductions would get no reduction under the bill as it was originally drafted.

Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said failure to grant tax relief in this area was the result of a "misunderstanding" between the Treasury Dept. and the committee.

(Continued on Page 7)

Nixon Urges Standards on Job Safety

Pres. Nixon has called on Congress to create a five-member board to set occupational health and safety standards for industries and businesses so as to reduce "needless illness, needless injury and needless death."

The proposal for a board, whose standards would be enforced by the courts on complaints brought by federal and state officials, came in a message sent to the House and Senate.

Pres. Johnson called for federal standards last year in a proposed Occupational Safety & Health Act but the legislation died after employer groups mounted a nationwide drive against it.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) and other lawmakers have introduced similar legislation in this Congress.

Under Nixon's plan, the board's five members would be appointed by the President, with Senate consent, to five-year terms, staggered so that one member would change each year.

(Continued on Page 6)

Wage-Hour Violations Soar to All-Time High

By Eugene A. Kelly

Employers are violating the wage-hour laws at a greater rate than ever before, the Dept. of Labor learned in a report from Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran.

Investigations by Moran's Wage & Hour and Public Contracts divisions showed that 477,434 workers—a record total—were illegally underpaid by $89 million in fiscal 1969. The violations occurred under the minimum wage, overtime and equal pay sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Public Contracts Act, Service Contracts Act and the equal pay law forbidding discrimination against women workers.

The $89 million underpayment figure was topped only once—in fiscal 1966, when covered workers were cheated of $90 million, by design or inadvertence.

The latest violations were uncovered by department investi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Federal Action Sought To Halt Interest Spiral

More than 200 leaders from widely varying areas of American life have appealed for swift government action to reverse the high interest spiral "if disaster is to be avoided."

They unanimously joined in a statement asking the Administration and Congress to take steps "before the grim toll of economic recession is again exacted from the American people."

The statement came out of an "Emergency Meeting on the High Interest Crisis" in Washington attended by representatives of labor, farmers, consumers, retired persons, cooperatives, housing and civil rights groups, and local governments.

Several members of Congress pledged their fullest effort in line with the meeting's proposals, which were delivered to the White House through Pres. Nixon's counselor, Dr. Arthur F. Burns.

During a half-day meeting, speakers representing the participating organizations testified to the "bitter hardships" being heaped upon citizens by the highest interest rates in 100 years.

Speaking for labor was AFL-

(Continued on Page 8)

DELEGATES CONVENE in New York for the 32nd annual convention of the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists. They handled a wide agenda, including a number of proposals for negotiations with networks this fall. Mayor John V. Lindsay addresses one of the sessions.

ITU Cites $25 Million Pension Plan Reserves

Seattle, Wash.—"Phenomenal" growth of the Typographical Union's industrial pension plans since they were inaugurated three years ago was reported to the ITU's 111th convention here by Pres. John J. Pilch. The union has had a fraternal pension program since 1908.

"Never before in ITU history have so many members benefited so greatly in so short a time," Pilch said. "In less than three years we have come from zero to $25 million in the reserves of the ITU industrial pension plans. Today, 161 local unions in the United States and Canada have negotiated contracts requiring more than $10 million annually in contributions in the ITU negotiated pension plans."

Pilch said that 35,570 members and employes represented by ITU local unions are now covered under contracts requiring employer contributions.

In the area of bargaining gains, Pilch said the union showed an average weekly wage boost of more than $10 per member during the past year and a reduction in the average workweek to slightly more than 35 hours. The members also made substantial gains in most fringe areas, with a considerable hike in four-week vacations, he reported.

The 360 delegates heard from the head of another graphic arts union, Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders.

Connolly said his union is interested in a full merger of all graphic arts unions, but indicated that little progress is being made in that direction with the exception of the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers.

The Bookbinders, he noted, also are moving ahead in efforts to negotiate workweeks of less than 37.5 hours and recently obtained contracts in nine cities for a 36.25-hour week.

In a message to the convention, Pres. Nixon said that the full talents and energy of organized labor are needed to marshal the fullness of the nation's efforts to end all disadvantages.

"Working with government, business and all other sectors of our economy," Nixon said, "union members can be of invaluable aid to efforts to end discrimination, to hire and train the jobless, and to build a more stimulating and satisfying way of life. Your support and strength can be essential in the urgent task of maintaining a strong, inflation-free economy."

The convention in later sessions was to act on a large number of proposed changes in the union laws and resolutions.

FTC Called For Laxity on Import Labels

The Federal Trade Commission has been urged by the AFL-CIO to reconsider a number of recent decisions which fail to live up to standards on labeling of foreign products and components.

Consumers and the American workers "have a right to know if components or assembly of a product for sale in the United States are of foreign origin" and frequently made under low-wage, sweatshop conditions, the federation said in a letter to FTC Chairman Paul Rand Dixon.

"Our view on the marking of foreign origin is that adequate labeling of foreign products is necessary," noted AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger.

He charged that recent advisory opinions of the FTC are in conflict with a statement issued by the commission on Apr. 4, 1968, which declared that all relevant facts on foreign production, including components, are of benefit to the American consumer.

"These recent views seem to make the percentage of foreign origin of a product an important aspect of whether a label is required," Goldfinger said.

Wallace Confirms Right-Wing Affinity

Tulsa, Okla.—Former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace has dropped his coyness about being associated with extreme right-wing organizations.

Wallace spoke at the annual convention of the Christian Crusade here and told the delegates "it's a pleasure to be associated" with their leader, Billy James Hargis. The Crusade is one of the largest and wealthiest of all far-right groups.

During last year's presidential campaign, Wallace's closest approach to far-right functions was some handshaking on their fringes. Until now, he had never publicly embraced their programs.

Brown, Dennis to Attend TUC Parley

Two fraternal delegates will represent the AFL-CIO at the 1969 Trades Union Congress in Great Britain, Sept. 1-5, Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Meany named Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks and Pres. Kenneth Brown of the Lithographers & Photoengravers to attend the sessions of the British trade union assembly in Portsmouth.

With the notification went a credential certifying the two officers as fraternal delegates, and a message advising TUC Acting General Sec. Victor Feather of their selection.

Farm Wages Still Rank in Lowest Levels

Farm workers still are among the nation's lowest paid wage earners, the Labor Dept. noted.

The national average farm wage for 1968 was $1.43 an hour, without room or board, up 10 cents from 1967, the department reported. It compared this with the production worker's average of $3.01 an hour in manufacturing, an increase of 18 cents over the 1967 average.

Production workers hired in off-the-farm plants to process farm products were better paid, but still were not up to the average pay for manufacturing, the report showed. Workers in frozen fruits and vegetables averaged $2.23 an hour, up 13 cents in a year's time. Workers in the canned, cured and frozen fruits industry averaged $2.36, an increase of 15 cents an hour.

Both hourly and piece rates increased for most of the 172 farm labor categories reported on by state employment security agencies.

Passage of Fair Labor Standards Act amendments in 1966 extended minimum wage coverage to a limited number of farm workers. The first $1 minimum moved to $1.15 in 1968 and to $1.30 by Feb. 1, 1969.

The act covers about 400,000 farm workers—about a third of the annual average number of hired farmhands.

A 1968 Labor Dept. study showed that the federal minimum wage for farm work had a significant impact on wage rates. Despite this trend, more than half the areas still have some workers employed below the minimum, the department said.

As Convention Ends:

Seafarers Stress Strong Fleet Policy

The Seafarers ended their 14th convention with renewed determination to save the merchant marine from extinction and with a call for a national transportation policy geared to maximum use of America's "rivers, harbors, rails, highways and airports."

Highways alone will not be enough to meet the needs of a U.S. population expected to double by the year 2000. Neither will the nation's congested airways, and railroads which are cutting "unprofitable services precisely at a time when our need is for more, not less, transportation facilities," the convention declared in a policy statement.

"In the end, we must turn to water transportation as an auxiliary form of service," said the statement, concurred in by delegates representing 85,000 members of 30 affiliated unions and districts.

The convention returned Pres. Paul Hall and Sec.-Treas. Al Kerr to office for new two-year terms and chose two new members of the SIU executive board —Merle Adlum of the Inland Boatmen, Seattle, and Steven J. Hoinsky of the Fishermen, San Pedro, Calif.

During convention sessions Hall introduced several dozen members of Congress who promised continued support for the campaign of the AFL-CIO and the SIU for more merchant ships built in U.S. yards, manned by American seamen and flying the U.S. flag.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the delegates they can count on the full backing of the federation in their battle for a greatly stepped-up shipping and shipbuilding program.

The first convention session heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warn that conservative groups are using the "law and order" slogan as a club with which to defeat liberal candidates and capture control of Congress.

So far as labor is concerned, Meany said, the 1970 congressional election is "when the chips are really down." He said labor can be hurt badly next year "if we lose a few friends" because of overconfidence or lethargy.

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D.-N. Mex.) reported that the nation lost $2.8 billion in tax income last year because of tax loopholes. He urged the delegates to "support the strongest possible tax reform proposals" now pending in Congress.

Under Sec. of Commerce Rocco Siciliano and Maritime Administrator Andrew Gibson announced that Pres. Nixon will within 60 days submit "comprehensive, long-range" legislation to revive the languishing U.S. maritime industry. Siciliano added: "We are preparing a program that will cost money."

The convention condemned "piratical attacks" in several Latin American nations on U.S. fishing trawlers in violation of international law. It urged the government to "vigorously enforce" existing agreements and asked Congress to protect American fishermen in international waters bordering Peru, Chile, Ecuador and other nations.

The delegates urged tax reform, import quotas on steel, an increase in the federal minimum wage, enlargement of the food stamp program, and a continued campaign by all government agencies to wipe out hunger and malnutrition in America.

They pledged that SIU will work for liberalization of the social security law to provide increased benefits to impoverished senior citizens. They asked for removal of tax loopholes that encourage "runaway fleet" operations and tax avoidance by wealthy citizens.

The convention saluted the continuing efforts of U.S. servicemen to preserve democracy in Southeast Asia and expressed hope that efforts to achieve a lasting peace "without sacrifice of our national principles" will succeed.

The delegates approved resolutions advocating a comprehensive national health insurance program, abolition of all tolls on inland waterways, a federal anti-garnishment law, a federal law prohibiting banks from issuing unsolicited credit cards, federal curbs on excessive prescription drug costs and the encouragement of generic rather than brand-name prescriptions.

Non-Compliance Ruling Names Railway Carmen

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has notified affiliates that the Railway Carmen have been found to be in non-compliance with the decision of an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO's internal disputes procedures.

The finding was reached by a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Executive Council consisting of Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Vice Presidents Paul L. Phillips and John H. Lyons.

Meany said the non-compliance finding was based on a complaint by the Transport Workers involving the Carmen's refusal to withdraw its application before the National Mediation Board over employes of the Penn Central System.

The decision of the Impartial Umpire on June 3, 1969, had found the Carmen to be in violation of Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution, Meany said.

Therefore, Meany noted, effective July 31, 1969, "the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen will be subject to the following provisions of Section 15 of Article XX":

"1. The non-complying affiliate shall not be entitled to file any complaint or appear in a complaining capacity in any proceeding under this Article until such non-compliance is remedied or excused as provided in Section 16.

"2. The federation shall, upon request, supply every appropriate assistance and aid to any organization resisting the action determined to be in violation of this article.

"3. The federation shall appropriately publicize the fact that the affiliate is not in compliance with the constitution.

"4. No affiliate shall support or render assistance to the action determined to be in violation of this article."

CONVENTIONS

The following state central bodies have announced the time and place for annual conventions:

Vermont Sept. 19-21, Montpelier.

New Hampshire, Oct. 3-5, Bedford.

Delaware, Oct. 10-11, New Castle.

Oklahoma, Nov. 6-8, Tulsa.

3.2 Million Out of Work:

Jobless Rate Climbs To '69 High of 3.6%

(Continued from Page 1)

not much different from the 12-year low of 3.5 percent that prevailed from November to March, the BLS said.

The overall unemployment rate also reflected increased joblessness of white workers from 3 to 3.2 percent. The rate for non-white workers, after rising to 7 percent in June, fell back to 6.4 percent in July.

Teenagers accounted for most of the non-white decline, the BLS observed, as their rate dropped from 28.6 percent to 22.3 percent. Meanwhile, the rate for non-white adult men moved down to 3.8 percent but remained above the 3.2 percent recorded in February and March, the BLS said.

Most of the increases in unemployment occurred among workers in construction, finance and services, and agriculture.

Even though the unemployment rate in construction climbed to 5.7 percent from its record low of 5 percent in June, it was in line with the rates recorded earlier this year, the Labor Dept. statisticians observed. Jobless rates over the month rose for non-farm laborers to 7.9 percent from 5.9 percent and for farm workers from 5.5 percent to 9.1 percent.

The workweek for rank-and-file employes on non-farm payrolls was unchanged after seasonal adjustment in July at 37.8 hours—on the same plane as the past five months.

Harold Goldstein, assistant commissioner of the BLS, commenting on the report, said that "we are looking for a slowing down [in the economy], but we aren't finding very much."

Goldstein pointed out that the unemployment rate has fluctuated in a range of five-tenths of a percentage point for the past year and one-half.

Summer employment for young workers—16 to 21 years old—improved significantly compared with a year ago as employment gains out-distanced the growth in the labor force.

Jobs for the younger workers increased by 225,000 over the year to 11.4 million as gains in the non-farm private sector countered declines in government and agriculture.

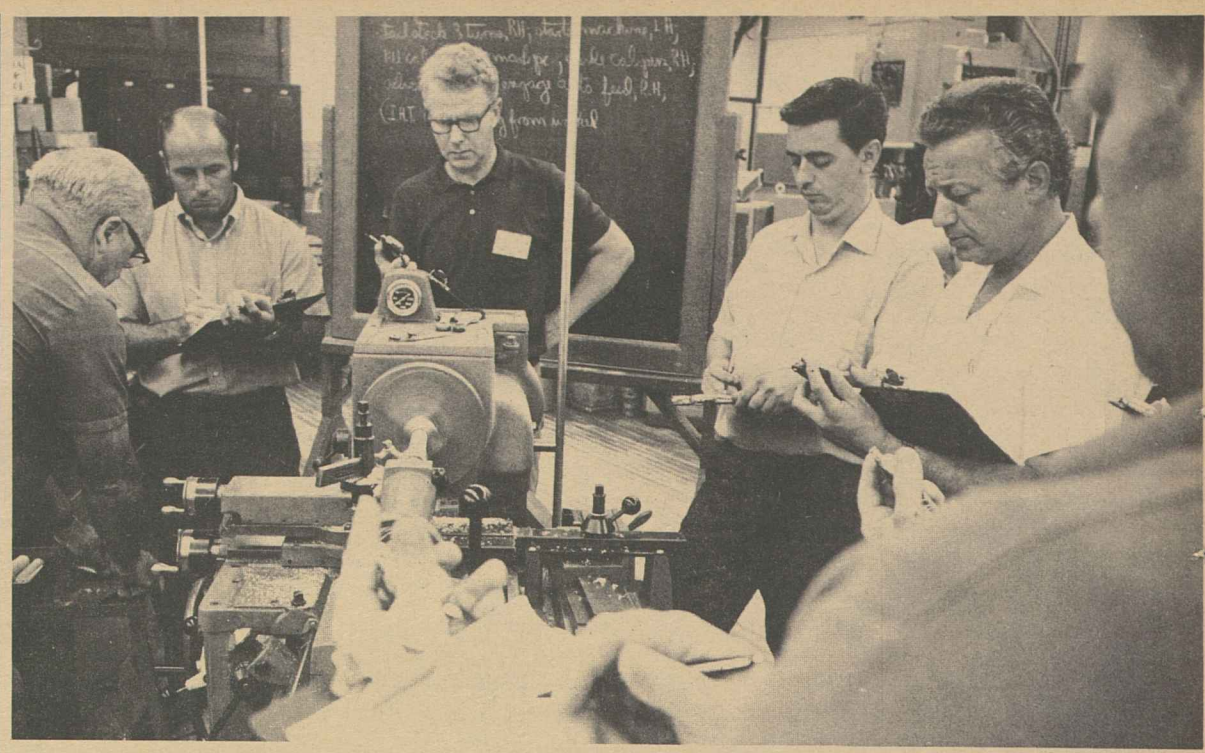
The 1.7 million youth unemployed this summer represented a decline of 140,000 below last year. This resulted in a jobless rate of 12.8 percent, compared with 14 percent last year.

Even though the unemployment rate was lower for both white and Negro youths, the non-white rate was still double that for whites.

Goldstein also noted that the surge of young workers into the job market is leveling off as the nation nears the end of the crop of post-World War II babies. But he pointed out that this surge may soon be affecting the employment statistics of the age 21 to 24 group.

The report showed that average hourly earnings for all workers on private payrolls rose 1 cent in July to $3.03. Compared with July 1968, hourly earnings were up 18 cents, or 6.3 percent.

Weekly earnings over the month average 68 cents more as gains in construction and the trades more than offset declines in manufacturing, finance, insurance and real estate.



TIME STUDY APPLICATIONS are practiced by participants of the 12th annual Union Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin. Three institutes—on Establishing Work Standards, Job Evaluation & Related Problems, and Collective Bargaining of Work Measurement Problems—ran simultaneously during the two-week session. Seventeen AFL-CIO affiliates sent 79 representatives and staff members to classes conducted by labor educators and university faculty.

Incentive Pay Extended To 65,000 Steelworkers

Pittsburgh—An arbitration panel handed down a decision requiring 11 major companies to extend incentive pay coverage to an estimated 65,000 steelworkers in basic steel-producing operations.

Union Pres. I. W. Abel called the ruling "a major step toward resolution of the incentive problem in the basic steel industry." Incentives provide increased pay for increased production.

The decision, Abel disclosed, requires each company to cover "not less than 85 percent" of its production and maintenance employes with incentives. It specifies that no covered plant of a company shall have less than 65 percent of its employes on incentive pay.

The panel's ruling resulted from a provision in the 1968 settlement agreement between the union and the basic steel companies. It will "mean millions of dollars for our members affected by this award," Abel said.

Presently the percentage of workers entitled to incentive pay varies from company to company and plant to plant.

Responsibility for establishing guidelines for the incentive programs was given to the arbitration panel after a joint union-management study committee failed to reach agreement.

The 1968 settlement referred the problem to the panel, which held extended hearings in Washington, D.C., and handed down its findings Aug. 1. Panel members were Chairman William E. Simkin, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and arbitrators Sylvester Garrett and Ralph T. Seward.

The decision also requires the 11 companies to pay each affected employe an additional 10 cents an hour in incentive pay from Aug. 1, 1968, to the date the incentives go into effect.

If such incentives are not installed at the "earliest practicable date," the award provides for them to be retroactive to the date on which the incentive pay could reasonably have been put into effect.

The panel's decision permits the union to use grievance and arbitration procedures in the event a company fails to comply. An appropriate procedure for complying is to be worked out by each of the companies with USWA representatives.

The decision affects employes of U.S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Armco, Jones & Laughlin, Colorado Fuel & Iron, National (Great Lakes) Steel, Inland Steel, Wheeling-Pittsburgh-Steel and Allegheny-Ludlum in 21 states.

Russell Bell Heads CLC Research Dept.

Ottawa, Ont.—Russell Bell has been named to head the research department of the Canadian Labor Congress replacing John Fryer, new executive secretary of the British Columbia Government Employes' Association.

Bell, 45, has held research posts with the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, the CLC from 1958 to 1964, and the Economic Council of Canada.

Wage Cheating By Employers At New Peak

(Continued from Page 1)

gators in spite of the fact that no additional inspectors have been hired by either the Johnson or Nixon administrations since 700,000 new business establishments were added when the wage-hour law was amended in 1966.

The report made no mention of lost wages recovered by court action, but not much more than a third of the underpayments ever is recovered. At the end of fiscal 1968, $53 million of the $83 million due underpaid workers remained uncollected, the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research reported.

Federation economists noted that some of the increase in violations uncovered may be due to the informational campaign launched by the Labor Dept. and the AFL-CIO when the new amendments took effect. The latest report, they said, shows the continuing need for sustained inspections and more staff.

Moran's report shows that the number of establishments checked by inspectors dropped from 75,022 in fiscal 1968 to 72,520 in 1969. Department inspectors rarely visit more than a small percentage of business places in any one year and must rely largely on complaints.

The $89 million in underpayments breaks down as follows: $27.5 million in minimum wages, $55 million in overtime, nearly $2 million due employes of federal suppliers under the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contracts Act, and $4.6 million under the equal pay law for work performed by women at lower rates than comparable work by men.

The figures for the previous fiscal year were $20.4 million, $55 million, $2.6 million and $2.4 million, respectively, for a total of $80 million.

The report showed nearly half the underpaid workers—207,234—did not set the minimum wages they should have been paid. The fiscal 1968 total was 169,000 workers.

Overtime pay violations affected 208,000 workers in 1969 as against 296,000 the year before. There were 14,000 Service Contract Act violations compared with 12,000 in 1968 and 16,100 in equal pay violations versus 7,000 in 1968.

Moran praised more than 1,000 compliance officers for working "tirelessly and under all types of conditions" to ferret out law violations. However, he noted, "finding violations is not our goal. We are more concerned with improving the level of compliance" through informational programs.

GE Accepts Early Start On IUE Contract Talks

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers announced that General Electric Co. has agreed to begin formal contract negotiations Aug. 12, two weeks ahead of schedule.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings expressed confidence that the early start will "help bring about a peaceful settlement" in tune with the needs of 90,000 GE workers represented by IUE in company plants across the nation.

GE workers are determined to win a fair settlement, Jennings said. Substantial improvements are needed in many areas "and we intend to bring this home to the company," he declared.

The current contract expires Oct. 26 and the mandatory bargaining period under the law begins 60 days prior to that. The union under the law also served a notice of contract termination on GE.

IUE is a member of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of 10 unions that bargain with GE and Westinghouse, the nation's largest electrical manufacturing firms. The committee announced that it has set aside the week beginning Aug. 24 as "CBC Unity Week." Its purpose, said Chairman James D. Compton of the inter-union steering committee, is to inform the public of CBC's demands for "justice at the bargaining table."

During the week nearly 200,000 GE and Westinghouse workers represented by the AFL-CIO unions will spread that message by wearing special buttons and pasting "Unity" stickers on their automobile bumpers.

In plant towns, workers will hold rallies to increase community knowledge of the committee's contract proposals.

Unity Week follows a series of 16 successful "grass roots" rallies held to explain this year's bargaining goals to workers.

Unions represented on the committee, besides IUE, are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Steelworkers, Flint Glass Workers, Plumbers, Technical Engineers, Sheet Metal Workers, Carpenters, and Allied Industrial Workers.

When the talks open next week in New York City, representatives of all the coordinating unions will participate as invited members of the IUE bargaining committee. The right of the unions to such joint action was recently upheld by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals.

The start of formal negotiations follows three months of subcommittee meetings between IUE and GE. At these meetings IUE explained its proposals for improved wages and working conditions and strengthened pension and insurance plans, according to Chairman John Shambo of the IUE-GE Conference Board.

IUE's national agreement with Westinghouse expires in mid-November. Formal bargaining is scheduled to begin next month.

NLRB Urged To Shun Union Discipline Area

The AFL-CIO has asked the National Labor Relations Board not to take jurisdiction in union disciplinary action against members, an area which has always been considered an "internal" union matter.

The federation focused on five cases in which the board is being asked not to invoke the labor act "to regulate the amount a union may fine a member for crossing a lawful picket line."

The labor brief pointed out that the board and Congress have historically followed a policy to "allow unions to conduct the great bulk of their disciplinary proceedings free of board direction."

It stressed that the courts have developed some expertise in the area of union discipline of members while the NLRB has not. In addition, it said, taking such jurisdiction would provide an additional workload for the board, which is already seriously overburdened.

The brief said that the "developing trend is to allow an employer to take actions adverse to his employes to blunt the economic pressures of the strike providing that these steps have the least possible long term effect on the strikers, consistent with the achievement of that primary goal."

The brief added:

"The minimum that is clearly appropriate is to allow unions to fine strikebreakers the amount the latter earn during the strike. This is the exact counterpart of the pressure employers bring to bear on employes. . . ."

'Workers to Workers'

OUR INVOLVEMENT with Latin America stems from 1916 when the American Federation of Labor joined with Latin American labor leaders to found the Pan American Federation of Labor. After World War II we expanded significantly our activities throughout the world, including Latin America where we helped to establish the first Inter-American Conference of Workers. In 1951, we also helped to establish the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers which exists actively to this day, and is known as the ORIT.

In August 1960, when we came to a full realization as to what happened to the Cuban workers and the entire Cuban people under Castro, the AFL-CIO appropriated $20 thousand for the purpose of studying the establishment of a mechanism through which we could help to strengthen the free labor unions of Latin America and develop trade union leadership. This led to the creation of the AIFLD, during the Eisenhower Administration and long before the establishment of the Alliance for Progress.

We did not then and do not now want our Latin American trade union brothers to pattern their unions after our organizations in the United States.

We do expect and hope, however, that they will build unions which are strong, independent, representative of the workers and capable, through their own efforts, of improving the conditions of the workers and making a contribution to the economic development of their own countries.

Throughout the years we had always wanted to see Latin America trade unionists and workers build a more effective labor movement.

THE AFL-CIO HAS ALWAYS had an interest in workers in every part of the world. That is fraternal solidarity, humanitarianism in the best sense of the word. We have a stake in the freedom of workers everywhere. We have learned from experience that when workers in other countries lose their freedom where they are forced to submit to the yoke of a dictatorship or tyrannical government of any kind, their repression and enslavement constitute a grave threat to our own freedom.

For these reasons, AFL-CIO international activities have always been extensive so that in addition to the AIFLD in Latin America, we sponsor institutes conducting a broad range of similar assistance in Africa and Asia. I would like to emphasize, Mr. Chairman, that we are not looking for or trying to recruit members for the AFL-CIO in any country of any of these continents.

In view of our extensive international activities, on which we spend about 20 percent of our income, it was only natural when we looked at Latin America, our closest neighbors in the trade union field, we felt that we had a responsibility as workers to workers—yes, a great humanitarian responsibility—to be of help.

We also felt, as American citizens, that it was certainly in the interest of our country that free governments be achieved and maintained in the Western Hemisphere. Now I'm not going to tell you that we have never made mistakes or performed miracles. Latin America still has its great problems. For example, there is still too much money being spent for unnecessary military hardware in many countries and too little being spent on the welfare of the people. But we are trying to make a contribution to help the working people of these lands play a constructive role in building democratic societies through free trade unions.

—From a statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, August 9, 1969 No. 32

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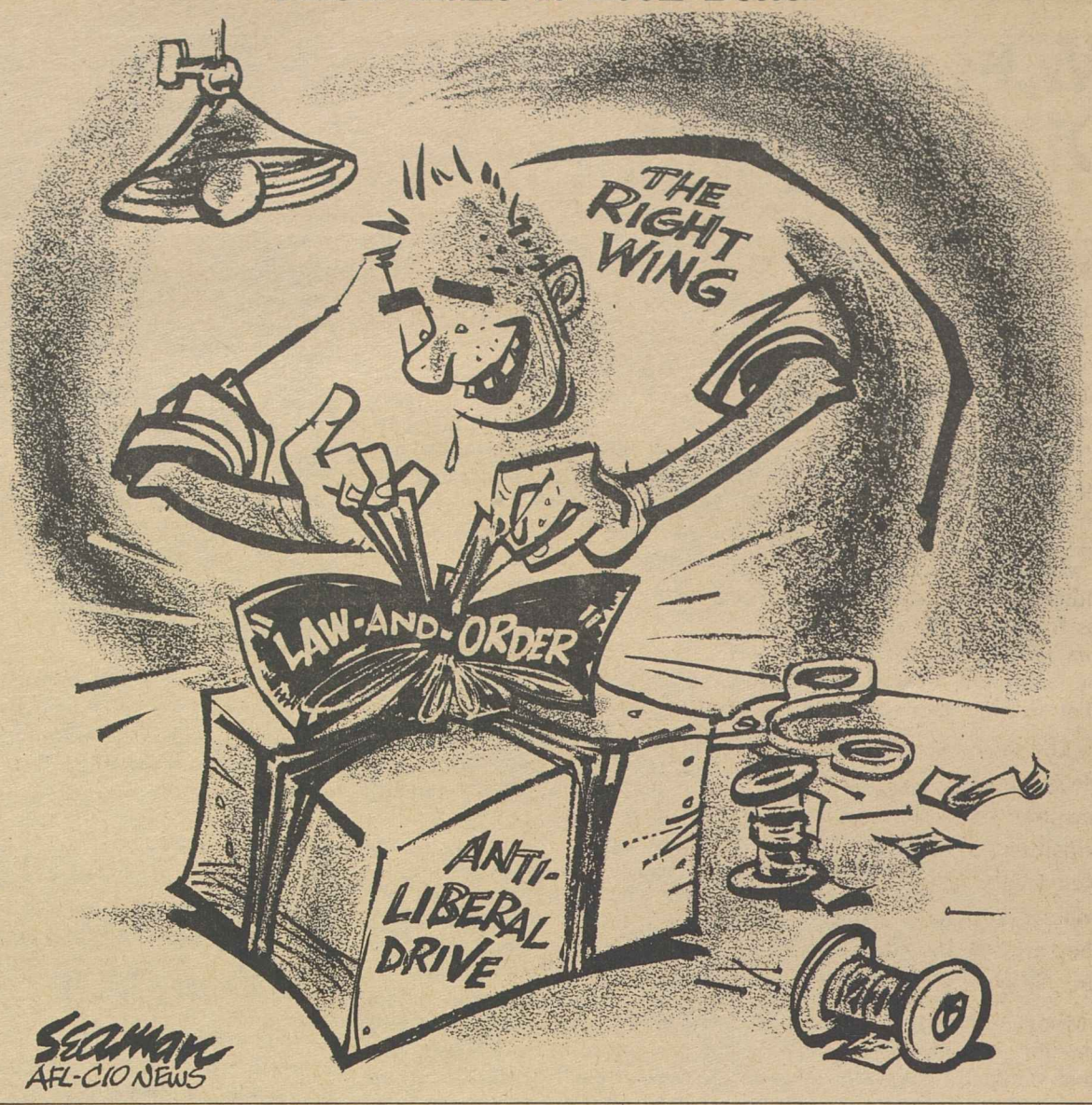


A Word Edgewise:

Filling a College Presidency Is No Longer a Simple Task

By John P. Roche

ONE PROBLEM AREA in American higher education that has not received sufficient attention is the acute shortage of candidates for college presidencies and deanships. Figures vary somewhat, but it would seem that about 200 colleges and universities are seeking presidents, and the number of empty offices awaiting deans may range as high as 2,000.

Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Duke—to mention only a few of the most prestigious institutions—all have committees industriously screening candidates. Since they operate like the government in never making a hard offer until they are certain it will be accepted, there is little information available on turndowns.

However, a friend who was sounded out by several schools suggests they are having real trouble. He thanked them but politely informed the search committee that he would sooner join the Marines—"there you get medals for valor."

Finding a new president used to be rather simple. The board of trustees merely settled on a man it liked and trusted, and that was that. It was not a model system by any means, but at least it provided presidents. Now we have participatory bureaucracy: everybody gets into the act. In addition to the trustees, the alumni, the faculty, and often the students are involved. The result is chaos.

A university president today has an unenviable set of obligations. His primary task is to raise money either from private donors or, in public institutions, from the legislature and ultimately the taxpayers. To keep his school going, he may have to raise as much as 80 percent of his annual budget; even the biggest endowments provide only a small fraction of yearly costs.

The young, of course, despise fund-raising and the faculty, while eager enough for annual raises, looks with Olympian contempt on a fund-raiser. It is therefore sudden death to announce to a joint selection committee that a candidate can raise money.

The president is also supposed to be an educator, an administrator, a psychiatrist, and—increasingly—a frontier sheriff. As recent sad events indicate, he needs the constitution of an ox and ideally no nerves at all.

Finally, he needs the moral fiber of a Christian martyr because no matter what he does, at least half of his constituents are going to denounce him as a traitor. He can well expect the ultimate situation where the faculty and students are vilifying him for selling out to the board of trustees and alumni, and simultaneously the trustees and alumni are reviling him for capitulating to the faculty and students.

Given these variables, it is hardly surprising that there is a shortage of presidents. In fact, one could almost argue that a man's willingness to become a college president should automatically disqualify him. But still the hopeful committees rush to their work in a pattern that is virtually as stereotyped as Russian ballet.

The committee meets bubbling with energy and good will. Its first job is to prepare the ideal list of candidates, and to everyone's delight this is accomplished with minimum argument and friction. The list will include McGeorge Bundy, John Gardner, Kenneth Clark, Pope Paul, Whitney Young, Arthur Goldberg, Ted Kennedy, and Ed Muskie.

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNS to have these luminaries "felt out" and meets again several months later to learn, with some shock, that there were no nibbles. A new list has to be worked out and at this level tensions begin to rise: the trustees reject several prominent academic "dissenters," the faculty stonewalls a few "military-industrial" complexers, the students hold a mass meeting in behalf of Herbert Marcuse. It gets stickier and stickier.

Six months later in desperation an acting president is appointed from within the institution. Somebody has to keep the store, and since nobody expected much from him, his reputation begins to rise when life goes on without disaster.

Meanwhile the selection committee, grim and morose, goes on, checking by now on presidents of obscure colleges in Ohio and Pennsylvania (states with an amazing number of obscure colleges). And hoping against hope that a candidate will turn up that nobody has anything on.

Sometimes they are successful, but in general I suspect that a number of people are going to carve out significant careers as acting presidents. Indeed, the position of president may be a victim of technological change; the job, as described, is just unfillable.

Tom Mboya:

'When We Are All Free . . .' Differences Will Disappear

By Bayard Rustin

WITH TOM MBOYA'S DEATH, black people throughout the world have lost yet another spokesman for social justice. The Kenyans in mourning for Mboya can well understand the profound grief experienced by Negro Americans last year when Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated.

There is a bitter irony in the deaths of these two great leaders. They were both peaceful men who died by violence, and their assassinations brought about events that violated the principles to which they had dedicated their lives. Martin Luther King preached non-violence, yet his death was followed by rioting in over a hundred cities. Tom Mboya had struggled to build a unified nation, and now in Kenya there is the threat of tribal warfare between the Luos and Kikuyus.

The significance of Mboya's nationalist struggle is often misunderstood by Americans who are not familiar with African problems of tribalism. Within the national boundaries of Kenya (and other African states) live different tribes. While these tribes are of the same race, they are often as hostile towards each other as are Negroes and whites in America.

Mboya understood the harmful effects of tribalism, for he saw European colonialists exploit tribal conflicts in order to weaken the Kenyan struggle for national independence. And after independence, he knew that Kenya could not successfully undertake the difficult process of development and nation-building if all her energies were consumed by efforts to keep tribal peace.

Mboya, therefore, was an integrationist for reasons of national strength and survival. He had also dedicated himself to building unity between African nations for a similar reason—that international cooperation and collective strength were in the interest of all black people on the African continent.

Mboya was capable of perceiving a fundamental distinction which is missed by all too many people. He understood that the unique identity of a people is not violated by their inclusion within a larger entity. Which is to say that one can be a member of a tribe as well as a nation, that one can be both a Luo and a Kenyan, a Negro and an American, a member of a particular race and a member of the human community. And even more profoundly, he saw that the creative realization of one's particular identity cannot take place in isolation from the larger community.

It was Mboya's perception of this harmonious distinction which brought him into conflict with some American black nationalists who saw race as the only valid basis for self-realization, and who thought, therefore, that they could easily divest themselves of their American identity and become African.

MBOYA FAVORED and actively encouraged dialogue between Africans and American Negroes, but he was firmly of the position that each had a struggle to wage in his own homeland, and that the race of the Negro, like the tribe of the African, must not be permitted to stand in the way of his nationality.

In this regard, I think it is of the utmost significance that Mboya's final published words were directed towards American Negroes and as such, were part of his lifelong effort to communicate with those whom he called his American "cousins." I quote from his last essay:

"Freedom for both Africans and black Americans is not an act of withdrawal, but a major step in asserting the rights of black people and their place as equals among nations and peoples of the world. Freedom involves the full realization of our identities and potential. It is in this sense that the objective of the African must be the development of his nation and the preservation of his heritage.

"And the objective of the black American must be the achievement of full and unqualified equality within American society. The black American should look to Africa for guidance—and for a chance to give guidance—but not for escape. He must merge his blackness with his citizenship as an American, and the result will be dignity and liberation.

"Black people in Africa and America have survived slavery, colonialism and imperialism. Today we can survive change. We have been oppressed as a people, and have been divided to the point of taking roots in different cultures.

"But as we struggle to achieve our full liberation, these differences should become less important. If and when we are all free and equal men, perhaps even those racial distinctions that now divide our societies and that separate one nation from the other will disappear in the face of our common humanity."

To Meet Its Promise:

Congress Urged to Allocate Needed Funds for Education

CONGRESS MUST put up enough money to match its promises, if America is to have the educational program it needs.

That was the view expressed by Walter G. Davis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, in a network radio interview.

Effective solutions to many "hard-core problems" facing the schools are already on the books, said Davis, and demonstration projects show "we have the expertise" to make them work. But, he pointed out, the problem is "insufficient funds to implement the legislation." This has stalled operation of the programs at the local level.

Davis also urged adoption of the proposed four-year extension of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act now in the Senate, rather than the two-year extension offered in the House of Representatives. He said the longer period would permit a "forward programming approach" that would "give school systems enough time to work out programs" without the pressures of a "short-term situation."

Meanwhile, the House voted overwhelmingly to add about $1 billion to the nation's aid to education program which earlier had been slashed down in the Administration's budget proposals.

Davis appeared on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The union educator predicted that proposed block grants for schools will not be included in the law this year. He said that sharp divisions on the issue of block grants versus the present system of categorical aid for schools "could bog down the whole Congress."

"HAVING RECOGNIZED THIS, many people lend themselves to some sort of conciliatory attitude toward compromise" on the issue, he noted.

The AFL-CIO, he said, is opposed to block grants to the states until the educational gap for non-whites is closed, and "in many states, particularly in the South and Southwest, there is still a long way to go."

"The federal government has a different position than the states in trying to close the educational gap," he stressed.

Reporters questioning Davis were John Matthews of the Washington Evening Star and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE APOLLO 11 astronauts landed on the moon, the U.S. Dept. of Labor, like everyone else, got into the act.

Sec. George P. Shultz announced that at least 20,000 formerly jobless Americans helped the astronauts get to the moon and back. He justified this claim on the basis that the 20,000 had been trained on the job in hundreds of Labor Dept. projects which had a direct part in the space program.

"These workers, mostly men," he said, "were employed for training in machine and tool-making factories and even ships at sea."

He cited examples. Some on-the-job trainees were on one of the tracking ships in the Pacific training to be merchant marine deck officers.

There were some 3,300 machine operators and assemblers, trained under Labor Dept. contracts, who are now employed by companies providing the machinery needed by aerospace firms. There were other thousands trained under job programs who worked for space companies of one kind or another.

Proudly the Secretary listed the number of firms who helped build the Apollo 11 and helped launch it, all of them employers of once jobless men trained under different manpower programs.

However justified the Manpower Administration is in claiming its share of glory in the Apollo 11 triumph, there is a deeper importance to its statistics. That is the light they throw on the whole problem of unemployment in the United States and its tragic waste of American manpower and American lives in our economy as a whole.

The fact that 20,000 once jobless and unskilled men made their contribution to an astounding feat of science and organization, is a thrilling one. Not only did the nation benefit greatly, but the workers themselves must have felt a glow of pride in the knowledge of their contribution as they watched the television that stirring day.

But what of the millions who for one reason or another have been denied the chance to make their contributions to Apollo 11 or to the less glamorous jobs that in their own way are no less vital to the nation's welfare?

When the Dept. of Labor issued its report on the employment situation for June 1969, it made this succinct statement:

"There were 3.4 million persons unemployed in June."

There were all sorts of breakdowns. There were 2,349,000 who had been unemployed for less than 5 weeks; 680,000 had been jobless for from 5 to 14 weeks; 370,000 15 weeks and over; 128,000 of those for 27 weeks or more.

There were figures for white workers and for non-white workers; for boys and girls, for married men and women, for farm workers and industrial workers.

Everything was there except the fact that these 3.4 million workers were men and women who could feel neither the joy of making their contribution to the nation's welfare, nor the thrill of contributing to Apollo 11.

THE WASTE that this involves—not only of physical production but of the human spirit—is tragic.

More than ever, it emphasizes the immense importance of the nation's manpower training programs. More than ever it sounds a warning against permitting these programs to die or to be downplayed to the point where they lose their effectiveness.

The Nixon Administration, although it cut back on the Job Corps, has promised great stress on training programs. Shultz has called for the training of more than a million persons during the current year. He has also asked for more funds.

The Administration has emphasized the role of private business in the manpower program although there is legitimate doubt on this point. It has played down the importance of the government as the employer of last resort for those who are not adaptable to training in high skills or who will not be reached by current programs.

All this adds to the importance of congressional action to make sure that the training and job programs get top priority.

CONGRESS MUST MEET its promises of better schools with enough money to fulfill them, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by John Matthews, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press. The public affairs program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.

CHILDREN'S MINI-PARK—a gift of 50,000 Clothing Workers in New York—is dedicated in Brooklyn to honor the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Another such park is being completed in Harlem with funds donated by the ACWA. Participating in the informal dedication are from left, Rex Curry of the Pratt Center for Community Improvement, ACWA Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel and John Murray, vice president of the New York Urban Coalition.

Lower Wage Floor for Teenagers Would Hurt, Not Help, AFL-CIO Says

High teenage unemployment can't be blamed on the federal wage-hour law, regardless of what some opponents of a higher minimum wage say.

An AFL-CIO analysis of the Fair Labor Standards Act pinpoints the cause as a combination of factors, including a sharp rise in the number of 16- to 19-year-olds in the labor force and a decline in the number of part-time jobs traditionally filled by teenagers.

The analysis, by Francis X. Burkhardt of the AFL-CIO legislative staff, appears in the July issue of the American Federationist.

"Many employers would be more happy to hire teenagers at a lower wage than adult workers," Burkhardt noted. This is because low-wage employers are the ones who are affected most by the minimum wage.

However, millions of adult workers would lose their jobs under a two-step minimum wage that allowed a lower rate for teenagers.

The advocates of a lower minimum wage for teenagers contend that the younger worker is less productive than the adult. But this would bring four clear social disadvantages, Burkhardt points out. They are:

- Displacement of working family heads.
- Discrimination against young workers.
- A loss of dignity in the work performed by teenagers.
- Higher profits for employers who hire teenagers in lieu of adults to give them an unfair advantage over other employers.

The roots of the teenage unemployment problem of the 1960s can be found in the sharp rise of the birthrate after the end of World War II, the author observes. And although the total employment of teenagers has increased in the '60s, it has not been enough to match this influx.

Between 1948 and 1958 the number of teenagers in the labor force actually declined—reflecting the low birthrate of the depression years of the 1930s.

"But in the 10 years—1958-68—the number of 16- to 19-year-olds in the labor force skyrocketed 50 percent, from 4.3 million to 6.6 million," Burkhardt writes.

Another factor is that many part-time jobs, once held by teenagers, have disappeared. Farm mechanization abolished many teenage farm jobs. The decline of small neighborhood stores also dried up many job opportunities for the younger workers.

"In addition, there has been the increasing participation in the labor force of married women—35 years of age and over—which results in some degree of job competition with teenagers," Burkhardt says.

Non-white teenagers have suffered even more from unemployment, which in recent months has been running almost three times higher than the rate for the white younger workers.

The two major factors affecting the higher joblessness among young Negroes are racial discrimination in education and hiring and the high rate of migration of Negroes from the rural South to the cities, Burkhardt reports.

Burkhardt recommends a federal program of public service employment—for both adults and teenagers—for long-term unemployed and seriously underemployed to meet the needs of services in parks, recreation centers, hospitals, schools and other public and private non-profit facilities.

Expanded efforts in the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps are recommended as a means of cutting the unemployment problem.

"The solid base of increasing teenage employment of the 1960s and the start of federal aid for education, manpower training and youth employment programs should be continued and improved," he urges.

"Such continued progress and the expected leveling off of the rise of teenagers in the labor force in the coming years could begin to solve the teenage unemployment problem. But what should not be done is to establish a special, lower minimum wage for teenagers," Burkhardt warns.

United Airline Strike Voted By Machinists

United Air Lines ground personnel represented by the Machinists voted by a margin of more than 97 percent to authorize a strike if one becomes necessary in current contract negotiations.

General Chairman George J. Robinson of IAM District 141 reported that nearly 14,000 of the union's 18,000 United members cast ballots. The turnout was unusually heavy for a vacation period, he said.

The vote was taken after IAM negotiators reported that the big airline is now offering less than it did last May before union members voted down a previous company offer. Robinson said the IAM will renew its efforts for a peaceful settlement when the National Mediation Board calls the parties together again after a recess.

SEIU Pact Settles Cleveland Strike

Cleveland, O. — Members of Service Employes Local 47 voted to accept a contract with new management of Ingleside Mental Hospital and resumed work after a nine-month strike.

The workers struck last October after the former management refused to negotiate a contract. New operators took over after Cleveland City Council passed an ordinance giving unions the right to seek court action when an employer refuses to recognize employe bargaining rights.

The new owners granted union recognition and an immediate wage increase.

Meany Hits 'Insult':

Fulbright's Attack On AIFLD Scored

(Continued from Page 1)

Latin American unionists are similar to the Fulbright Scholarship program in which students from other nations study in the United States with help from the U.S. government. Fulbright was noticeably upset by the comparison.

Meany's statement to the committee also attacked a Fulbright assertion that U.S. auditors could find "no specific conclusion" as to the relative success of AIFLD. It was based on a May 1968 letter written by Comptroller General Elmer B. Staats.

Meany noted that Fulbright had quoted only the first sentence of a paragraph that went on to praise AIFLD as "a realistic and imaginative approach" to Western Hemisphere problems, helping workers in Latin America to "become more active in the economic and social progress" of their countries.

"It is most incomprehensible," Meany said, that Fulbright would lift a sentence out of context from a paragraph "obviously intended to be quite complimentary of AIFLD."

Thousands of workers in Latin America have benefited from AIFLD's educational programs, Meany pointed out, in that union leaders and technicians trained in the U.S. have been able to take their acquired skills back and in turn teach others.

The second phase of AIFLD's work — its sponsorship of social projects in Latin America — has helped unions there "play a more vital and positive role in the economic and social development of their countries," Meany said.

He noted that AIFLD is "the largest U.S. sponsor of workers' low cost housing in Latin America" with housing programs in 12 different countries.

He described a workers' housing bank established by AIFLD in Lima, Peru; wide-ranging "campesino" programs in Latin America which provide educational and vocational training, and legal assistance; help to unions in starting credit unions and cooperatives.

Meany submitted with his statement a resolution adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in May 1954 which spelled out labor's policy in Indo-China (of which Viet Nam was then a part). It called for free elections and United Nations action in the area.

"We had a policy then as now on Viet Nam," Meany declared. "Who paid us off then?" he asked acidly. "You are really stretching your imagination," he told Fulbright.

"It is a gratuitous insult to the American labor movement to accuse us of receiving a payoff for supporting the foreign policy of any administration," Meany declared.

Fulbright said he would "withdraw" the payoff charge, but he then added that there was a "close relationship" between labor and the previous Administration by which AIFLD was given money "to do as you please with."

"To do as we please?," Meany retorted. "That's not so. We are checked every step of the way [on expenditures]."

Fulbright read parts of newpaper articles critical of AIFLD, which he said he was "putting into the record." When he came to one that charged the program was promoting "revolutions," Meany said, "That's the Commie line."

He explained that he did not mean that the author or the newspaper was influenced by the Communists but that the arguments they used to discredit AIFLD were the same arguments used by the Communists.

At one point, Fulbright attacked AIFLD because some labor leaders who took its courses later became involved in politics in their countries. Meany answered, "We have no way of controlling people. But we are not involved in Latin American politics."

This exchange caused McGee to ask if perhaps the committee shouldn't get a "list" of Fulbright scholars to determine "if they became activists" upon returning home.

In his testimony, Meany brought out another point. He called Fulbright after the July 14 hearing to see if he could talk to the senator alone about his remarks. "No one else on the committee suggested a payoff," Meany said.

Continuing, Meany pointed out that it was Fulbright who insisted that it was a "committee matter." He added that he came before the committee "because you wanted me here."

"I'm not here pleading for the program, I'm here to set you straight that this is not a political payoff," Meany declared.

Nixon Urges Federal Standards On Occupational Safety, Health

(Continued from Page 1)

At least three board members would be experts on health and safety.

Under the bill being prepared by the Labor Dept., the board would begin enforcing the standards on July 1, 1972.

The board would be directed to adopt "national consensus standards" already established by industry, labor and other organizations. It would initiate standards in areas where none exists.

If the Secretary of Labor or the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare object to any such "national consensus standards" they may bring that objection before the board for a full public hearing.

The Secretary of Labor would have the initial role in enforcing standards that the board establishes. He would bring complaints of violations before the board. If the board determined a violation exists it could issue orders the Secretary could seek to enforce in court. In some situations, the Secretary would be allowed to go directly to the courts.

Violation of the standards would be subject to a fine of up to $10,000, and the board would be authorized to ban employer violations from government contracts for the next three years.

The legislation would encourage the states to adopt their own health and safety regulations if they were as strict as the federal standards. The federal standards would continue to apply in states not producing board approved plans.

The standards set by the board would apply to all employers except for federal, state and local governments and agriculture employers who do not use more than 500 man-days of hired labor a year.

A National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health would be set up to advise the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare in administering the law.

Nixon, in his message, observed that "few people realize the extent of needless illness, needless injury and needless death which results from unsafe or unhealthy working condition.

"Every year in this country some 14,000 deaths can be attributed to work-related injuries or illnesses. . . .

"It is interesting to note that in the last five years, the number of man-days lost because of work-related injuries has been 10 times the number lost because of strikes."

The President emphasized that the "most important consequence" of losses due to sickness or accidents on the job is the "human tragedy" that occurs through the suffering of the worker who is struck down and his family.

"In addition," he said, "the economy loses millions of dollars in unrealized production and millions more must be used to pay workmen's compensation benefits and medical expenses."

Reforms, Reductions:

Summary of Key Provisions In House-Approved Tax Bill

The tax bill passed by the House breaks down into two main sections: One contains the provisions that grant tax relief while the other embodies reforms that close or narrow certain loopholes in the federal tax structure.

Added to the measure is a section that extends the income tax surcharge at a 5 percent rate for six months beyond Jan. 1, 1970, repeals the 7 percent business investment credit, and extends excise taxes on automobiles and telephones.

The following is a summary of major provisions dealing with tax relief and tax reform:

TAX RELIEF — Individual income tax cuts are spread over three years, rising to a total of $8 billion in 1972. Virtually all taxpayers will get some relief under the bill.

The present top tax rate of 70 percent would be reduced to 65 percent for investment income over the two years and a maximum rate of 50 percent would be imposed on earned income.

The standard deduction, for the person who doesn't file an itemized return, is raised from 10 to 15 percent over three years. The maximum amount of the deduction is raised from $1,000 to $2,000, also from 1970 through 1972.

Each taxpaying unit, whether a single person or a family, would be given a minimum standard deduction of $1,100. For 1970, this amount would be available only on a limited basis to incomes above the poverty level, but after that it would be fully effective.

By adding the minimum personal exemption of $600 per person to this new $1,100 standard deduction, single persons with gross incomes of up to $1,700 would be exempt from any federal income tax. Incomes up to $3,500 for a family of four similarly would be exempt, and so on.

Single persons 35 years of age or more and any person whose spouse has died would benefit from reduced tax rates — halfway between the lower rates available to married couples and the higher rates currently applicable to single persons.

This change would be effective next year as would one permitting widows and widowers with dependent children or children in school to file on the present split-income basis open to married couples. The children must be under 20.

The present deduction for moving expenses, when changing jobs, is expanded to cover expenses for house-hunting trips, temporary living expenses prior to finding a new home, and expenses related to selling an old home or buying a new one. Total deductions for these additional categories is limited to $2,500.

The bill would simplify an existing income-averaging provision that lets a taxpayer with unusually large earnings in a single year spread them over several years for tax purposes.

TAX REFORM — The capital gains tax on individuals and corporations is altered in a number of respects:

For an individual, the present maximum tax rate of 25 percent on capital gains would be repealed. The rate for those in the top brackets could go as high as 32.5 percent under the bill. The period that assets must be held before profits from their sale are eligible for capital gains treatment would be extended from six months to 1 year.

The corporate tax rate on long-term capital gains would be increased from 25 to 30 percent. Employers' contributions to pension plans, when paid as part of a lump-sum distribution, will not receive capital gains treatment.

These changes, along with several others affecting individuals and employers, are expected to increase federal revenue by nearly $800 million a year.

An individual having income from any of five types of sources that now goes untaxed would be required to pay taxes on half of such income above $10,000. Among these income categories are interest on tax-exempt state and municipal bonds and the excluded half of long-term capital gains. Anticipated revenue gain when the plan becomes fully effective after next Jan. 1 would be $85 million annually.

A companion provision would require allocation of personal deductions between taxable income and tax free income on the same five sources, plus two other relating to percentage depletion and intangible drilling allowances. This provision could increase yearly revenue by more than $450 million when fully effective.

Any stock dividends that increase the holder's proportionate interest in a corporation's assets and earnings would be taxed. Preferred stock and preferred stock-rights distributions would be treated as taxable income. Certain stock transfers to employes under stock plans also would be taxed.

A federal subsidy is authorized to states and municipalities on bonds they issue, making the payment equal to the average cost of the additional interest plus some additional amount. The revenue gain by taxation of previously tax-exempt interest has been estimated at $100 million a year.

There would be tightened tax treatment on charitable contributions by phasing out an unlimited deduction now allowed in some areas.

There would be prohibitions against wealthy persons operating farms at a "paper loss" through accounting gimmicks and removal of capital gains treatment on certain farm operations. These changes would eventually bring in an added $20 million a year.

Topping the major new business tax provisions in amount of anticipated revenue are:

Restrictions on accelerated depreciation of real estate and tightening of real estate tax recapture provisions, except for housing construction, that may bring in as much as $1.3 billion in new revenue in 10 years.

A reduction of the 27.5 percent gas and oil depletion allowance to 20 percent, discontinuance of it completely on foreign production, and a scaling down of allowances on most other minerals. Annual revenue increase is estimated at $450 million.

Another provision to remove capital gains treatment for commercial banks on profits from bonds, eliminate special tax advantages on bank reserves and listed debts, and remove previous tax advantages given to special reserves for bad debt losses. Annual revenue gain is set at $300 million.

Among other major business tax provisions are:

- Revision of the foreign tax credit to allow recapture of tax benefits claimed due to a loss in a foreign country to the extent of profits realized in subsequent years in that same country. Another change would limit the tax escape on foreign mineral income. The estimated revenue gain is $40 million a year.
- Elimination of multiple tax exemptions over a period of eight years. These have permitted a corporation to divide up into branches to get down to a 28 percent rate on the first $25,000 of income for each branch instead of the regular 48 percent for larger businesses. Revenue gain is seen as $30 million.
- Disallowance in some cases of interest deducted in connection with bond issues used to purchase other unrelated businesses — the conglomerate mergers. This, along with other new tax methods on corporate mergers, would eventually bring in an added $40 million.

There are other provisions that would prevent companies from passing on accelerated depreciation to stockholders in a tax-free manner, set new yardsticks for determining depreciation and the income or loss of certain corporations, apply the new taxes on bad debt reserves proposed for commercial banks to savings and loan associations. They would bring in about $75 million yearly.

The bill calls for substantial curbs on activities of foundations to: (1) prevent self-dealing (borrowing) between a founder and his foundation, (2) require distribution of their income for charitable purposes, (3) limit their holdings of private businesses, (4) assure that their investments are not endangered by financial speculation.

Foundations not living up to these and several other new requirements would pay additional taxes or penalties. In addition, foundations would pay a 7.5 percent tax on net investment income.

Other present tax exempt organizations—churches, social welfare clubs, civic league and fraternal organizations—would pay taxes on unrelated business income.

A patronage dividend deduction allowed to cooperatives would be continued only if at least 50 percent of the dividend allocated is distributed in cash by the end of a 10-year period.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE Citation of the Office of Civil Defense is presented to retired AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler by John E. Davis, left, national director of Civil Defense. Schnitzler had been on the Labor Advisory Council to the Civil Defense director and had testified frequently before Congress in support of civil defense programs. Schnitzler retired June 31.

Tax Reform, Rate Cuts Get House Clearance

(Continued from Page 1)

The committee revised reductions in rates to include the lowest five tax percentages which had not been changed in the original committee bill.

There also was action in the Rules Committee. Before sending the bill to the floor moves were defeated to hold up a House vote on it until after Labor Day and to permit a floor amendment to drop extension of the income tax surcharge at 5 percent for six months after Jan. 1, 1970.

The bill's surcharge section also would eliminate the 7 percent tax credit on business investments and extend current automobile and telephone excise taxes.

Earlier, the House approved a Senate-passed extension of the 10 percent income tax surcharge to Jan. 1, 1970, by a vote of 237-170.

The House tax bill contains substantial relief for the poor, including a special low-income allowance expanded beyond what was proposed by Pres. Nixon.

Tax relief also goes to the middle and upper income groups. Those at the top of the annual income scale—$100,000 or more—will pay more taxes than before, taken as a group, due to reforms.

Tax relief for middle income families centers on a provision raising the standard deduction from 10 to 15 percent over three years, and maximum deduction from $1,000 to $2,000 over the same period.

Single persons, widows and widowers over 35 would be provided lower tax rates than they now have. Widows and widowers with dependent children in school would get a better tax break. There would be additional tax allowances connected with moving expenses in changing jobs.

On the reform side, the individual's maximum capital gains tax rate of 25 percent would be repealed. The rate for those in top brackets could go as high as 32.5 percent under the bill. The holding period required before the sale of an asset is entitled to a capital gains treatment would be extended from six months to a year.

The corporate tax rate on long-term capital gains would be increased from 25 to 30 percent. These changes and several others in the capital gains area are expected to increase federal revenue by nearly $800 million a year.

Other provisions in the bill include:

- A cut to 20 percent in the 27.5 percent oil depletion allowance.
- Imposition, under certain circumstances, of a tax on interest receipts from state and local bonds.
- A "minimum tax" on certain income that now goes untaxed.
- Taxes on some previously untaxed stock dividends and stock transfers.
- Prohibitions against wealthy persons operating "hobby farms" to get a tax advantage.
- Revision of foreign tax credits, elimination of tax breaks to multiple corporations, and other new measures to extract more taxes from businesses.
- Repeal over five years of a special provision that allows unlimited deduction of charitable contributions by some of the nation's wealthiest individuals.

All told, the bill provides for tax cuts for individuals that would total a little over $8 billion by 1972. Its reforms—eliminating some deductions and restricting others—would bring in an estimated $7 billion by then.

Construction Safety Bill Awaits Nixon Signature

The House gave final approval to the construction safety bill after accepting Senate amendments and sent it to the White House for the President's signature.

The bill is a long-sought objective of millions of U.S. building trades workers, Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. said in urging Pres. Nixon to sign it.

"This legislation is the first major labor bill to be approved by the 91st Congress, and the first of your Administration," Haggerty said for himself and the presidents of 17 unions affiliated with the BCTD.

The bill is significant also because it is the first federal safety bill aimed at protecting construction workers, said Haggerty. He suggested that it would "set a pattern for future federal safety legislation."

The cost of implementing it will be "minimal when compared to the lives that will be saved and the needless disabling injuries which will be prevented," he wrote.

At present, construction workers on federal and federally assisted construction projects are covered only by the Davis-Bacon Act, requiring payment of the prevailing wage. Other groups of government contractors—suppliers and service contractors—are required by law to provide safe and healthful working conditions.

The bill corrects the exclusion of construction workers from the legislative pattern. It provides that no contractor or subcontractor on federal or federally-assisted projects may require any laborer or mechanic to work under conditions that are "unsanitary, harzardous, or dangerous to his health or safety." Standards are to be set by the Secretary of Labor after public hearings.

The 2,800 construction workers killed on the job in 1968 reflect "the highest death rate for industry in the United States," the bill's sponsors said.

They included Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) and Rep, Dominick V. Daniels (D-N.J.).

Disaster Feared:

Action Urged to Halt Interest Rate Spiral

(Continued from Page 1)

CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, chairman of the federation's Housing Committee. He also is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The statement adopted by the meeting urged Nixon to voice his opposition to high interest policies and "use his great influence and power to bring a rollback in interest rates."

Nixon also was called on to withdraw tax and loan accounts, on which no interest is paid to the government, from banks that "refuse to cooperate and continue to raise interest rates."

Further, the Administration was asked to investigate through the Justice Dept. the recent action of big banks in raising the prime interest rate they charge their biggest and best customers to an "astounding" 8.5 percent.

"The virtual unanimity of banks in adopting the higher rates strongly suggests the possibility of a conspiracy," the statement said.

Congress, for its part, was called upon to pass legislation that will curb interest rates, and direct the Federal Reserve Board to sharply reduce the "exorbitant" cost of credit.

"High interest rates are not ordained by nature," the statement said. "They are man-made—made by bankers seeking greater profits and government unwilling to take positive action in favor of the borrower and the public generally."

"The tools to reverse the upward trend of interest rates exist; we call for their use," it concluded.

Keenan said the "grave concern" of trade unionists about high interest rates is not difficult to understand. "Simply put," he stated, "excessive interest rates are cutting our buying power and putting us out of work."

He pointed out that interest rates are in the price of everything the worker buys—from food to the TV set, from the automobile to the price of housing or rent for an apartment.

"So a rise in interest rates is a rise in prices." he said. "The bankers cut the buying power of our pay."

To show how serious this pay cut can be, Keenan cited a June 17 article in the Wall Street Journal which assembled government figures on the decline in a paycheck's buying power over recent months.

The article noted that debate is growing over whether the economy "can survive today's record smashing interest rates without sinking into a recession." But, it added, many Americans already are in a recession.

Bankers must be told "in loud and clear terms: Enough," Keenan concluded. "The American people want no more of this bankers' game of Russian roulette with the fate of our jobs and our paychecks."

Other speakers included:

- Pres. Tony T. Dechant of the National Farmers Union, who said the farmer has watched "the storm of higher and higher interest rates grow until it now threatens the economic life of family agriculture." He added, "There seems to be no limit to the greed of bankers."
- Erma Angevine, executive director, Consumer Federation of America, who said that debt is an ever-increasing burden to consumers "with interest payments on mortgages and installment loans now exceeding 22 percent of the average consumer's after-tax income."
- Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who charged that banking policies are creating "catastrophe in the area of housing" — nullifying government programs to help the poor obtain decent shelter.
- John J. Gunther, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, who said high interest rates are causing cities to put off the building of sewers, health centers, schools and hospitals "because they can't afford to finance them."

Others attacking high interest policies and explaining their harsh affects were: Dr. Michael Sumichrast of the National Association of Home Builders, Wallace Campbell, president of the Foundation for Cooperative Housing, and Bernard Hillenbrand, executive director of the National Association of Counties.

Appearing to voice support for the emergency meeting's program were Senators Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), William Proxmire (D-Wis.) and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), and Chairman Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of the Housing Banking & Currency Committee.

'I Built the Foundation Myself'

THE HIGH INTEREST SPIRAL must be brought down before it brings "national disaster," leaders from widely varying areas of American life declared at a meeting in Washington. Seated from left, Erma Angevine, Consumer Federation of America; Bernard Hillenbrand, National Association of Counties; and Dr. Michael Sumichrast, National Association of Home Builders. Standing, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP; Wallace Campbell, Foundation for Cooperative Housing; AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan; John J. Gunther, U.S. Conference of Mayors; and National Farmers Union Pres. Tony T. Dechant.

$1 Billion School Aid Hike Marred By Curb on Desegregation Rules

After three days of debate, the House nailed down a more than $1 billion boost in the Nixon Administration's education budget. But it also delivered a blow to school desegregation efforts.

The Nixon budget called for $5 billion less for education programs this fiscal year than the school aid law authorized. The House Appropriations Committee increased Nixon's education requests by $123 million.

The House in approving a $17.5 billion budget for the departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare provided $894.5 million more than the committee recommended. The final vote, 393-16, upheld an earlier vote which put in the extra money. That key vote was 242-106.

If sustained by the Senate, the school funds of $4.2 billion will be the largest provided in a single year. Most of the additional money will go to aiding schools in federally impacted areas, schools in poverty areas, vocational education and student loans.

On the negative side, the House put into the bill an amendment sponsored by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.) which would prevent cutoff of federal aid to school districts that refuse to comply with desegregation orders.

House liberals fought a battle to knock out the amendment, which passed the House last year but was stopped in the Senate. They lost in a 157-153 teller vote.

The Nixon Administration took no position on the amendment even though it was urged to oppose the restriction by a number of representatives, including Rep. Silvio O. Conte (R-Mass.). There still has been no comment on the amendment by the Administration.

The House also approved an amendment calling upon colleges and universities to cut off funds to students who take part in campus disorders. However, the curb would be left up to the educational institutions, with no federal enforcement included.

The House also passed, by a voice vote, a bill to increase veterans' educational training allowances by an average of 27 percent. The measure, which also would boost the subsistence allowance for disabled veterans in educational training, would affect nearly 750,000 persons.

In the Senate, the Administration's program to begin building the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system survived key tests by hairline margins.

An amendment that would have halted the Safeguard system completely while permitting continued development of other ABM systems was defeated 51-50, with Vice Pres. Agnew casting an unneeded vote against it. In the Senate, a tie vote defeats an amendment.

Following that vote, the Senate, by 51-49, defeated another amendment that would have halted building of Safeguard installations but would have allowed continued research and development of the system.

The difference between the two votes was that Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.), who sponsored the first amendment, refused to support the second on the basis that she is completely opposed to the Safeguard system.

Earlier in the debate Mrs. Smith offered an amendment that would have halted all phases of Safeguard without any mention of other systems. It was defeated by an overwhelming 89-11 vote.

The Senate rejected, 70-27, an amendment offered by Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) which would have authorized all of the Nixon program except actual installation of missiles. Many Safeguard opponents voted against it on the ground that it was no compromise at all.

In another development, a House Labor subcommittee and the Senate Labor Committee approved bills to regulate the dust level in coal mines in an effort to cut down on "black lung" disease (pneumoconiosis).

The measures also would eliminate a controversial classification of gassy and non-gassy mines by assuming that all mines are gassy. Mines now classified as non-gassy are not required to use special equipment designed to prevent explosions.

The House bill requires that the maximum dust level for mines be 4.5 milligrams per cubic meter of air six months after its enactment and 3 milligrams within a year. The Senate bill would require a 3 milligram level between six months and three years after enactment, and then a 2 milligram level within the next three years.

69-6-8

Rail Waymen Fill Legislative Post

J. R. McGlaughlin is the Maintenance of Way Employes' new legislative representative in Washington, the union announced. McGlaughlin, the union's general chairman on the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad since 1958, succeeds Ernest Benson who has retired after 21 years in the legislative post.

Labor Arbiter Saul Wallen Dead at 59

New York—Saul Wallen, noted labor arbitrator and head of the New York Urban Coalition, died here of a heart attack at age 59. He had served as an impartial umpire under the AFL-CIO internal disputes plan and his "calm and compassionate understanding of human problems was invaluable," Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a message of sympathy to the family.

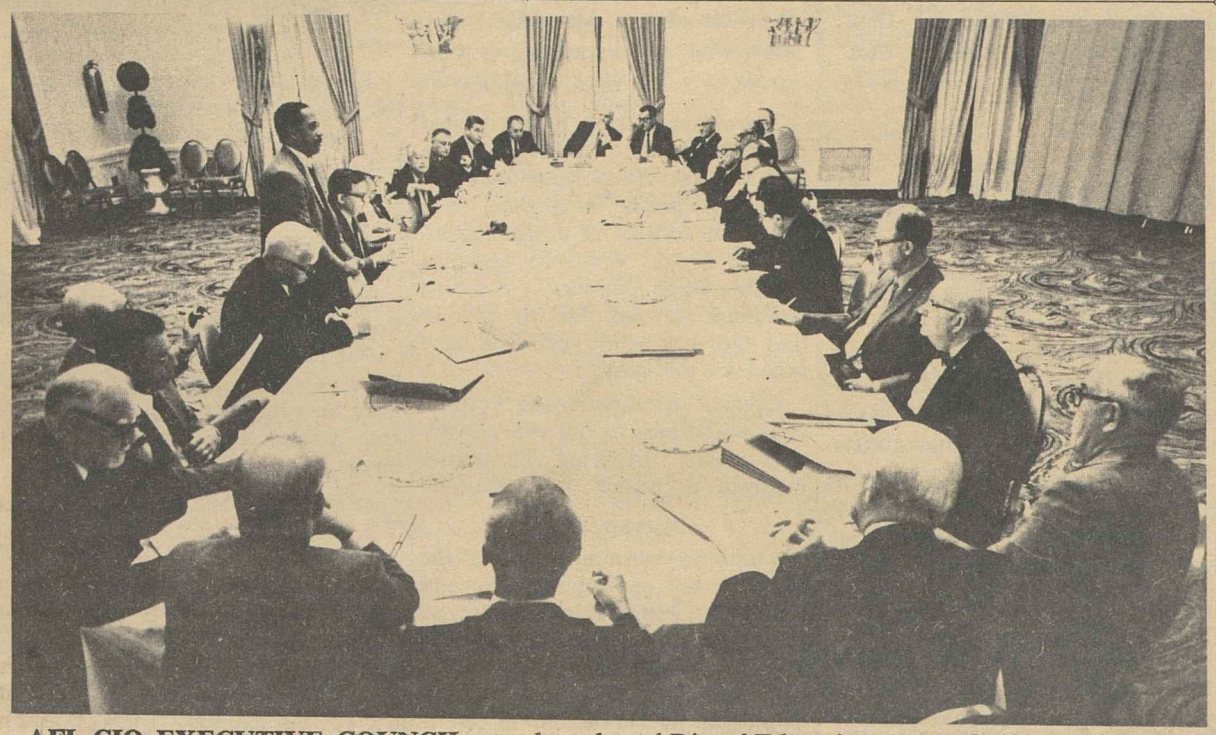
Before becoming president of the New York Urban Coalition in 1968, Wallen had written more than 5,000 decisions in labor-management disputes. He was a founder and past president of the National Academy of Arbitrators, and helped develop this city's Office of Collective Bargaining.

His wife, the former Mary Kirschner, and three children survive. Memorial services were held Aug. 6.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 16, 1969 | No. 33

Growing Recession Threat Spurs Warning by Council



AFL-CIO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members heard Dir. of Education Walter G. Davis report that the new Labor Studies Center will become operative in Washington, Sept. 1. The first of 17 one-week special institutes will start in December for union officers and staff members, Davis announced.

Rollback Pushed In Interest Rates

By Saul Miller

New York—The danger of an economic recession "will continue to grow" unless the Administration and Congress act to curb "the greed and avarice of the bankers and to reduce the pressures of profit-inflation and the investment boom," the AFL-CIO warned.

The federation's Executive Council at its mid-summer meeting here said the combination of skyrocketing interest rates and the government's restrictive economic policies have increased the risk of an economic downturn.

The immediate answers are a rollback in the prime interest rate, which has climbed 31 percent in the past year, a Justice Dept. look at possible price-fixing violations by major banks, repeal of the 7 percent tax credit and all fast write-offs except for low and moderate-income housing, and "much-needed reform" of the government's monetary policy and its machinery.

The council's concern with the economic outlook highlighted the two-day meeting at which it also:

- Called the House-passed tax reform bill "a major step down the road to tax justice," but detailed improvements and strengthening which it urged the Senate to carry out. **(Story, this page.)**
- Urged the U.S. government to place Czech freedom on the agenda for all "future negotiations with Moscow." **(Story, Page 3.)**
- Voted to recommend to the AFL-CIO convention in October that the per capita payment to the federation by affiliates be increased three cents from 7 to 10 cents per member per month. The action came after the council received a report from a Subcommittee on Finances which reviewed the federation's financial situation and projected its fund needs through 1974.
- Approved a budget of $376,322 for the Labor Studies Center for the period Sept. 1, 1969, through June 30, 1970, after hearing a general progress report on the center from Walter Davis, AFL-CIO director of education. The center becomes operative Sept. 1, 1969, when Prof. Fred Hoehler takes over his full-time duties as director of the center. Seventeen one-week special institutes on a variety of subjects will kick off the center's activities with the first program to begin in December. **(Story, Page 3.)**

The council received a number of reports on federation operations including legislation, the studies center, the mortgage investment fund, Human Resources Development Institute, civil rights, organizing, farm workers and the Los Angeles Herald Examiner strike.

At a press conference, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said he saw no possibility that the Administration will try to impose wage and price controls; that he doesn't like the trend in unemployment and the drop in housing starts; that high interest rates have not slowed

(Continued on Page 3)

On Welfare, Manpower:

Meany Says Nixon Programs 'Fall Far Short' of Real Needs

Pres. Nixon's proposals on welfare reform and manpower training establish "laudable goals for his Administration" but the proposals "fall far short—in both direction and need"—if the nation is to attain those goals, the AFL-CIO declared.

Federation Pres. George Meany, in a statement commenting on the President's program, cited organized labor's deep concern "for those in America who live in poverty and do not enjoy the nation's general affluence." **(Text, Page 8.)**

"We have long shared, and vigorously pressed, the view that the nation's existing welfare system is grossly deficient and in need of comprehensive reform," Meany said.

"We only wish that the President's proposals met that need and would accomplish a substantial and lasting improvement in the condition of the nation's poor. Unfortunately, they do not.

"The presidential messages recognize the problems confronting the nation, but suggest solutions that fall far short of the need."

Nixon outlined his proposals in a televised speech Aug. 8, and followed up with four messages to Congress covering these requests:

- Reform of the federal-state welfare system to eliminate the present program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children and substitution of a nationwide minimum standard of aid to families with children—$1,600 for a family of four. The plan would more than double the number of persons receiving public assistance, currently about 10 million, by covering poor families now ineligible for aid.
- Reorganization of federal manpower training programs to "decentralize" administration and gradually shift operating funds and control to the states **(Details, Page 9.)**
- A formula for sharing federal revenues with state and local governments for use as they see fit. The amount distributed would start at about $500 million in fiscal 1971 and rise to about $5 billion by fiscal 1976.
- Reorganization of the Office of Economic Opportunity to make it a "laboratory agency" with emphasis on developing innovative programs rather than on operation.

The President, in announcing his welfare reform plan, said, "It aims at getting everyone able to work off welfare rolls and onto payrolls."

Only women with pre-school children—plus the blind, disabled and aged—would not be required to register for either employment or training. The program envisions a system of day-care centers for children whose mothers choose or are required to take jobs or training.

Beyond the minimum standard

(Continued on Page 5)

Job Bias Proposal Termed 'Surrender'

An Administration proposal to send job discrimination cases into the federal courts has been termed "another civil rights surrender" by members of the Senate Labor Committee.

The Nixon proposal would authorize the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to go to court to enforce anti-discrimination laws when conciliation fails.

It would not, however, give the EEOC the power to issue cease-and-desist orders on its own, as would a labor-backed bill sponsored by Senators Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.).

Various EEOC officials have sought the power to issue cease-and-desist orders since the commission was created under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

However, William H. Brown III, the present EEOC chairman, testified in favor of the Administration bill, even though he had termed cease-and-desist orders "absolutely essential" during his confirmation testimony after he was appointed last April.

(Continued on Page 12)

Senate Urged to Bolster Tax Reform Measure

New York—The tax reform bill passed by the House is "a major step down the road toward tax justice" but it does not go far enough, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

A statement adopted by the council at its meeting here set forth specific steps that the Senate should take to "improve and strengthen" the House bill.

At the same time, it warned, "the Senate must guard against attempts by the lobbyists for special privilege to preserve and widen their special-interest problems."

The bill, as it was originally reported out by the House Ways & Means Committee, contained a major gap that was detected by the AFL-CIO. When the text of the bill became available, the federation's Departments of Research and Legislation examined it and found that millions of families in the $7,000-$13,000 income range who itemize deductions would get no tax cut.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller took the findings to a number of House members, including Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a member of the Rules Committee. Bolling introduced, after consultation with the federation, a bill to give tax relief to these families without increasing revenue loss. He sought a rule that

(Continued on Page 3)

Fire Fighters Seek Funds for Research Act

Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters has told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that the nation's safety requires an immediate start of programs authorized under the Fire Research & Safety Act of 1969.

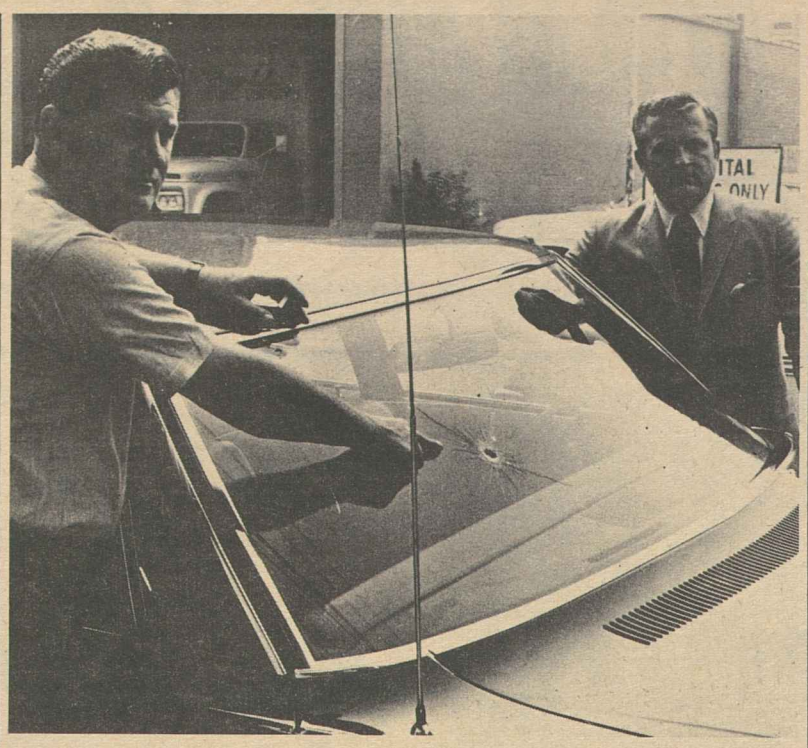
"The United States, the most advanced industrial nation of the world, believe it or not, has the worst fire safety record," McClennan said.

"Each year, the accidental death, injury, and loss of property caused by fire in the United States is second only to the loss in automobile accidents. This alone should be cause for immediate steps to cut that loss. For the social loss inflates the physical loss. Fires leave families torn, breadwinners without jobs, communities economically depressed long after the flames are extinguished."

McClennan said "It is imperative that $500,000 be provided immediately to activate the proposed National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control" set up under the act. This would allow the commission to begin a study and investigation of more effective fire control and fire prevention methods.

Also testifying was Jack A. Waller, IAFF legislative representative. He said funding of the Act—hopefully to a limit of $5 million—"is absolutely essential if fire protection in America is to be kept at the level of efficiency which the public has a right to expect."

McClennan and Waller said modern living conditions call for development of new devices for protection of life and property from fire.



BULLET fired at union leaders in strike of West Virginia State Roads Commission employes punctured windshield of their car, parked outside Laborers Hall in Charleston. Unhurt were LIU Rep. James Tuminello, left, and W. E. Roehl of AFL-CIO organizing staff.

Board Told to End Delay In IAM Airline Dispute

The National Mediation Board was ordered by a U.S. District Court judge to proffer arbitration in deadlocked negotiations between the Machinists and National Airlines. But the board asked for a 30-day stay of the order pending an appeal to higher courts.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the District Court for the District of Columbia took an action believed unprecedented when he ordered the board to "discontinue any efforts to bring about an amicable settlement" of the dispute and directed it to take the next step under the Railway Labor Act, by proffering arbitration. That would permit the union to strike after 30 days, an action barred during the mediation period.

The court, in a written opinion sharply critical of the mediation board, said the case is "so familiar in this jurisdiction where an agency of the United States government, accused of acting arbitrarily and capriciously, persists in seeking to avoid judicial scrutiny of its conduct."

Noting "the board has enormous power," Gesell said "when the board is responsibly accused of abusing its powers, it must answer to the court or take the consequences. It cannot invoke immunity from judicial scrutiny on the ground that it, and it alone, knows what is best."

The judge ruled "it is entirely appropriate for the union to challenge the board's unwillingness to abandon mediation." He said the board "not only refused to supply the information requested . . . but continued to resist after the court ordered that answers . . . be filed."

Since the board "refuses to give any indications of the reason why it expects mediation to be productive, the court can only conclude that mediation will not be productive," Gesell wrote. He added: "Since the board is unwilling to permit the court to inquire into the board's processes, the board must take the consequences of its intransigence."

Contract talks broke down last December. The union asked that a mediator be assigned to the dispute. When the NMB made no response, the IAM went to court to compel the assignment of a mediator. Finally it filed a request for an injunction when mediation proved unproductive.

Shortly before Gesell's decision, the union sued the airline for $40 million damages for losses suffered by more than 1,000 members who were locked out following a work stoppage over a safety dispute. National has been attempting to fly since Jan. 21 with maintenance done by supervisors and new hires, IAM Vice Pres. W. W. Winpisinger said.

Norfolk Metal Trades Charge 'Fraud' by Rival

The AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. has accused the National Association of Government Employes of using "fraudulent and deceitful tactics" in gaining permission for an election among 7,800 blue collar workers at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Shipyard.

Pres. Maywood Boggs said his department has filed with the Secretary of the Navy an appeal from a decision of the shipyard's commanding officer that NAGE had gained enough workers' signatures to justify an election.

Blue collar workers at Norfolk have been represented by the 5th Naval District Metal Trades Council since 1923. The council has held exclusive bargaining rights for such employes since October 1963 and bargaining agreements since 1964 under Executive Order 10988, which governs federal employe labor relations.

Boggs' appeal charges that NAGE, an unaffiliated union, altered and without authority reproduced the government's Standard Form 1187, which is available to unions for their purchase from the Government Printing Office.

The form is used to obtain employe authorizations for checking off union dues payments at federal installations.

The council charged that while federal rules specifically limit use of the form to unions holding formal or exclusive recognition, NAGE solicited workers to sign its altered Form 1187 though it holds neither formal nor exclusive recognition for wage board workers at the Norfolk yard.

This action, the Metal Trades Dept. said, "caused many workers to believe that NAGE was soliciting their signature for membership dues deductions with the official blessing and sanction of the U.S. government" and its shipyard.

The appeal also charged improper conduct by NAGE in offering to pay $20 to shipyard workers who secure five signatures on the forms, its offer of free dues for six months to those who sign the form, and its offer of free death - and - dismemberment insurance for six months.

Boggs said he is confident the facts will induce the Navy secretary to agree that the evidence considered by yard authorities in granting NAGE's election request was based on fraud or deception or both.

The Metal Trades Council has an agreement with the shipyard that was due to expire last June 26 but has been extended until the election request has been disposed of.

Ex-Congressman O'Hara Dies at 87

Former Rep. Barratt O'Hara, oldest member of the U.S. House of Representatives until his defeat last year, died of a heart ailment at 87. Funeral services were scheduled in Washington and Chicago, with burial in the latter city.

O'Hara turned to the law and politics after a newspaper career. He was lieutenant governor of Illinois at 30.

He won his first House seat at 66 in 1948. Defeated for re-election, he won again in 1952 and stayed until he lost to Rep. Abner J. Mikva in the Illinois Democratic primary last year.

O'Hara was a strong supporter of liberal causes, particularly of aid to emerging African nations. He fought for years to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In West Virginia Strike:

Labor Shocked by Attempted Slaying

New York—The AFL-CIO Executive Council strongly condemned an assassination attempt on two leaders of striking West Virginia State Roads Commission employes and reaffirmed its full support of the strikers and their struggle for union recognition.

A bullet, fired Aug. 5 by an unidentified assailant, tore through the windshield of an auto parked outside Laborers Hall in Charleston, W.Va., by staff representatives William E. Roehl of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization and James Tuminello of the Laborers. Later the union reported other incidents in what it called an apparent pattern of organized harassment.

The council said "we are shocked and greatly concerned at the apparent attempt to take the lives of two AFL-CIO leaders" who are coordinating the strike of 1,700 road employes.

The shot can "only be interpreted as an attempt to substitute force and fear for reason and logic" to settle the issues in dispute. The statement added: "If it was the intention of the would-be assassins to discourage support . . . this atrocious act will fail to achieve that end, just as all such acts have failed in the past."

Council members urged "responsible authorities to use every available means" to bring the parties involved to justice.

Narrow Miss

Tuminello was reaching for the door on the passenger's side, and Roehl was approaching the car on the other side when the shot was fired — apparently from bushes alongside the highway. It missed Tuminello by about four inches.

The two men told Charleston detectives they have no clue to the identity of the assailant.

The shooting was the first note of violence since 3,500 highway workers walked out Mar. 3 for recognition of their union, the Laborers. They were then dismissed by Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore, who has since balked at all attempts to settle the dispute except on his own terms—complete surrender, the union has charged.

Roehl was recently named by the AFL-CIO to coordinate strike activities with Tuminello. The shooting followed a step-up in picketing activities and intensified demands for a settlement.

A federal court hearing is slated later this month on a suit charging Moore with violating the constitutional right of state roads employes to join a union.

The suit was filed by the Laborers District Council and employes from each of the road commission's 10 districts when the Moore Administration refused a mediation plan offered by the union.

The suit charges the firing of highway workers was a "drastic, illegal action" in reprisal for their union activity. It accuses the state administration also of "trying to break the strike by hiring strikebreakers" to replace the workers for political purposes.

The strike remains effective and the strikers' morale is high, the union said. As many as 500 strikers have reported for picket duty in a number of the 45 counties involved.

After the shooting, other reports poured into union headquarters. A caller had threatened the life of Pres. Charles Lazelle of LIU's union of nonprofessional employes at West Virginia University. Brakes were disconnected on the parked auto owned by Alex and Peggy Boyd, strike leaders. The Rev. Gene Fountaine, a striker, received several threats over the telephone.

Broad Support Urged for CBC 'Unity Week'

New York—All state and local central bodies have been urged by the AFL-CIO Executive Council to help make the week of Aug. 24—Unity Week—a success for the Coordinated Bargaining Committee of GE and Westinghouse Unions.

Unity Week has been set aside to inform the public and workers involved of CBC's "demands for justice at the bargaining table," the council noted. The week precedes the start of coordinated bargaining by 10 unions representing 200,000 employes of GE and Westinghouse.

"The AFL-CIO wholeheartedly approves the principle of coordinated bargaining and its application" in this case, the statement said. The council called on all central bodies to "cooperate by adopting appropriate resolutions, publicizing them in the labor press" and other media, and working with CBC regional coordinators to help bring a "just and successful conclusion to the crucial 1969 CBC bargaining program."

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL members discuss an issue between sessions. From the left, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Recession Risk Rising, Council Warns

Asks Action to Curb Interest Rate Spiral

(Continued from Page 1)

the rate of capital investment and serve only to roll up profits for bankers.

The federation president said, in reply to a query, that the rollback of interest rates to a 6 percent ceiling would be a good return for "hiring out money," and that the country had lived comfortably with such a rate in past years.

The council voiced its full support for the coordinated bargaining campaigns under way at GE and Westinghouse and called on all state and local central bodies to cooperate in the drive to set up the week of Aug. 24 as Unity Week for the Coordinated Bargaining Committee. **(Story, Page 2.)**

The council adopted also a statement condemning apparent attempts to "take the lives of two AFL-CIO leaders who are currently coordinating the strike of approximately 1,700 state roads commission employes in West Virginia." The statement called on responsible authorities to use every possible means to apprehend the parties involved and reaffirmed its full support for the striking workers. (Story, Page 2.)

The council's statement on the danger of recession pointed out that the highest interest rates in 100 years are leading to a collapse of home construction, cutbacks in production and rising unemployment.

Rising interest rates contribute to rising living costs as they are passed on all along the line to the consumer, the council said, and the only beneficiaries are the banks, whose after-tax profits moved up 33 percent from 1965 to 1968.

Meany told reporters that the council had approved a report from the International Affairs Committee recommending that an AFL-CIO committee meet with a like committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to discuss future relations. The AFL-CIO withdrew from the ICFTU earlier this year. Meany said the committees would not meet until after the AFL-CIO convention in October.

The council voted contributions to a number of organizations including the League for Industrial Democracy, National Planning Association, Joint Council for Economic Education, Clergy Economic Education Foundation, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Group Research, Inc., and the Commission on Foundations.

A committee was named also to consult with the U.S. Association for the United Nations to improve relationships between trade union membership and the UN and its agencies.

Meany was queried during the press conferences on the Philadelphia Plan—a plan worked out by the U.S. Dept. of Labor for employment of minority workers on federal construction jobs—and said it was the general view of the members of the council that it would not work because there are not enough qualified non-white workers to meet the plan's requirements.

He stressed that despite all the efforts of the building trades unions involved to set up apprenticeship programs and recruit apprenticeship there still are not enough skilled members in the minority groups to do the job. Meany said the plan is a quota system "although they try to conceal it."

There will not be enough non-white apprentices in the unions for some years, Meany said, unless the number of applicants is increased considerably. He noted a number of cases where there has been a failure of non-whites to join training programs despite intensive recruitment efforts.

The council's next meeting will be on Oct. 1, 1969, the day before the opening of the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

AFL-CIO PRES. George Meany reports to the press during two-day mid-summer Executive Council meeting in New York City. Among other actions, the council adopted a statement urging the Senate to improve and strengthen the House-passed tax reform bill.

Unionists Named To Metric Panel

Two union research directors have been named by the Secretary of Commerce to serve on an advisory panel that will study the feasibility of adopting the metric system of measurements. They are Vernon Jirikowic of the Machinists and James Noe of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The study was authorized by Congress last year. Metric measurements are in use in many other countries. For the U.S., a change might involve the use of meters, millimeters and centimeters instead of inches, feet and yards; grams and kilograms instead of ounces and pounds; and cubic centimeters and liters instead of liquid ounces and quarts, according to the sponsors, headed by Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.).

Labor Studies Center Slates First Program

New York—The AFL-CIO's Labor Studies Center will become "officially operative" in Washington on Labor Day when Prof. Fred Hoehler takes over his full-time duties as director.

Walter Davis, AFL-CIO education director, reported to the federation's council meeting here, that the center's first program will begin in December. Initial activities will concentrate on seventeen one-week special institutes on a variety of subject areas. Such institutes will be one to four weeks in length.

The student body will include national officers, union staff, and other persons with key responsibilities in the labor movement.

The center also will provide core institutes where staff development programs will be three weeks in length and will be held five times from January through June 1970.

Among the courses for these institutes will be "the American System of Unionism," "Economics," "American Society and Civilization." There will also be courses in civil rights, labor law, state government and collective bargaining.

The center's budget, program, curriculum, personnel and location in Washington were approved by the board of trustees. Proposed budget for the period Sept. 1. 1969, through June 30, 1970, is $376,322.

Senate Urged to Bolster Tax Reform Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

would allow a floor vote on his measure.

At that point, Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D Mills (D-Ark.) stepped into the picture, acknowledging that there had been an oversight due to a "misunderstanding" between the Treasury Dept. and his committee. Mills hastily reconvened the committee and it revised the rate reductions to include the lowest five tax percentages which had not been changed in the original committee bill. The result added $2.4 billion in tax relief, mainly for low- and middle-income families.

The bill then was sent to the floor under a no-amendment rule and passed by a margin of 394 to 30.

In its present form, the council said, the House measure deserves commendation for the following reasons:

- "The working poor are relieved of any federal tax obligation—a measure long sought by the AFL-CIO."
- Hard-working, tax-paying citizens in the low and middle-income brackets, "who have been forced to bear far more than their just share of the tax burden," would receive a "modicum of relief." This, the council said, is a move toward another AFL-CIO goal.
- "The 7 percent investment credit to business, the single most inflationary pressure in the economy, has been eliminated. The AFL-CIO has always opposed this device."
- Some loopholes and gimmicks in the tax structure that have benefited the very wealthy "have been trimmed although not eliminated."

In this respect, the statement noted that the AFL-CIO has long contended that special tax privileges "to the few best able to pay their fair share of taxes are completely unfair and must be eliminated."

"That remains our position," it added, "and while we are pleased with the progress we are not satisfied."

The council urged the Senate to take these actions to improve the House bill:

"1. Strengthen the minimum tax provisions.

"2. Eliminate the so-called maximum tax provisions.

"3. Effectively close the farm shelter tax escape route.

"4. Limit fast real-estate depreciation write-offs to needed low- and moderate-income housing.

"5. Assure that accelerated depreciation on regulated industries is not allowed unless the tax benefits flow through to the consumer.

"6. More effectively close the capital gains loophole."

"Finally," the council concluded, "we urge the Senate to provide more substantive tax relief to those whose incomes are moderate and whose tax burdens are unnecessarily severe."

In another development, the Treasury Dept. indicated displeasure over the last-minute increase in tax relief. Edwin S. Cohen, the department's assistant secretary for tax policy and its number one tax expert, said the bill's excess of tax loss due to reductions over new revenues from reforms "will have to be considered carefully" in the light of budget needs.

The tax reform bill will be the primary issue confronting the Senate when it returns from the three-week summer recess.

All told, the bill provides tax cuts that would total over $8 billion by 1972 and reforms that would bring in an estimated $7 billion by then.

A provision in the bill reducing the oil depletion allowance from 27.5 to 20 percent may also run into opposition from the Administration. During his election campaign, Pres. Nixon opposed any reduction in the allowance. All but four of the 30 votes against the bill in the House came from the oil and gas-rich states of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and California.

Newswoman Gets Top Maritime Post

The maritime editor of the Baltimore Sun, Mrs. Helen D. Bentley, has been nominated by President Nixon as chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

If approved by the Senate for the $40,000-a-year post, Mrs. Bentley will share with Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Virginia Mae Brown the distinction of being the highest ranking woman in government.

Mrs. Bentley, 45, has worked for the Sun since 1945 and served as maritime advisor to Nixon during the 1968 presidential campaign. She replaces John Harllee, a retired admiral who resigned from the post recently.

Call for Czech Freedom Sounded On Anniversary of Soviet Invasion

The AFL-CIO called on the U.S. government to make every possible effort to have Soviet troops withdrawn from Czechslovakia and to place Czech freedom on the agenda for all "future negotiations with Moscow."

The federation voiced its views in a statement adopted by the Executive Council calling attention to the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia Aug. 21, 1969.

Expressing its "deep sympathy and solidarity" with Czechoslovakia and "in particular its embattled workers," the council detailed the repressive measures taken by the Soviets in the past year and the heroic opposition of Czech workers.

The Soviets are "showing utter contempt for international law, the UN Charter and world public opinion," the council declared, adding:

"The Soviet aggression against Czechoslovakia demonstrates how illusory are the notions about international detente and liberalization behind the Iron Curtain. If the Soviet rulers are sincere in their recently indicated desire for rapprochement with the West, let them prove it by withdrawing their troops from Czechoslovakia and restoring the status quo ante. The Executive Council urges our government to place the Czechoslovak question on the agenda for all future negotiations with Moscow. We further urge the Administration to make every effort to have the forthcoming UN General Assembly call for the withdrawal of all Soviet armed forces from its member state, Czechoslovakia."

The council called also on all free trade unions around the world to continue the ban against exchange programs with Communist "unions," programs that were dropped at the time of the Soviet invasion. "Any resumption" would be an "unpardonable blow" against Czech workers bravely resisting tyranny, the council declared.

Finally the council noted the increase in Czech refugees in Austria and elsewhere and urged the U.S. to have the UN High Commissioner for Refugees take all necessary steps to assist the refugees in beginning life anew in another land.

Postmen Urge Crackdown on Mailed Smut

The Letter Carriers want Congress to rid the U.S. mails of the "poisonous river of revolting filth" which is pouring into the nation's homes, their president told a House subcommittee.

NALC Pres. James H. Rademacher said postmen are not censors nor do they want discretion in deciding what mail to deliver. But many feel "contaminated and degraded" by having to deliver pornographic material, particularly to youngsters who, he said, "have the most pitiably inadequate defenses against sexual aggression."

The union head asked Congress to act decisively, and soon. He quoted a member who wrote "I sometimes feel the courts have transformed me into a sewer pipe. I have been forced to become a transmitter of moral pollution—the most pernicious and damaging type of pollution known to God or man."

Rademacher said he doubts that the standards of community acceptance are as low as proponents of complete permissiveness insist. Some of the material sent legally through the mails today "would have raised eyebrows" in Sodom and Gomorrah, he testified.

The union head said most letter carriers are family men and enjoy a unique personal relationship with many families on their route. Patrons, too, are revolted by the filth they have been getting in the mail, he said.

OIL WORKERS 10th convention opened in Denver with welcomes from labor and public officials and keynote address by Pres. A. F. Grospiron, left. Others on the convention platform, from the left: Colorado AFL-CIO Pres. Herrick S. Roth, OCAW Vice Pres. E. D. Swisher and Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer.

New York Labor Battles Blue Cross Rate Increase

New York—Medical care plans of many New York unions "will be bankrupted" if New York Blue Cross is granted a pending rate increase request, the New York City AFL-CIO warned at a hearing here.

The warning came from Jay Rubin, chairman of the central labor council's hospital and medical care committee, in strong opposition to a Blue Cross petition to raise its rates to community-rated subscribers by an average of 49.5 percent.

Executive Dir. Walter J. Sheerin of the New York Labor-Management Council of Health & Welfare Plans, Inc., and New York State AFL-CIO Pres. Raymond R. Corbett also called on the State Insurance Dept. to deny the petition.

Rubin urged the state's superintendent of insurance to order Blue Cross to adjust its "rate formula" by eliminating the cost of research, education and allowances "for costs which are not specifically identified."

He recommended that Blue Cross be ordered to draw up a new "reimbursement formula" by August 1970 "that will provide hospitals with effective incentives to keep costs down."

Sheerin and Corbett also urged the state to demand that Blue Cross change its reimbursement of hospitals as a means of bringing health care costs under control.

Blue Cross must assume a "strong voice in hospital management and it should act forcibly in the interests of its subscribers by 'negotiating' the lowest possible rates with hospitals, while seeking quality health care," Sheerin declared.

He also criticized Blue Cross for trying to blame labor for its increased costs without specifying "what percentage of labor costs went to the low paid hospital worker and what percentage goes to medical staffs and officials of hospitals."

Corbett challenged Blue Cross to use a $144 million "investment portfolio" listed as an "asset" to help pay additional hospital costs of subscribers. After all, he said, this "wealth" was built up by subscribers' premium payments.

Questioned about the investments when he appeared at the hearing, Blue Cross Pres. J. Douglas Colman claimed they were needed to cover liabilities. A Blue Cross spokesman was quoted as saying the investments are used to compensate hospitals.

Corbett said he doubted this. Noting that the investments in stocks and bonds had increased by 156 percent in the last 10 years, he added, "It seems clear that these assets are not and never have been employed in the operations of Blue Cross at all."

Corbett additionally pointed out that New York Blue Cross had a $37 million reserve in March 1969, and that its reserve has averaged above 10 percent of earned subscriptions for many years. He compared this with an average of less than 5 percent for three-fourths of the state Blue Cross plans.

79 Unionists Complete Engineering Institutes

Madison, Wis.—Three specialized areas of study were offered during the two-week session of the 12th annual Union Industrial Engineering Institutes at the University of Wisconsin.

The classes were made up of 79 full-time representatives and staff members of 17 AFL-CIO affiliates. There were 39 students enrolled in the institute on Establishing Work Standards; 21 in Job Evaluation & Related Problems and 18 in Collective Bargaining of Work Measurement Problems.

The institute on Establishing Work Standards provided students a working knowledge of the various systems used by management to establish production and incentive work standards. Instruction covered the theories, assumptions and applications of stop watch time study, standards data, work sampling and predetermined motion time systems.

Particular attention was given to the shortcomings and limitations of the theories, assumptions and applications. Machine shop facilities at the university were used to give the participants opportunity to gain practical experience in their studies.

The second institute focused on various systems of job evaluation used in industry. The limitations of the job evaluation process related to contract negotiations and grievance handling were covered in discussions.

Practice was provided in the writing of job descriptions and in evaluating jobs for bargaining purposes. The use of wage curves, labor grades and rate changes related to bargaining problems also was examined.

The collective bargaining institute gave participants a chance to use existing knowledge and experience in solving specific work measurement and wage incentive problems. It emphasized individual and group study and practice in contract language, negotiations, grievance handling and arbitration.

The bargaining institute also had participants analyze a series of cases and tested their solutions in conferences with the faculty and other students.

The institutes were staffed by members of the university faculty and union educators. The students heard addresses by Dir. Robert Ozanne and Assistant Dir. Norris Tebbets of the University of Wisconsin School for Workers and Dir. Nathaniel Goldfinger and Economist Rudolph Oswald of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

John Hancock's Striking Agents Vote on Pact

The Insurance Workers reached tentative agreement on a package of benefits providing a $20 per-week increase for 7,000 striking John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. agents and sent the proposal to the strikers for a vote.

The union's chief negotiator, Vice Pres. Robert J. Nicholson, said the bargaining committee is recommending acceptance of the offer, made after a six-week stayout in 200 cities across the nation.

The strike will continue while union members meet to vote on ratification or rejection. The contract if approved will run until June 1972.

Union members voted 4,921-194 to strike July 1 after rejecting a company offer of $17.31 a week. Negotiations were resumed Aug. 5 after a five-day recess, with the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service assisting.

IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen had called on management before the old contract expired June 30 to make its employe relations "more relevant" to modern labor-management practices and less backward-looking.

To Revitalize Society:

Social Goals Stressed To OCAW Delegates

Denver Colo.—A call for attention to such social concerns as poverty and unemployment was voiced by speakers at the 10th constitutional convention of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers. More than 1,250 delegates and staff personnel from 40 states and Puerto Rico and nine Canadian provinces attended the week-long conclave here.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers and head of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., told the delegates the labor movement must continue to show concern for the nation's poor and unemployed citizens.

As a member of former Pres. Johnson's Commission on Civil Disorders, Abel told of touring the riot areas of Watts, Detroit and Newark where he observed the conditions that bring about discontent and disorders.

"We must keep pressing to rebuild and revitalize our society," he said. "We must look broader, and we must assume broader responsibilities."

The USWA president also reviewed activities of the IUD. He said coordinated collective bargaining, using such modern aids as a computer for quick information on contracts, is a "partial answer" to the increasing trend of U.S. corporations toward mergers and acquisitions.

OCAW Pres. A. F. Grospiron, in his keynote address, told the delegates the union must do more than negotiate contracts and handle grievances although "these things are important."

"It is said that the working people have never had it so good. We can also say that never have the working people had it taken away from them so fast. This is what we need to consider as we think about the course of our union in the future.

"The OCAW ought to be out in front on every matter of constructive reform, every measure which will redress the balance of power between the haves and the have-nots," Grospiron asserted.

Urging his audience to work in the social and political areas, Grospiron said "we belong on the side of the have-nots. Even though some of our members live in nice homes, own two cars and enjoy a few luxuries, we don't belong in the same league nor on the same side of the conflict with the moneyed powers.

"Our responsibility is to work for basic human welfare."

A look at the United States as seen through the eyes of a Canadian was provided by David Lewis, a member of the Canadian Parliament and deputy leader of the New Democratic Party.

The world has made great scientific progress in recent years, man has landed on the moon and returned to the earth, and computers are "replacing man's hands as well as his brains," Lewis observed. But, he pointed out, in the United States and in Canada, one person out of four lives in poverty.

"Forty to fifty million Americans and four to five million Canadians live in dire need," he declared. "There is no city in which I have visited where there are not slums, overcrowded conditions, unemployment, and air and water pollution.

"We have succeeded beyond dreams in technological advance. But we have failed beyond excuse in providing for human needs.

"Working people—organized working people—do not realize the immense power they have, both economic and political, to correct the evils that beset humanity."

Labor Asks Tightening Of Sex Bias Guidelines

The AFL-CIO expressed general approval of proposed federal guidelines on sex discrimination but submitted recommendations on sections dealing with weight-lifting and retirement.

Anne Draper of the Federation's Dept. of Research told the Office of Federal Contract Compliance that the proposed removal of all restrictions on how much weight a woman may be required to lift on the job "may have gone too far." Miss Draper made her recommendations in conjunction with three days of hearings on the proposed federal guidelines on sex discrimination.

The proposed guideline for employers with government contracts says that in the absence of a state law on the subject, "no employer's policies or practices should exclude women from specific jobs . . . requiring ability to lift and carry weights."

While the guideline would prevent employers from using weight-lifting restrictions as an excuse to transfer or dismiss women employes, Miss Draper said "the proposed OFCC guideline goes entirely too far unless the Dept. of Labor is prepared to require appropriate standards for safety in weight-lifting occupations, applicable to both men and women, to be observed by government contractors."

"Until the department acts to correct this program deficiency," Miss Draper said, "the use of weight-lifting limits by government contractors should be permitted so long as the limits are reasonable," without intent to discriminate.

Miss Draper also pointed out that the proposed guidelines make a flat requirement that there be no difference between male and female employes in either mandatory or optional age requirements.

"While not disagreeing with this in principle," Miss Draper said, "I believe the OFCC should follow the modification allowing for a general phasing out of differences in optional eligibility ages.

"In situations where an optional age for women is raised to that for men, rather than vice versa, existing pension rights of women under a retirement system should not be summarily invalidated."

The OFCC conducted three days of oral hearings, at which Irving M. King, attorney for the Meat Cutters, testified in support of the guidelines and praised the inclusion of alternate seniority systems rather than simply ordering men's and women's seniority lists merged.

However, one of the groups to testify at the hearings was not so sympathetic toward the proposed guidelines. A militant group called "The Feminists" sent a delegation which condemned the guidelines and the hearings on women's employment rights as discriminatory in themselves since no such guidelines were issued for men.

On Welfare, Manpower:

Meany Says Nixon Programs 'Fall Far Short of Real Needs'

(Continued from Page 1)

welfare payment of $1,600 a year for a family of four, the plan would allow such a family up to $720 a year in earnings without any reduction in the benefit. For every $2 of additional earnings, the welfare benefit would be reduced by $1 and eliminated entirely at an annual earnings level of $3,920. For larger families, the minimum benefit standard would be increased $300 for each additional child.

The program also would set a minimum standard of $65 a month for the three current adult assistance programs—aid to the blind, the disabled and the aged. The federal government would pay all of the first $50, half of the next $15 and one-fourth of everything beyond that.

The Administration estimated that the proposed program in its first full year of operation would cost about $4 billion more than current federal expenditures for public assistance, estimated at $4.2 billion for fiscal 1970.

In his comments, Meany called this "a bargain-basement price tag" that would have to be "vastly" increased if Congress accepts the proposed new structures.

"But even the structures will fail," he said, "for they make no provision for the basic need—decent jobs and living wages for those at the bottom of the economic ladder.

"Instead of forcing America's worst employers to pay a realistic minimum wage, it is proposed that the taxpayer support those employers who pay substandard wages. Certainly the government must not subsidize employers who pay less than a living wage with public money raised through taxes."

Meany said the plan contemplates training presently untrained workers for "jobs that just do not exist" and relies on business and industry "at the very point the private sector is least able to perform."

"It is the government," he declared, "that must be the employer of last resort, and on that subject the President's proposal is absolutely silent."

Finally, he said, "the President's proposal fails because it relies on the states to do everything but finance their own programs. Without let or hindrance, he would give federal tax dollars to the states, when it is the policies of many of the states that have led to the so-called welfare problem."

Meany noted that the proposed federal payment of $1,600 for family of four is "barely $30 a week"—less than half the government-defined poverty level. He noted, too, that this would guarantee increased benefits to only the most deprived welfare families in just ten states where they now receive less. Living standards for many recipients, he observed, actually would be lowered since the program appears to bar them from food stamps they now get.

As for the working poor, the AFL-CIO president said, the President could have provided direct benefits by joining the federation in its call for a $2 hourly minimum wage and extension of its coverage.

"These improvements alone," Meany noted, "would bring at least eight million Americans out of poverty."

He cited also the Administration's failure to seek federal standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation or to agree on labor's proposals for a 50 percent increase in social security benefits—programs that Meany said would lift millions out of poverty.

But the "key weakness" in both the welfare reform and manpower training proposals, he declared, is the "unrecognized need for jobs—employment with good pay and the honest opportunity for advancement."

The manpower message, Meany went on, "outlines a training mechanism but suggests no plan—and provides no funds—for turning a trainee into a job holder." It assumes, he said, "that only a lack of training prevents the unemployed and underemployed from successfully joining the workforces. Economic conditions do not support this assumption."

For these reasons, he said, the President's manpower proposals represent "little more than an administrative reorganization of the existing structure."

Meany cited the AFL-CIO Executive Council's recent warning that the highest interest rates in 100 years and a rising unemployment rate pose a growing "risk of recession."

Yet, he stressed the President's plan contains "no proposals to expand jobs in either the private or public sector."

The AFL-CIO, he said, "has long maintained that public service employment provides the best avenue for those who cannot find a place in the private sector of our economy."

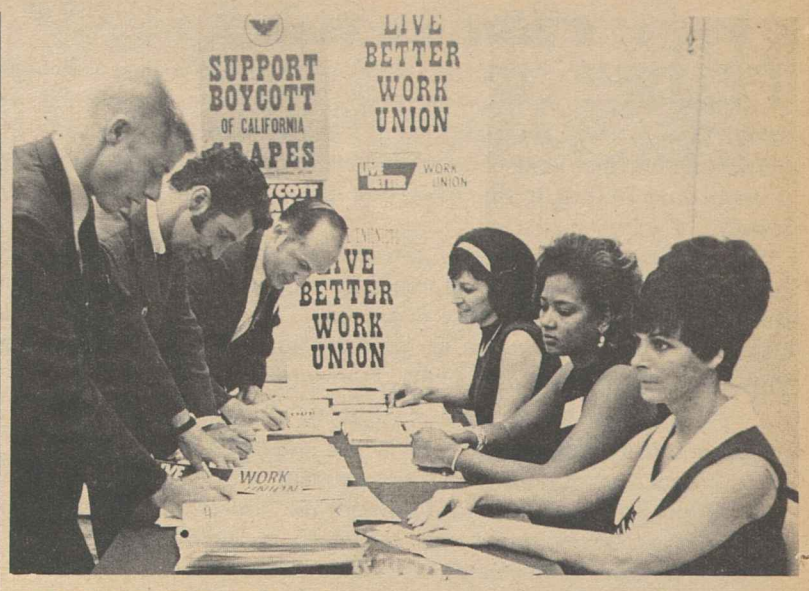
He cited three studies demonstrating an immediate need for millions of new workers in such public employment as anti-pollution enforcement, education, administration, health and hospitals, highway and traffic control, libraries, police, fire, recreation and sanitation.

But the message contemplates no use of federal funds to help create these jobs by meeting payroll needs, Meany observed.

He re-emphasized labor's support for legislation sponsored by Rep. James G. O'Hara and similar bills co-sponsored by 100 members of the House to establish a program of public service employment and develop "a strong, comprehensive national manpower program."

Summing up, he cited a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last Feb. 21 which observed that there is no "single, simple answer" to poverty but that solutions can be found in "the creation of productive jobs at decent wages, social insurance providing adequate benefits, and a federal welfare program that brings dignity to its recipients."

"Pres. Nixon's welfare and manpower proposals acknowledge some of these goals," Meany said. "Unfortunately, the proposals fall far short—in both direction and need—if America is to move toward their attainment."



YOUNG MEMBERS of Baltimore unions got thousands of signatures on petitions demanding tax reform along lines proposed by the AFL-CIO. Shown signing the petitions themselves are members of the Baltimore Metropolitan Council of Young Trade Unionists, an offshoot of the Baltimore AFL-CIO. From the left, Clarence Breeden, Bernie Ebberts, Chairman Ed Lamon, Ann Thornton, Sallie Williams and Sally Carbary.

Young Trade Unionists Organize for Service

Baltimore—A bunch of young trade unionists with get-up-and-go are getting up and going—to town, that is. In the best union tradition, they pop up wherever they're needed to fight for union and liberal causes.

Encouraged and guided by the Baltimore AFL-CIO Council, the group of young members—men and women, white and black—organized the Baltimore Metropolitan Council of Young Trade Unionists about a year ago. Nearly 200 strong, they have since helped the parent Baltimore council in many of its programs.

- In Baltimore, due to the efforts of the young members and the council, the grape boycott is solid. Grapes are a city-wide "no-no."
- The young members gathered thousands of signatures on a petition demanding tax reform along lines proposed by the AFL-CIO.
- They designed a bumper sticker with the theme "Live Better—Work Union," 20,000 of which now adorn Maryland cars. You can't drive in Maryland without seeing them.
- They're an all-purpose picket brigade, showing up to bolster strikes when they arise.
- They've developed a "hot line" system under which each of a group of members has five others to phone when fast action is needed. Thus, they can turn out at a moment's notice.
- In last year's election campaign, working under the overall Baltimore AFL-CIO program, the young members' group distributed more than three million pieces of literature and staffed the city-wide sound equipment operation for registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

The average age of the group is about 30. Many are in their low and middle 20s. One member is 68, and more older members are joining. "Young in spirit" is the only age requirement. Year of birth is immaterial.

Basic goal of the Council of Young Trade Unionists is "to render assistance to the labor movement when and where needed."

Baltimore AFL-CIO Pres. Dominic Fornaro says that's just what they've done: "We're proud of what this group of young members is doing. They work closely with the council and under our direction. They are a tremendous asset to our program, and I think they lay to rest the myth of the 'indifferent' younger member the press has been peddling. Everyone should be so 'indifferent.' "

Sharp Criticism of Funding Greets Administration's Mass Transit Plan

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to halt further deterioration in the nation's transportation systems by providing $10 billion over 12 years to develop and improve mass-transit programs.

However, the proposal, as set forth in a message to Congress, drew opposition from a number of lawmakers and transit groups who contend it is inadequate and improperly financed.

The President called for an authorization of $300 million in fiscal 1971 starting next July 1, $400 million in 1972, $600 million in 1973, $800 million in 1974, and finally $1 billion annually from 1975 on.

Over the 12-year period, $9.5 billion is proposed for capital improvements and $500 million for research and development on such projects as better bus and train design, air cushion vehicles and moving sidewalks like those now in use at some air terminals.

His program, the President said, would help replace, improve and expand bus, rail and subway systems; modernize tracks, stations and terminals; and help build new train tracks and stations, bus terminals, and garages.

The funds, he said, would assist private as well as public transit systems. State and local governments would have an opportunity to comment on projects "in order to improve intergovernmental coordination."

Nixon said his program would require public hearings before major transit projects are undertaken and permit localities to acquire rights-of-way in advance of projects to reduce future dislocation and costs.

The President proposed continuation of the method of financing transit projects whereby Congress gives the Dept. of Transportation authority to contract with local transit agencies to develop, improve and expand transit systems.

Sec. of Transportation John A. Volpe, some members of Congress and transit groups have called for a trust fund for financing transit projects, similar to the fund now used in financing highway construction.

The failure of Nixon to recommend such a fund drew criticism from members of Congress who have introduced legislation to establish it, and from the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the American Transit Association and transit officials.

Their opposition was based on a belief that a trust fund is necessary if cities are going to be able to plan transit projects with any degree of certainty that they will get matching help from the government.

Rep. Edward I. Koch (D-N.Y.), for example, said, "A trust fund is essential because without it the municipalities of our country can't be assured that even the $800 million promised will be available in 1974 or the $1 billion in 1975."

Election Victories Cover 202,000

Unions won bargaining rights for 202,000 workers in elections during fiscal 1969, the National Labor Relations Board reported. The victory margin for unions was 55.5 percent of the 7,699 elections conducted from July 1968 through June 1969, the NLRB said.

From January through June 1969, another report broke the 3,815 elections down as to union victories—50.5 percent for AFL-CIO affiliates, 50.2 percent for the Teamsters and 55.9 percent for other unaffiliated unions.

During the 6-month period, these valid votes were cast in board elections: 49,937 in elections won by AFL-CIO unions; 38,000 for unaffiliated unions and 22,000 for no union.

Court Rejects Suit Against Grape Boycott

Fresno, Calif. — U.S. District Court Judge M. D. Crocker dismissed a $75 million damage suit by growers against the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, but gave the growers 30 days to produce acceptable evidence to substantiate their charges.

A group of 81 growers sued the union for triple damages under the antitrust laws. Claiming the union's nationwide California table grape boycott is illegal, the group alleged a "conspiracy in organizing unwilling farm workers, coercion to boycott the sale of grapes, and conspiracy with retail outlets to prevent the sale of grapes."

The judge said the growers had not presented sufficient evidence to justify a hearing but granted their lawyers' request for additional time to amend their petition.

UFWOC has had to file lawsuits of its own to counter actions by other grower groups, Counsel Jerome Cohen noted at union headquarters in Delano, Calif. In one such suit, the union sued growers in Kern County for forming a "company union" of grape pickers. There the courts ordered the union to amend its petition to state a more persuasive cause of action.

'Not for Sale'

THE RECENT APPEARANCE of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to answer Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) resulted in all sorts of press reaction including a Washington column by Mary McGrory pronouncing Fulbright the winner of the three and one-half hour session.

Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Division of Urban Life of the U.S. Catholic Conference and author of a weekly column for the Catholic press, "The Yardstick," found Miss McGrory's column too much and came up with his impression of the meeting plus some appropriate comments. Here are some of them:

"The senator had a perfect right to disagree with Meany's approach to foreign policy, but, in my judgment, he had no right whatsoever to say that heavy government subsidy of the AFL-CIO's foreign policy activities through the American Institute for Free Labor Development was a reward or payoff for Meany's 'ardent, ardent' endorsement of Lyndon Johnson's war policies.

"This accusation strikes me as being a rather cheap way of suggesting that Meany is a groveling sycophant. If Fulbright actually believes this, I am afraid he doesn't understand George Meany very well and hasn't the slightest notion of what makes him tick. Mr. Meany's foreign policy may be good, bad, or indifferent but, for better or for worse, it's his own policy, and it's not for sale to any administration, as Sen. Fulbright himself would have discovered if he had ever become Secretary of State and had foolishly tried to bargain with Meany on the issue.

"What I am saying, in effect, is that, regardless of what Sen. Fulbright may happen to think about Meany's foreign policy, he overstepped the bounds of congressional propriety and congressional immunity and took on the role of the haughty schoolmaster in suggesting, rather insultingly, that Meany was a Johnson lackey and that Johnson himself was a deliberate bribester in the field of foreign policy.

"One final point. Miss McGrory noted, in the column referred to above, that 'nobody asked him (Meany) about bringing the ways of freedom and democracy to American trade unionism, or about progress in introducing "fraternal solidarity" to the discriminatory building trades unions, for instance. Fulbright, no champion of civil rights, was not the man to do it. The other members, mindful of Meany's 14 million membership, did not bait the line. Meany, although 74, can still roar.'

"It strikes me that Miss McGrory was being a little too considerate of the senator and, conversely, excessively critical of Pres. Meany. Say what you will about the record of some of the building trades in the field of race relations, the fact is that Meany's personal record on this issue is so far superior to that of Sen. Fulbright that I, for one, find it almost grotesque that the two men should even be mentioned, in this context, on the same page of a daily newspaper, let alone in the same paragraph of the same column.

"In brief, it ill behooves a senator who—for good, bad or indifferent reasons—has played it very cool on the issue of race relations and, to the best of my knowledge, has never once supported a major civil rights bill, to be impugning the integrity, in the field of foreign policy, of a man who has done infinitely more than he can ever hope to do, even if he lives to be 100, to advance the cause of interracial justice in the United States."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, August 16, 1969 No. 33

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LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO

'It's Good–But Not Good Enough!'

A Word Edgewise:

Passions Aroused by Viet Nam Blur Overall Asian Picture

By John P. Roche

THE PASSIONS that the war in Viet Nam has aroused have thoroughly blurred the main lines of development in Southeast Asia. In narrow terms, we have failed to "win" the Vietnamese War. But the fact is that from the outset in 1963 (when Viet Nam replaced Laos in John F. Kennedy's strategy) we never aimed at "winning" in the old-fashioned sense. Viet Nam was seen by both Pres. Kennedy and Pres. Johnson as a holding action designed to convince the Communists that we were not going to vanish. And simultaneously to indicate to the non-Communist states in the region that they were not all alone in that part of the globe.

As Pres. Nixon's remarks in Thailand and Viet Nam emphasized, the United States, despite war-weariness, still holds to this perspective. The press has commented acidly on the President's increasing hawkishness, contrasting it with his "no more Viet Nams" theme in Guam.

But this change of mood is quite understandable. It is a consequence of exposure to the realities of non-Communist Asia, to a vitality and dynamism that only a handful of American correspondents (notably Robert Shaplen of The New Yorker) have ever appreciated and described.

Who in the United States, for example, knows anything about Indonesia? It is in population terms the fifth largest nation in the world, one with enormous potential for economic growth. Five years ago it was a rogue elephant, dominated by a megalomaniac, allied with Peking, making war on its Malaysian neighbors. It was generally agreed that nothing could be done to forestall a Communist takeover; Western commentators simply wrote Indonesia off to the Reds.

However, in the fall of 1965, with their country teetering on the edge and Pres. Sukarno cooperating in a Communist coup, the Indonesian military struck back. The result was one of the worst blood baths in recent history; once they knew it was safe, the Javanese peasants drew their knives and the rivers turned red. Over 500,000 people were killed in a savage demonstration of how peasants hate Communists (a point Ho Chi Minh learned in 1956, which doubtless accounts for his bitter opposition to free elections in North Viet Nam).

Indonesia's turn-around was, in my judgment, the most important event in Asia since the fall of mainland China to Mao in 1949. I am convinced that it was triggered by our decision in the spring and summer of 1965 to hold out in Viet Nam. Anti-war pundits have asserted that there was absolutely no connection, but I took the trouble to ask Indonesian leaders when I was there in November 1967.

"DID OUR VIET NAM POLICY make any difference to you?" I inquired of Pres. Suharto and several colleagues. They looked at me as if I had asked if storks brought babies. "We thought we were all alone," one general said, "that you were going to follow the British out of the region. When you went into Viet Nam, we took heart."

Now I am prepared to argue that if Viet Nam had no other consequence than stimulating the Indonesian reversal, the war was worth it. But this is a perspective one cannot get in Washington, so Pres. Nixon's trip (accompanied by Marshall Green, a tough extremely talented foreign service officer who was Ambassador to Indonesia and is now Assistant Secretary of State, East Asia) has significant educational dimensions.

One of them, hopefully, will be the elimination of "no more Viet Nams" from Nixon's arsenal of political cliches. The only meaning that this phrase can have is "Don't get into a fight with a determined enemy." With the exception of Ho Chi Minh, nobody wanted this war in Viet Nam. If we announce in advance that we shall only use our power when we are certain of easy, instant victory, we are declaring an open season for "wars of judgment, the most important event in Asia liberation."

'Risk Grows Daily':

Executive Council Statement On the 'Danger of Recession'

Following is the text of the statement "Danger of Recession" adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its meeting Aug. 7-8, 1969, in New York City.

THE HIGHEST INTEREST RATES in 100 years are leading to a collapse of home construction, cutbacks in production and rising unemployment.

As a result, the risk of recession grows daily.

For the fifth time in six months, the big commercial banks, on June 9, uniformly raised the prime interest rate they charge their richest borrowers and best credit-risk customers. Other interest rates are scaled from this basic price of money. In many parts of the country, effective mortgage rates are already as high as 9 percent to 10 percent and more.

The present 8.5 percent prime rate is up 31 percent in the past year, 89 percent since the end of 1960. It is the biggest price increase of them all. And the average home buyer and small businessman pays even greater interest rates.

In the guise of fighting inflation, these increases contribute to rising living costs. Interest rates are passed on, all along the line—from the farmer and manufacturer to retailer and consumer.

Such price boosts, paid by the consumer, maintain and even widen the profit margins of industrial corporations and utilities. After-tax profits in early 1969 were 94 percent above 1960.

When the consumer borrows money to make a purchase, he pays the interest-rate hike, again, on the installment or mortgage loans—and the high interest-rate costs are built into family living expenses for years ahead.

Moreover, sharply rising interest rates discourage business expansion and result in job losses. As builders' loan costs and mortgage rates rise—and money gets hard to borrow, as well as more expensive—home builders postpone construction. State, county and municipal governments put off building schools, hospitals and roads. Small and medium-sized businesses are compelled to postpone plans for expanding operations.

The beneficiaries of soaring interest rates are the banks. After-tax profits of the nation's banks moved up 33 percent in the three years from 1965 to 1968. According to a tabulation by a New York investment firm, 52 major banks outside New York "had an average gain for the first half of 1969 amounting to 19.6 percent," the New York Times of July 27 reported. As for the major New York City banks, seven giants showed a 9.6 percent increase in after-tax profits in the first six months of the year, according to the same report.

Restrictive monetary policies, however, hit almost every other part of the economy. The effects of skyrocketing interest rates and the government's restrictive economic policies can be seen clearly:

- Housing starts in June were down to a yearly rate of 1.4 million—from 1.8 million in January—and are continuing down.
- The dollar-value of retail sales in the April-June quarter was only 1.4 percent above the summer of 1968—less than the increase in retail prices, indicating some decline in the physical volume of sales.
- Unemployment is inching up—from 3.3 percent of the labor force in the first three months of 1969 to 3.5 percent in the second three-month period and 3.6 percent in July. This increase is concentrated among unskilled workers.

However, prices continue to rise. The cost of living in the April-June quarter was up 5.5 percent from a year ago, washing out substantial portions of recent wage gains. The buying power of the after-tax weekly earnings of the average nonsupervisory worker, in the past several months, was slightly less than a year ago.

YET BUSINESS INVESTMENTS in new plant and equipment—the only economic sector with demand-pressures—continues to boom. Such business outlays rose at an estimated yearly rate of 18 percent in the April-June quarter despite soaring interest rates. Rising interest rates have little, if any, early effect on the profit-inflation and investment boom of the big companies.

The blue chip corporations are the last to be curbed by tight money and high interest rates. With large financial reserves and their own ways of raising funds, they are less dependent on borrowed money from the banks. Moreover, when they do borrow, they pay the lowest interest rates available. Generally restrictive monetary policies affect the blue chip corporations, after the income and demand of other economic groups are so depressed that the sales of the corporate giants are curbed.

The Administration and the Congress should take every possible action to seek a roll-back of the prime interest rate.

The Justice Dept. should quickly report to the Congress on its examination of the big banks' price-fixing actions for possible violation of the anti-trust laws.

Congress should begin a comprehensive examination of the nation's monetary mechanisms and policies—as the basis for much-needed reform of the government's monetary machinery and policies.

The 7 percent tax credit for business investment in new equipment should be repealed, as well as fast write-offs of all real estate investment operations, except low- and moderate-income housing—to curb the major source of inflationary pressures.

The danger of recession will continue to grow, unless the Administration and the Congress act to curb the greed and avarice of the bankers and to reduce the pressures of profit-inflation and the investment boom.

Crisis Growing Worse:

Soaring Cost of Money, Land Stymies Housing Production

THE SOARING COST of money and land blocks volume housing production at a time when America's already desperate housing crisis is growing worse, the AFL-CIO's urban affairs expert charged.

"Housing people are in the same line at the bank as the people who are putting up high-rise commercial buildings, motels and other structures," said John Evans, director of the Dept. of Urban Affairs. But, he stressed, mortgage interest rates are "so high that we simply cannot get any volume production."

Evans pointed out that housing production levels fell off half-a-million units in the first six months of 1969. He said that as a result, total housing production for the year will be only about half of what it should be to make a solid impact on housing needs. He appeared on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Evans, formerly a special assistant to the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development, said that neither the Nixon Administration nor the public at large fully understands the extent and urgency of this country's housing needs. He said that "one of the prime causes for the civil unrest we have been experiencing is the really deplorable conditions in which many families find themselves—not only in the urban ghettos, but also in many rural communities."

It is a "great irony," he said, that in the face of "such a critical need for low- and moderate-income housing," the federal government subsidizes housing for "the wealthiest part of the population three times as much" as it subsidizes housing for the poor.

Reporters questioning Evans on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers and George Riveire of Construction Labor Report, a publication of the Bureau of National Affairs.

Washington Window

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MOST CITIZENS are convinced that the Congress of the United States operates in strange and mysterious ways. It does.

Primarily, Congress is based upon the committee system. In the Senate there are, for example, 16 standing committees that are there Congress after Congress. In addition, there are joint House-Senate committees, special committees and select committees.

A bill when it is introduced is assigned to a committee. The committee chairman then turns it over to a subcommittee.

Usually, the subcommittee is where the action is—investigations, studies, hearings, and other steps which lead, sooner or later, to legislation.

Among the 16 standing committees of the Senate there are 102 subcommittees, each with a chairman, members and staff. A profile of one of these—the Migratory Labor subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare—might provide insight and understanding.

In 1959, Labor Committee Chairman Lister Hill of Alabama decided that the problem of migratory labor had reached such a serious stage that a subcommittee was needed to deal with it.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.) actually prodded Hill into setting up the special subcommittee, and in January 1960 it was authorized by Senate action. The New Jersey senator was named chairman.

Williams continued as chairman of the subcommittee through the 90th Congress. The elections last November then changed the pattern. Hill retired from the Senate. Next in seniority for chairman of the full committee, Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), was defeated. Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) assumed the chairmanship.

Yarborough decided that the special subcommittee status of Migratory Labor, whereby the Senate had to approve its life year by year, needed to be changed.

Williams moved over to the Labor subcommittee and Yarborough selected Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) as chairman.

MONDALE ASKED the assistant majority counsel of the subcommittee, Boren Chertkov, to accept the post as majority counsel. Chertkov is deeply involved with the problems of migratory workers.

As the professional staff member, Mondale tapped one of his legislative assistants, A. Sidney Johnson. There are two clerical workers on the subcommittee, housed in two rooms in the lower confines of the Senate Office Building.

The minority counsel is Eugene Middleman, long identified with Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.).

The staff started to jell last February. Chertkov and Johnson met regularly with Mondale. And the Minnesota senator was not about to tackle the problem without first-hand knowledge.

He visited Florida, the Rio Grande Valley in Texas and farm areas of California twice, including the headquarters of the AFL-CIO Farm Workers in Delano.

Often Mondale put on old clothes and mingled among the migrants, particularly at the border crossings on the Rio Grande.

The first in a planned series of ten hearings on migrant and seasonal farm labor problems opened on May 21 in the Labor Committee chamber in the New Senate Office Building.

Those who have followed the hearings have received an education. The lack of federal law protections for the farm workers, the legal and illegal barriers to organizing, the ways in which Mexican "green card" workers take jobs of strikers, the startling increases in Pentagon grape purchases undercutting the grape boycott, and the economics of the entire farm industry have been exposed to public view.

The Mondale subcommittee, as it is known, is doing its job—investigating, probing, studying, examining, exposing—so that effective legislation can be prepared.

That's the way all effective subcommittees operate.

HOUSING PRODUCTION sagged half-a-million units in the first half of 1969 as soaring interest and land costs stalled volume production, Dir. John Evans of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs, center, reported on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were George Riveire, left, of the Bureau of National Affairs and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers. The public service radio interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual network.

Meany's Statement on Nixon Messages

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany made the following comment on Pres. Nixon's messages on "Welfare Reform" and "Manpower Training" sent to the Congress:

The President has forcefully turned the public's attention toward a major problem in America and has established laudable goals for his Administration. This itself merits commendation.

The AFL-CIO is deeply concerned for those in America who live in poverty and do not enjoy the nation's general affluence. We have long shared, and vigorously pressed, the view that the nation's existing welfare system is grossly deficient and in need of comprehensive reform.

We only wish that the President's proposals met that need and would accomplish a substantial and lasting improvement in the condition of the nation's poor. Unfortunately, they do not.

The Presidential messages recognize the problems confronting the nation, but suggest solutions that fall far short of the need.

If Congress were to accept the proposed new structures, it would have to vastly increase the sums requested, for no adequate solutions are possible at a bargain-basement price tag.

Needs of Low-Wage Workers Ignored

But even the structures will fail for they make no provision for the basic need—decent jobs and living wages for those working at the bottom of the economic ladder. Instead of forcing America's worst employers to pay a realistic minimum wage, it is proposed that the taxpayer support those employers who pay substandard wages. Certainly the government must not subsidize employers who pay less than a living wage with public money raised through taxes.

The President proposes to substitute "work" for "welfare" in American life and, to that end, would train presently untrained workers for jobs that just do not exist. The President here is relying on the private sector at the very point the private sector is least able to perform. It is the government that must be the employer of last resort and on that subject the President's proposal is absolutely silent. In our judgment, it does not serve the nation or its people, to train the unemployed for jobs that do not exist.

Finally, the President's proposal fails because it relies on the states to do everything but finance their own programs. Without let or hindrance, he would give federal tax dollars to the states, when it is the policies of many of the states that have led to the so-called "welfare problem."

The "Welfare Reform" message proposes a $1,600 federal payment for a family of four. This is barely $30 a week per family—more than 50 percent below the official government poverty level. The program would by no means guarantee that "children in any state can have at least the minimum essentials of life."

While $1,600 for a four-person family would help some of the most deprived welfare recipients in 10 states where such families receive even less, there is no incentive for other states to raise welfare payments above present levels.

Subsidies For Employers Opposed

The "Welfare Reform" program also would supplement, to a limited extent, the wages of under-employed workers or those exploited by unconscionable employers paying sub-minimum wages. The AFL-CIO vigorously opposes the use of federal funds to subsidize the employers of cheap labor. Decent wages are the obligation of the employer, not of the taxpayer who finances such subsidies.

The President could have provided direct benefits to the working poor by joining the AFL-CIO in its call for extended coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act and a $2 hourly minimum wage. These improvements, alone, would bring at least eight million Americans out of poverty.

"The Welfare Reform" message provides for the declaration method of determining eligibility for welfare payments, thus eliminating degrading and time-wasting detailed investigations by local welfare agencies. It would eliminate the cruel requirement, practiced in about half the states, that the father must leave his family in order to qualify the mother and children for welfare payments. It provides an expansion, though inadequate, of manpower training for some welfare recipients and day care for their children. We have advocated and endorse those long-overdue steps.

An analysis of the welfare proposal as a whole, however, convinces the AFL-CIO that while the program's aims are laudatory, it represents a far cry from the President's goal of "a full opportunity for every American to share the bounty of this rich land." The overwhelming majority of underemployed and unemployed Americans *do* seek the dignity of decent jobs with decent pay. The overwhelming majority of working Americans *do* seek an end to mounting welfare rolls.

Contrary to popular conception, the nation's welfare rolls today cover fewer than 100,000 able-bodied men.

9 Million Poor Not Helped

Benefits from the welfare program would go almost exclusively to families with children. The AFL-CIO shares the President's concern with the poverty of children and their parents, but we are equally concerned with the widespread malnutrition, ill health and deprivation of millions of adult Americans. These too are a national concern. Yet the proposals would not help over 9 million poor people—most of the poor without children plus many families with children whose current payments would not be increased.

Living standards of many recipients would actually be lowered since the proposal appears to bar these recipients from food stamps they now receive.

The AFL-CIO strongly favors a federalized welfare system with national standards. Under such a program, unemployed persons who can't work and their families should, on the basis of their need, receive payments which would be sufficient to lift them out of poverty.

But this is not the full answer to poverty. Most poor people could get out of poverty if they could get jobs at decent wages or, if no longer able to work, their social insurance payments—unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation or old age, survivors and disability insurance—were raised to an adequate level.

In short, the welfare proposal does not even begin to meet squarely the basic poverty problem this nation faces. The program will do nothing to expand real job opportunities at decent wages for the poor who can work and want to do so.

The President has proposed that able-bodied adult welfare recipients, except mothers with pre-school children, be required to participate in work and training programs. But the proposal recommends only a minimal increase in job training and no plan for adding to available jobs.

Without More Training—A Mockery

Without greatly expanded training opportunities leading to useful jobs at decent wages, the work and training requirement in the program will only be a mockery to both welfare recipients and the nation's taxpayers.

Before issuing his welfare proposals, the President said he would favor an increase in social security benefits of only 7 percent, less than the rise in living costs since the last social security increase. To lift millions of the elderly and other social security beneficiaries out of poverty, social security payments should be raised 50 percent and the minimum benefit should be set at $100 a month.

Most people forced to rely on unemployment insurance or workmen's compensation payments are in poverty. Yet the President has thus far rejected the imperative need for federal action to modernize these basic social insurance programs. Legislation should be promptly enacted to provide federal standards requiring adequate unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation payments.

In addition to measures directly aimed at providing adequate incomes for workers and those relying on job-related social insurance payments, many supplemental programs will help the poor to move out of poverty. Such programs—all in need of expansion—include comprehensive housing, transportation, health, day care, and other social services.

For the remaining poor who are unable to work and have no social insurance entitlement, America needs a federal welfare program providing decent incomes. Payments based on need should be adequate to provide living standards with dignity for all who must depend on them.

The cost of such welfare payments will be well within America's capacity if the nation does not substitute welfare payments for jobs at fair wages for those who can work.

It is this unrecognized need for jobs—employment with good pay and the honest opportunity for advancement—that must be considered a key weakness in both the "Welfare Reform" and "Manpower Training" messages. Unfortunately, the two proposals fail to provide this basic ingredient.

Like the welfare proposal, the manpower message outlines a training mechanism but suggests no plan—and provides no funds—for turning a trainee into a job holder.

The manpower message assumes that only a lack of training prevents the unemployed and underemployed from successfully joining the workforce. Economic conditions do not support this assumption.

As the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared in New York, Aug. 7, 1969: "The highest interest rates in 100 years are leading to a collapse of home construction, cutbacks in production and rising unemployment. As a result, the risk of recession grows daily."

No Proposals for More Jobs

The council also noted: "Unemployment is inching up—from 3.3 percent of the labor force in the first three months of 1969 to 3.5 percent in the second three-month period and 3.6 percent in July. This increase is concentrated among unskilled workers."

In the face of this rising unemployment rate, the proposed manpower training program ignores the increasing threat to the jobs of the poor and disadvantaged workers who have just found a place in industry. There are no proposals to expand jobs in either the private or public sector.

The AFL-CIO has long maintained that public service employment provides the best avenue for those who cannot find a place in the private sector of our economy. At least three studies have amply documented the substantial number of job openings in the public sector that would be available if there were sufficient funds at the local and state levels.

Nor are these jobs of the leaf-raking variety. Opportunities exist in such areas as: anti-pollution enforcement, educational institutions, general administration, health and hospitals, highway and traffic control, libraries, police, fire, recreation and sanitation.

The Commission on Technology, Automation & Economic Progress estimated in 1966 that 5.3 million new jobs could be created through public service employment. An OEO study by Greenleigh Associates suggested 4.3 million such jobs. And a 1969 study by the Upjohn Institute indicated that the mayors of 130 cities with populations over 100,000 could use another 280,000 persons on municipal payrolls immediately.

If America is to help the poor and find jobs for the unemployed, why not use federal funds to improve the quality of essential community services? Unfortunately, the "Manpower Training" message includes no such component. There can be training for public service occupations, but there is no provision for the funding of payroll needs.

Insufficient Emphasis on Upgrading

Nor does the message include sufficient emphasis on upgrading. Such upgrading would perform a twofold purpose. It would provide a ladder for presently employed workers seeking advancement from low-paying, entry level jobs, and it would provide entry level openings for the unemployed who could likewise look to future advancement.

These glaring weaknesses in the proposed manpower legislation force the AFL-CIO to view the President's program as little more than an administrative reorganization of the existing structure. In simplest terms, the proposal creates no new jobs and provides no new funds. It does lump present programs under a Labor Dept. umbrella, but then turns actual operations over to the states.

The AFL-CIO is convinced that placing major responsibility for the unemployment problems of the poor and the disadvantaged in the hands of the states—through a block grant system—is a serious mistake. The problems of employment and unemployment are complex and national in scope. The individual states have no mechanisms for coping with these problems. The workforce is highly mobile. Joblessness and underemployment require national solution, not 50 different approaches.

Under the proposed program, the key operating

(Continued on Next Page)

Sweeping Reorganization:

Nixon's Manpower Proposal Keyed to Operation by States

Pres. Nixon's proposal for a sweeping reorganization of the nation's job training programs would turn over to the states most of the money and power to administer them.

The President described his proposed Manpower Training Act of 1969 as a "new direction in making federalism work." He said his proposal would assure "equitable distribution" of manpower training dollars to urban and rural areas.

Nixon sketched the plan in a nationally televised address on welfare reform then spelled it out in a message to Congress.

The proposed legislation would consolidate manpower programs administered by the Labor Dept. —namely, the Manpower Development & Training Act, Job Corps and Community Work & Training program (both part of the Economic Opportunity Act.)

These programs, Nixon said, would be operated in conjunction with state manpower agencies to continue to provide training activities within the new system.

Under the plan 80 percent of manpower funds would go to state and local programs and 20 percent to the Labor Dept. for continuing some national projects.

In the beginning, a state would get 25 percent of the money allocated to it upon setting up a manpower agency and demonstrated "planning capability."

State control would be increased to 66.6 percent when a state showed capability of operating a comprehensive manpower program and reached agreement with its cities for sharing money and responsibility.

The state would control all of its share of funds when the Labor Dept. decided its program met "objective standards of exemplary performance." The federal government would administer the funds until the state qualified for the money.

The new law would seek to employ the manpower system as an "economic stabilizer" by automatically increasing funds for manpower services by 10 percent if the national unemployment rate equals or exceeds 4.5 percent for three consecutive months.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz said this provision would help prevent serious recessions by channeling people into "constructive activity" when they lose their jobs. He conceded that this automatic increase in funds might be difficult to get through Congress.

Formula for Allowance

The basic allowance to individuals enrolling in a manpower training program would be based on the average weekly wage in jobs covered by a state's unemployment compensation law. The allowance would go from 40 percent of the average wage to 50 percent between 1971 and 1973.

Trainees with family responsibilities would be allowed an added $5 per week for each dependent up to six. Welfare recipients who enter training programs would receive $30 per month above their welfare payments.

Workers employed in "work experience" programs would be paid at wages not lower than the lowest rate prescribed in the Fair Labor Standards Act. Workers in employer-paid, on-the-job training would get the applicable minimum wage rate or the prevailing wage rate in the locality, whichever is higher.

The law would establish a National Computerized Job Bank in each state, or on a regional basis where states are sparsely populated, to match job seekers with job options.

In his message, Nixon said manpower training must be looked at "as a continuing process to help people get started in a job and to get ahead in a career."

It means, he said, (1) making it possible for the unemployed to become permanent workers (2) giving the working poor the opportunity to get better jobs and (3) "discovering the potential" for work in people now considered unemployable.

'Fresh Approach'

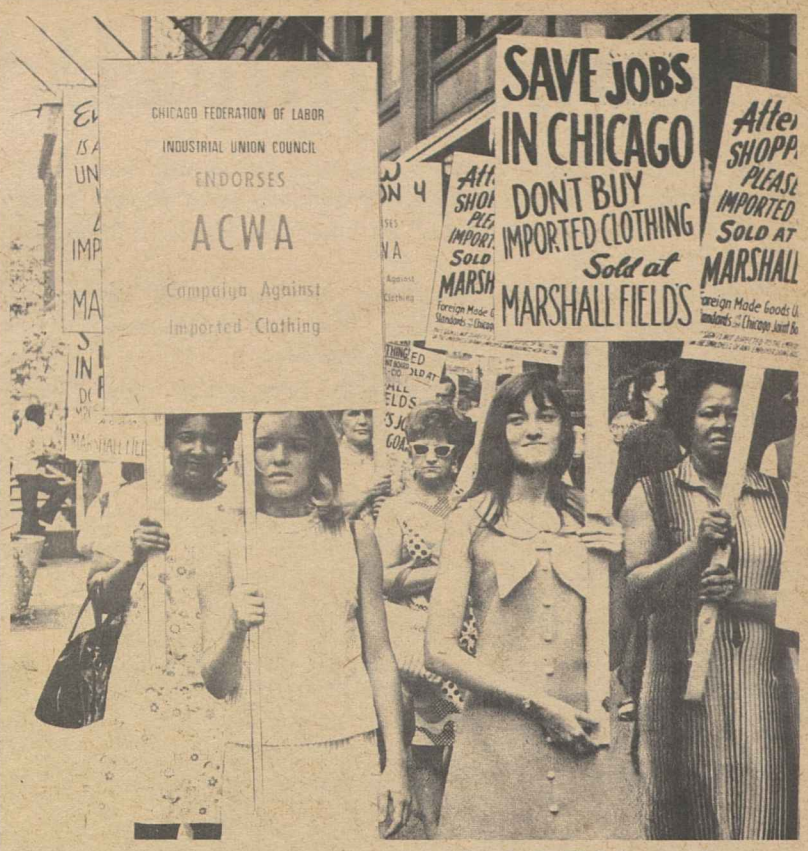
Noting that the government spends about $3 billion a year on manpower programs, Nixon said his "fresh approach" to manpower training was needed to remove duplication of government effort and red tape.

He said nothing about increasing the government's spending for manpower training. He observed that private enterprise's investment in manpower programs, "given impetus by the profit motive as well as a sense of social responsibility, is the fundamental means of developing the nation's labor force."

Shultz, at a news briefing, made it clear that the President's proposal would not by itself increase funds for job training or the number of persons being trained. He said the measure centers on improving administration of programs.

Shultz said each governor would be responsible for his state's manpower plan, determining how it is used, assuring that the plan benefits both rural and urban areas and monitoring its performance.

He also said plans would be developed in consultation with mayors and city officials, admitting that this might be difficult in a number of states.



CHICAGO Clothing Workers visit Marshall Field store in consumer education campaign against foreign-made goods that undermine U.S. wage standards. Chicago AFL-CIO and the Clothing Workers' Joint Board sponsored the informational picket line.

Basic Steel Plan Guards Against Earnings Slump

Pittsburgh—The Steelworkers have reached agreement with 11 basic steel companies on an "earnings protection" plan for 400,000 workers in the industry who may be hit by pay losses due to automation, technological changes, or other economic factors.

The plan, agreed to in principle in last year's contract settlement between the union and the employers, became effective for benefit payments Aug. 1, USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said. It is financed by a fund into which the companies have been contributing 2 cents for each man hour worked in the mills by union members since last Jan. 1.

Abel said the financing plan will provide quarterly income benefits equal to the difference between the average hourly earnings of an employe in any quarter-year and 85 percent of his average hourly earnings in the previous four quarters of the year.

A worker whose income has been reduced will continue to receive quarterly payments as long as his average quarterly earnings are less than 85 percent of his average earnings in the preceding four calendar quarters, the plan specifies.

Other features include a provision that payments will be included in computing base period earnings, thus enhancing the benefits. General wage increases will be "neutralized" under the plan to make benefits payable in addition to any general wage boost.

The benefits also will be counted in calculating vacation and pension income. Benefit payments will be made automatically, without the need for filing an application.

Abel said the union has negotiated several other income maintenance programs for members but the basic steel plan introduces "some totally new concepts."

"This new program represents a genuine breakthrough toward the achievement of our long-desired goal of safeguarding the earnings of union members who may suffer economically because of constantly changing operating conditions in the industry," he said.

The new plan provides the "most massive coverage" ever devised by unions and management to soften the impact of pay cuts on employes hurt by job changes, according to Abel. The parties to the plan tried to account for "all possible contingencies" to protect earnings and meet the needs of steelworkers, he said.

Negotiating committees were headed by Paul J. Fasser, Jr., for the union and Vice Pres. C. T. Spivey of the United States Steel Corp. for the companies. USWA District Dir. William Moran and Joseph Senturia, union consultant, also participated. The companies besides U.S. Steel are Bethlehem, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Armco, Jones & Laughlin, Colorado Fuel & Iron, National (Great Lakes) Steel, Inland Steel, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel and Allegheny Ludlum.

Painters Hold Contest To Change Union Name

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers of America—known by this title since its founding in 1887—will turn to the delegates to its 22nd convention opening Aug. 18 at Bal Harbour, Fla., to decide upon a new name for its organization.

To select a new name, the Painters' executive board staged a "name your union" contest. Eligible to submit entries in the contest were members in good standing and their immediate families. A vacation in Bermuda for two or $1,000 in cash will go to the winner.

The contest closed June 30, and the winning entry will be selected by a committee designated by Pres. S. Frank Raftery at the convention, with delegates having the final vote of approval. The winning name is then subject to consideration by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Action to select a new name for the union was prompted by a resolution introduced at the 1964 convention, which was subsequently referred to the union's executive board.

The desire for a new name was prompted by the changing nature of the union's makeup. While there has been a drop in total number of paperhangers, because of changing public tastes, for example, there has been an increase in the number of members in allied trades, such as paint making, carpet and linoleum layers, scenic artists, etc.

In recent years, a number of other AFL-CIO affiliates—the Barbers, the Laborers, the Service Employes, the Machinists, and others —have undergone name changes to better describe the nature of their memberships.

Despite technological changes in the painting and allied industries, which have eliminated some jobs, the union goes into convention with a current membership of more than 210,000—highest since the peak year of 1957.

Nixon's Goals 'Laudable,' Solutions Far Short

(Continued from Page 8)

agency will be the state employment service. The past record of many of these state agencies does not suggest they will aggressively press for either job placement or job development for the poor or members of minority groups.

Any decentralized manpower program must result in severe inequities at the expense of the unemployed worker seeking to prepare himself for entrance into the job market. Under the proposed legislation, for example, there will be a substantial differential in the wage allowances payable to those enrolled in various state manpower programs. The proposed allowance will not be based on national standards, but upon a formula determined by a state's average wage rates covered by unemployment compensation. As such, two workers in different states will receive widely different allowances for the identical job training.

The AFL-CIO has consistently favored a comprehensive national manpower program based on a federalized employment service to meet the needs of workers and employers in an economy where activities cut across state and local boundaries. The AFL-CIO has urged creation of a massive public service employment program; greater emphasis on upgrading workers who are presently employed; and job-training programs that are directed toward existing jobs paying decent wages. These essential elements of a comprehensive national manpower program are either entirely missing or present in only limited degree in the "Manpower Training" message.

For these reasons, the AFL-CIO continues to strongly support the legislation proposed by Congressman James G. O'Hara, H.R. 11620, and similar bills co-sponsored by over 100 members of the House. These bills recognize the urgent needs of America's disadvantaged and minority workers. They meet the required standards for a strong comprehensive national manpower program.

As the AFL-CIO Executive Council said on Feb. 21, 1969, in its statement entitled "Toward Eliminating Poverty," we are well aware that there is no single, simple answer to poverty, but there are solutions. These solutions are to be found in the creation of productive jobs at decent wages, social insurance providing adequate benefits, and a federal welfare program that brings dignity to its recipients.

Pres. Nixon's welfare and manpower proposals acknowledge some of these goals. Unfortunately, the proposals fall far short—in both direction and need—if America is to move toward their attainment.

House Rollcall Vote on School Aid Hike

The House on July 31, voted 294-119 for an amendment by Rep. Charles S. Joelson (D-N.J.) which increased federal funds for education more than $1 billion above the Nixon Administration's budget request.

Right votes (R) for the amendment were cast by 195 Democrats and 99 Republicans. Wrong votes (W) against the amendment were cast by 81 Republicans and 38 Democrats.

Numerals show congressional districts; PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired.

ALABAMA
1. Edwards (R) W
2. Dickinson (R) W
3. Andrews (D) W
4. Nichols (D) R
5. Flowers (D) R
6. Buchanan (R) W
7. Bevill (D) R
8. Jones (D) R

ALASKA
AL Pollock (R) R

ARIZONA
1. Rhodes (R) W
2. Udall (D) R
3. Steiger (R) W

ARKANSAS
1. Alexander (D) R
2. Mills (D) R
3. Hammerschmidt (R) R
4. Pryor (D) R

CALIFORNIA
1. Clausen (R) R
2. Johnson (D) R
3. Moss (D) R
4. Leggett (D) R
5. Burton (D) R
6. Mailliard (R) R
7. Cohelan (D) R
8. Miller (D) R
9. Edwards (D) A
10. Gubser (R) R
11. McCloskey (R) R
12. Talcott (R) R
13. Teague (R) R
14. Waldie (D) R
15. McFall (D) R
16. Sisk (D) R
18. Mathias (R) R
33. Pettis (R) R
34. Hanna (D) R
35. Utt (R) W
36. Wilson, Bob (R) W
37. Van Deerlin (D) R
38. Tunney (D) R

Los Angeles County
17. Anderson (D) R
19. Holifield (D) R
20. Smith (R) W
21. Hawkins (D) R
22. Corman (D) R
23. Clawson (R) W
24. Lipscomb (R) A
25. Wiggins (R) W
26. Rees (D) R
27. Goldwater (R) W
28. Bell (R) R
29. Brown (D) R
30. Roybal (D) R
31. Wilson, Charles (D) R
32. Hosmer (R) R

COLORADO
1. Rogers (D) R
2. Brotzman (R) R
3. Evans (D) R
4. Aspinall (D) R

CONNECTICUT
1. Daddario (D) R
2. St. Onge (D) R
3. Giaimo (D) R
4. Weicker (R) R
5. Monagan (D) R
6. Meskill (R) R

DELAWARE
AL Roth (R) W

FLORIDA
1. Sikes (D) W
2. Fuqua (D) A
3. Bennett (D) W
4. Chappell (D) PW
5. Frey (R) W
6. Gibbons (D) R
7. Haley (D) W
8. Cramer (R) W
9. Rogers (D) W
10. Burke (R) W
11. Pepper (D) A
12. Fascell (D) R

GEORGIA
1. Hagan (D) W
2. O'Neal (D) W
3. Brinkley (D) R
4. Blackburn (R) W
5. Thompson (R) R
6. Flynt (D) W
7. Davis (D) R
8. Stuckey (D) R
9. Landrum (D) R
10. Stephens (D) R

HAWAII
AL Matsunaga (D) R
AL Mink (D) R

IDAHO
1. McClure (R) R
2. Hansen (R) R

ILLINOIS
12. McClory (R) R
14. Erlenborn (R) W
15. Reid (R) W
16. Anderson (R) W
17. Arends (R) W
18. Michel (R) W
19. Railsback (R) R
20. Findley (R) W
21. Gray (D) R
22. Springer (R) R
23. Shipley (D) W
24. Price (D) R

Chicago—Cook County
1. Dawson (D) R
2. Mikva (D) R
3. Murphy (D) R
4. Derwinski (R) W
5. Kluczynski (D) A
6. Ronan (D) R
7. Annunzio (D) PR
8. Rostenkowski (D) R
9. Yates (D) R
10. Collier (R) W
11. Pucinski (D) R
13. Vacancy

INDIANA
1. Madden (D) R
2. Landgrebe (R) W
3. Brademas (D) R
4. Adair (R) R
5. Roudebush (R) W
6. Bray (R) W
7. Myers (R) W
8. Zion (R) R
9. Hamilton (D) R
10. Dennis (R) W
11. Jacobs (D) R

IOWA
1. Schwengel (R) R
2. Culver (D) R
3. Gross (R) W
4. Kyl (R) W
5. Smith (D) R
6. Mayne (R) W
7. Scherle (R) W

KANSAS
1. Sebelius (R) W
2. Mize (R) R
3. Winn (R) R
4. Shriver (R) R
5. Skubitz (R) R

KENTUCKY
1. Stubblefield (D) R
2. Natcher (D) R
3. Cowger (R) W
4. Snyder (R) A
5. Carter (R) R
6. Watts (D) R
7. Perkins (D) R

LOUISIANA
1. Hebert (D) W
2. Boggs (D) R
3. Caffery (D) W
4. Waggonner (D) W
5. Passman (D) W
6. Rarick (D) W
7. Edwards (D) W
8. Long (D) W

MAINE
1. Kyros (D) R
2. Hathaway (D) R

MARYLAND
1. Morton (R) W
2. Long (D) R
3. Garmatz (D) R
4. Fallon (D) R
5. Hogan (R) R
6. Beall (R) R
7. Friedel (D) R
8. Gude (R) R

MASSACHUSETTS
1. Conte (R) R
2. Boland (D) R
3. Philbin (D) R
4. Donohue (D) R
5. Morse (R) R
6. Vacancy
7. Macdonald (D) R
8. O'Neill (D) R
9. McCormack (D) Speaker
10. Heckler (R) R
11. Burke (D) R
12. Keith (R) R

MICHIGAN
2. Esch (R) R
3. Brown (R) R
4. Hutchinson (R) W
5. Ford, Gerald (R) W
6. Chamberlain (R) R
7. Riegle (R) R
8. Harvey (R) R
9. Vander Jagt (R) R
10. Cederberg (R) A
11. Ruppe (R) R
12. O'Hara (D) R
18. Broomfield (R) PR
19. McDonald (R) R

Metropolitan Detroit
1. Conyers (D) R
13. Diggs (D) R
14. Nedzi (D) R
15. Ford, William (D) R
16. Dingell (D) R
17. Griffiths (D) R

MINNESOTA
1. Quie (R) R
2. Nelsen (R) W
3. MacGregor (R) R
4. Karth (D) R
5. Fraser (D) R
6. Zwach (R) R
7. Langen (R) W
8. Blatnik (D) R

MISSISSIPPI
1. Abernethy (D) W
2. Whitten (D) W
3. Griffin (D) W
4. Montgomery (D) W
5. Colmer (D) W

MISSOURI
1. Clay (D) R
2. Symington (D) R
3. Sullivan (D) R
4. Randall (D) R
5. Bolling (D) R
6. Hull (D) W
7. Hall (R) W
8. Ichord (D) R
9. Hungate (D) R
10. Burlison (D) R

MONTANA
1. Olsen (D) R
2. Melcher (D) R

NEBRASKA
1. Denney (R) W
2. Cunningham (R) R
3. Martin (R) W

NEVADA
AL Baring (D) R

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1. Wyman (R) W
2. Cleveland (R) W

NEW JERSEY
1. Hunt (R) W
2. Sandman (R) R
3. Howard (D) R
4. Thompson (D) R
5. Frelinghuysen (R) R
6. Cahill (R) R
7. Widnall (R) R
8. Joelson (D) R
9. Helstoski (D) R
10. Rodino (D) R
11. Minish (D) R
12. Dwyer (R) R
13. Gallagher (D) A
14. Daniels (D) R
15. Patten (D) R

NEW MEXICO
1. Lujan (R) W
2. Foreman (R) R

NEW YORK
1. Pike (D) R
2. Grover (R) W
3. Wolff (D) R
4. Wydler (R) R
5. Lowenstein (D) R
25. Ottinger (D) R
26. Reid (R) R
27. McKneally (R) R
28. Fish (R) R
29. Button (R) R
30. King (R) W
31. McEwen (R) W
32. Pirnie (R) R
33. Robison (R) R
34. Hanley (D) R
35. Stratton (D) R
36. Horton (R) R
37. Conable (R) W
38. Hastings (R) A
39. McCarthy (D) R
40. Smith (R) W
41. Dulski (D) R

New York City
6. Halpern (R) A
7. Addabbo (D) R
8. Rosenthal (D) R
9. Delaney (D) R
10. Celler (D) R
11. Brasco (D) R
12. Chisholm (D) R
13. Podell (D) R
14. Rooney (D) R
15. Carey (D) A
16. Murphy (D) R
17. Koch (D) R
18. Powell (D) A
19. Farbstein (D) R
20. Ryan (D) R
21. Scheuer (D) R
22. Gilbert (D) R
23. Bingham (D) R
24. Biaggi (D) R

NORTH CAROLINA
1. Jones (D) R
2. Fountain (D) W
3. Henderson (D) R
4. Galifianakis (D) R
5. Mizell (R) W
6. Preyer (D) R
7. Lennon (D) W
8. Ruth (R) W
9. Jonas (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) W
11. Taylor (D) R

NORTH DAKOTA
1. Andrews (R) R
2. Kleppe (R) R

OHIO
1. Taft (R) A
2. Clancy (R) W
3. Whalen (R) R
4. McCulloch (R) R
5. Latta (R) R
6. Harsha (R) R
7. Brown (R) R
8. Betts (R) W
9. Ashley (D) R
10. Miller (R) R
11. Stanton (R) R
12. Devine (R) PW
13. Mosher (R) R
14. Ayres (R) R
15. Wylie (R) W
16. Bow (R) W
17. Ashbrook (R) W
18. Hays (D) R
19. Kirwan (D) A
20. Feighan (D) R
21. Stokes (D) R
22. Vanik (D) R
23. Minshall (R) R
24. Lukens (R) R

OKLAHOMA
1. Belcher (R) R
2. Edmondson (D) R
3. Albert (D) R
4. Steed (D) R
5. Jarman (D) W
6. Camp (R) R

OREGON
1. Wyatt (R) R
2. Ullman (D) R
3. Green (D) R
4. Dellenback (R) R

PENNSYLVANIA
6. Yatron (D) R
7. Williams (R) R
8. Biester (R) R
9. Watkins (R) W
10. McDade (R) R
11. Flood (D) R
12. Whalley (R) R
13. Coughlin (R) R
14. Moorhead (D) R
15. Rooney (D) R
16. Eshleman (R) R
17. Schneebeli (R) W
18. Corbett (R) R
19. Goodling (R) W
20. Gaydos (D) R
21. Dent (D) R
22. Saylor (R) W
23. Johnson (R) R
24. Vigorito (D) R
25. Clark (D) R
26. Morgan (D) R
27. Fulton (R) R

Philadelphia
1. Barrett (D) R
2. Nix (D) R
3. Byrne (D) R
4. Eilberg (D) R
5. Green (D) R

RHODE ISLAND
1. St Germain (D) R
2. Tiernan (D) R

SOUTH CAROLINA
1. Rivers (D) W
2. Watson (R) W
3. Dorn (D) R
4. Mann (D) R
5. Gettys (D) R
6. McMillan (D) W

SOUTH DAKOTA
1. Reifel (R) R
2. Berry (R) W

TENNESSEE
1. Quillen (R) R
2. Duncan (R) W
3. Brock (R) W
4. Evins (D) A
5. Fulton (D) R
6. Anderson (D) R
7. Blanton (D) R
8. Jones (D) R
9. Kuykendall (R) W

TEXAS
1. Patman (D) R
2. Dowdy (D) W
3. Collins (R) W
4. Roberts (D) W
5. Cabell (D) W
6. Teague (D) W
7. Bush (R) W
8. Eckhardt (D) R
9. Brooks (D) R
10. Pickle (D) R
11. Poage (D) R
12. Wright (D) R
13. Purcell (D) R
14. Young (D) R
15. de la Garza (D) R
16. White (D) R
17. Burleson (D) W
18. Price (R) W
19. Mahon (D) W
20. Gonzalez (D) R
21. Fisher (D) R
22. Casey (D) W
23. Kazen (D) R

UTAH
1. Burton (R) R
2. Lloyd (R) W

VERMONT
AL Stafford (R) R

VIRGINIA
1. Downing (D) R
2. Whitehurst (R) R
3. Satterfield (D) W
4. Abbitt (D) W
5. Daniel (D) W
6. Poff (R) W
7. Marsh (D) W
8. Scott (R) W
9. Wampler (R) W
10. Broyhill (R) R

WASHINGTON
1. Pelly (R) R
2. Meeds (D) R
3. Hansen (D) R
4. May (R) W
5. Foley (D) R
6. Hicks (D) R
7. Adams (D) R

WEST VIRGINIA
1. Mollohan (D) R
2. Staggers (D) R
3. Slack (D) R
4. Hechler (D) R
5. Kee (D) R

WISCONSIN
1. Schadeberg (R) W
2. Kastenmeier (D) R
3. Thomson (R) R
4. Zablocki (D) R
5. Reuss (D) R
6. Steiger (R) R
7. Obey (D) R
8. Byrnes (R) W
9. Davis (R) W
10. O'Konski (R) R

WYOMING
AL Wold (R) R

Legislative Output Lags:

Congress Recesses, Faces Big Backlog

Congress recessed for a three-week vacation leaving behind a heavy backlog of unfinished business to tackle when it returns after Labor Day.

The legislative output of the 91st Congress to date hasn't measured up to that of its immediate predecessors. But the current Congress has had to mark time waiting for Pres. Nixon to submit his proposals.

Just as lawmakers prepared for their vacation, Nixon sent them new plans for welfare transformation, delegation of manpower programs to states and localities and sharing of federal revenue with states.

One or more of these programs may reach the committee-hearing stage this year but congressional leaders regard them as sweeping changes that will require study.

The construction safety bill, a long-sought objective of building trades unions is one of the most important enactments to date. Nixon has just signed it into law.

But the broader issue of occupational health and safety standards in all industries is still before Congress. House and Senate committees are expected to hold hearings on the subject in September.

Hearings also are set for September on a bill to increase workmen's compensation benefits for longshoremen and harbor workers, workers in the District of Columbia and employes on offshore defense installations.

The House is scheduled to vote shortly after it returns on the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and substitute procedures for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President.

Two major items slated for future Senate attention are the House-passed tax reform and tax reduction bill and the House's action in approving $4.2 billion in school funds, about $1 billion more than the Nixon budget request.

Although the Senate temporarily ended its debate on the Administration's program to begin building the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system, the issue is far from settled.

Still ahead for Congress also are potential showdowns on legislation involving housing, mine safety, voting rights, water pollution, food stamps, anti-poverty programs, foreign aid, bank holding companies, trade, veterans educational benefits and a whole series of money bills.

In pre-recess developments:

- The Senate passed a bill to permit banks to charge up to 10 percent interest on loans to college students, with the government paying all interest charges above 7 percent, which is now the ceiling under the Higher Education Act.

The measure is designed to facilitate loans to students who have been having trouble getting money at 7 percent. A similar bill was held up in the House when Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) objected to a unanimous consent procedure.

- The Senate Banking & Currency Committee approved a $6.3 billion housing bill that goes beyond Administration recommendations.

The committee earmarked $3 billion for urban renewal in 1971 and 1972, $1.2 billion for the Model Cities program, $75 million for rent subsidies, and $240 million to help subsidize mortgage interest payments for poor families who want to buy homes or apartments.

Count of Votes Ordered In J. P. Stevens Case

Another unlawful effort by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., to prevent its employes from organizing has been checked by the National Labor Relations Board.

The board took a new look at a 1967 election because of company unfair practices and ordered a count of 17 challenged ballots at the firm's Black Hawk warehouse in Greenville, S.C. If the Textile Workers Union of America wins a majority it will be certified as bargaining agent. If not, a new election will be ordered, the board decided.

The union had challenged the ballots of three Stevens employes who were not on the payroll before the eligibility date, and the NLRB regional director overruled the challenges.

The director did, however, sustain the union's charge that Stevens had failed to furnish an employe address list, as the board requires. Also at issue was a board agent's challenge to the ballots of 14 former employes who the union charged were laid off because of their union sympathies.

The board sustained a trial examiner's ruling that 17 warehouse employes were laid off just before the election to weaken the union's support. The warehouse was the main source of union strength, the examiner found. The union got 22 votes of the 46 counted ballots, and filed objections to the election.

The board found that Stevens previously had shipped all its cotton through the warehouse but changed its practice "without plausible explanation at a time critical to the union's campaign" shortly before the election. Then it laid off 17 employes, blaming a reduced volume of business, the NLRB found.

Stevens, a major government cloth contractor, previously had been cited seven times for violating the rights of its employes to organize. It has lost six appeals, one in the Supreme Court.

PROGRESS of the AFL-CIO Demonstration Arts Project in four pilot cities was the subject of a recent Washington meeting chaired by AFL-CIO Community Services Director Leo Perlis, center above. Seated at left is Harlow Dean, national coordinator, and at right, Jack Golodner, executive secretary, Council of AFL-CIO Unions of Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes. Standing from left: Harry Avrutin and Mike Sampson of the New York City AFL-CIO, and full-time project staffers Biddy Bastien, Minneapolis; Charles Clark, Louisville; and Robert Jarnot, Buffalo.

Pilot Labor-Arts Project Draws Workers to Galleries, Concerts

On a recent summer evening in Minneapolis, a T-shirted carpenter, his wife and her sister and a baby-in-stroller came to a musical evening at the city's art institute. For this family group, it was the first time inside the building though they had lived in the city all their lives. Their story is not unique among other union families.

But it is precisely this family—and others like it—whom the AFL-CIO Demonstration Arts Project plans to reach.

Sponsored by the 15 local unions for their members and the community-at-large, the Minneapolis "Cooperation with Labor" evening was only one part of labor's program to involve union members and their families—nationwide—in the arts.

"A first step toward this goal must be to get rid of the idea of the black-tied concert and theatre-goer," said Leo Perlis, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services, which is directing the arts project in four pilot cities—New York, Buffalo, Minneapolis and Louisville.

"The point to all cultural events is to get there and enjoy it—come as you are," added Biddy Bastien, labor-arts coordinator for the Minneapolis project, who was instrumental in arranging the musical evening and a "Summer Art Sampler, 1969" which offers union members a "package" program from theater tickets to art exhibits at greatly reduced cost.

Bastien's weekly "Labor-Arts News" column in the Minneapolis Labor Review hammers home the idea that play-going, library participation and music listening are family affairs and, further, can be geared to appeal to young unionists whom he calls "the key to the labor-arts projects' success."

A taste for the arts depends on a "taste" of the arts, agreed the other AFL-CIO Community Services representatives who coordinate the remaining pilot projects: Michael Sampson, New York; Robert J. Jarnot, Buffalo, and Charles Clark, Louisville.

Among the inducements offered Buffalo's 100,000-plus labor unionists are discount tickets to cultural events, speakers furnished by local organizations to appear in labor halls, and a community-wide effort to "save the Philharmonic" from extinction.

Being considered for the future are an AFL-CIO family night at the main library with special labor exhibits and tours of facilities, bookmobile stops at union meetings, and a United Arts Fund campaign to solicit public contributions to support all the art institutions in the city.

New York City—with built-in problems and advantages because of huge size and a comparable fund of talent—is concentrating on three demonstration arts projects at present:

- A labor chorus of union volunteers to hold a "songfest rally" representative of the entire New York labor movement.
- Four open-air Labor Day concerts with a "salute to labor" theme to be given by Musicians' Local 802 in the heart of the city, Greeley Square.
- Ten performances of the New York Philharmonic—all 2,800 seats to be bought for each performance by five local unions for members and their families.

While New York's unionists will have to wait until summer or fall of 1970 to buy their $2 Philharmonic tickets, the deliberate pace of the labor-arts program is no measure of the energies or aspirations of its union sponsors.

"We're making history. Everything we're doing is brand new," said Perlis. "But labor's involvement in the arts, whether by buying tickets, creating a poem or a painting or by changing a family's pattern of leisure activities to include regular library visits or museum tours, is a long-range goal.

"Once the worker discovers it takes little more effort to take in a concert than a ballgame or see a play as to watch TV—and often yields as much satisfaction, if not more—the arts project will leave the demonstration stage and become demonstrable fact."

APPRECIATION FOR CONTRIBUTIONS to tornado victims by state labor unions is recognized with the presentation of a Red Cross plaque to Mississippi AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsey, left. The state federation and local union affiliates contributed $1,475 for relief of the tornado victims. Walter H. Holmes, a Red Cross labor liaison representative, makes the presentation.

Moffett to Assist J. Curtis Counts

Kenneth E. Moffett has been named special assistant to Dir. J. Curtis Counts of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service. Moffett, 37, has been a U.S. mediator since 1961.

For the last two years Moffett mediated disputes of national interest. His specialties now will include public employe disputes, Counts said.

Boyd Leedom Dies, Headed NLRB

Boyd Leedom, former National Labor Relations Board chairman in the Eisenhower years, died in his sleep at his Arlington, Va., home. He was 62.

Leedom, a Republican, was board chairman from 1955 to 1961, and remained a member of the five-man board until 1965, when he was appointed an NLRB trial examiner. Hospitalized in July for cardiac examinations, he returned to work a few days before his death.

Leedom was a South Dakota Supreme Court judge from 1951 to 1955.

As a trial examiner, Leedom in 1967 found J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., giant textile firm, guilty of widespread law violations to destroy its employes' right to organize. Such violations, he said, "must stem from the decision of one man or a very few men at the top of the management structure; and a signal from the top" would end them, he advised.

Courts' Role Opposed:

Job Bias Proposal Termed 'Surrender'

(Continued from Page 1)

Brown testified on the Williams-Javits bill just three days after the Administration proposal was presented to the Senate by Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R-Vt.).

Javits recalled Brown's testimony of last April on the importance of the EEOC's having cease-and-desist orders and Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) referred to a speech Brown had made the previous week in which he reaffirmed the necessity. "It appears to me you've had some kind of deathbed conversion," Mondale told Brown.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) cited Administration actions in regard to southern textile mills, voting rights and school desegregation and told Brown the Administration proposal on the EEOC "is just another surrender, purely and simply. It's another backdown by the Administration in the civil rights field and you're an unwitting handmaiden," Eagleton said. "You must have a troubled conscience."

"I assure you, Senator, I sleep well at night," Brown countered in admitting his previous stand. Brown said he considered the Administration plan "a more effective and quicker approach."

Brown first announced his preference for the Administration plan after meeting with two Justice Dept. aides. That meeting came a few days after Brown issued the call for cease-and-desist orders in the speech quoted by Mondale.

Later in his testimony, Brown said he had been for the court method all along and said he had fought for it through the highest ranks of the Administration.

One of the Justice Dept. officials with whom Brown had met, Deputy Atty. Gen. Richard D. Kleindienst, testified that 15 years of practicing before the National Labor Relations Board convinced him that cases would move faster through the federal courts.

"A lawyer can assure his client of three to four years delay in an NLRB case," Kleindienst said. "In the federal district courts, however, a decision can be obtained in nine months to a year and more importance is attached to it than to a cease-and-desist order from an administrative agency."

Two of Brown's fellow members of the EEOC disagreed sharply with this position.

"Any legislation that grants less than cease-and-desist authority to our commission would be the perpetration of a cruel hoax on women and minorities in this country," said Clifford L. Alexander, Jr. Alexander is a former chairman of the EEOC who resigned last spring after Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R-Ill.) accused him of "harassing" business.

Another EEOC member, Vincente T. Ximenes, called the Williams-Javits bill "the most comprehensive and meaningful job discrimination legislation ever proposed."

Hearings on the Williams-Javits bill will continue after the congressional recess, with the AFL-CIO scheduled to testify then.

At the close of the pre-recess hearings, Dirksen said he would fight giving the EEOC cease-and-desist power, "until the hubs of Hades freeze over."

Besides authorizing the cease-and-desist orders, the Williams-Javits bill would also give the EEOC authority to investigate discrimination charges brought by employes of state and local governments. It would also transfer federal discrimination cases from the Civil Service Commission to the EEOC.

Discrimination against public employes in both the local and federal governments was brought up by two studies released during the hearings on the Williams-Javits bill.

Pres. Nixon issued an executive order urging all federal departments and agencies to take the initiative in "continuing affirmative programs" to prohibit discrimination. Nixon also proposed recruitment and special training to help the disadvantaged.

Nixon's executive order was accompanied by a Civil Service Commission report which said that while members of minority groups are broadly employed by the federal government, most of them hold menial jobs.

The report, signed by Robert Hampton, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, said a recent study showed that almost 20 percent of 500,000 federal employes were minority group members. Non-white employment in the federal government is almost 50 percent higher than in the nation's workforce overall, the report said.

In a similar study, the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reported that serious job discrimination exists among employes of local and state governments. The report concluded that such employes should be brought under the protection of the EEOC.

The survey, which covered 243,000 employes, said minority-group members are denied access to responsible government jobs and in many localities "are totally excluded from employment except in the most menial capacity."

The report said discrimination was highest in police and fire departments of the 600 local and state governments surveyed. "Some 27 percent of all central city jobs surveyed were in these two (police and fire) departments," the report said, "but only 7 percent of all Negro employes were either policemen or firemen, and very few of these held officer rank."

Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, said his union joined the Civil Rights Commission in calling on Congress to extend federal anti-discrimination laws to employes of state and local governments.

"We sincerely hope that the commission's concern will result in a concerted campaign to bring to these 8 million forgotten working Americans the same protection against job discrimination that is available to workers in private industry," Wurf said.

PRES. NIXON signs first federal safety law covering nearly 4 million building trades workers. Among witnesses at the signing were, left, Pres. Edward J. Leonard of the Plasterers & Cement Masons and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and second from the right, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz. Haggerty said the law is the first major labor bill of the Nixon Administration and the 91st Congress.

Clothing Workers Assail Abuses Under Alien Green-Card Permits

A Mexican-American official of the Clothing Workers has given Congress a vivid look at the way U.S. employers exploit alien green-card workers from Mexico.

The witness before a Senate Labor subcommittee was Antonio M. Sanchez, a Mexican-born, 17-year resident of the United States who is an ACWA business representative in El Paso, Tex.

Sanchez and ACWA Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel supported bills before the subcommittee to prohibit employers from using workers under green-card permits to undercut wages and working conditions or act as strikebreakers.

Holders of green cards technically are supposed to be resident aliens in the U.S., but widespread evidence indicates many of them are "commuters," working in the U.S. and living in Mexico.

The measures to crack down on employer abuses of the "green-carders" were previously endorsed by the AFL-CIO in testimony from Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher.

40,000 Commuters

Sanchez estimated that more than 40,000 green-card holders work for U.S. firms along the border during the day, then return to homes in nearby Mexican communities at night.

In many El Paso men's apparel plants, he told the subcommittee, they make up as much as 50 percent of the total force.

For the most part, Sanchez said, green-card holders are not union members, so when a strike situation arises or a strike occurs "they take the employer's side and continue to work" for fear of losing their jobs.

The Mexican alien knows he might be fired by his employer for "union activities" and "he might not be able to find other work in the U.S. or even in Mexico, where unemployment is widespread," Sanchez pointed out.

The ACWA official noted that most green-card workers in the U.S. are hired at the "mere $1.60 an hour minimum wage" but this makes him relatively well-off if he lives in Mexico.

Living costs in Mexico are much lower than in the U.S. and Mexicans with green cards are actually earning four or five times as much as a worker in Mexico.

How about organizing the green-card workers?

"I have tried to explain to them the various benefits of union representation," Sanchez said. "They do not argue or disagree with my reasoning. But always it is the same story. They need a little more time to think it over."

"We have been told by a number of sources," he continued, "that this reluctance to join the union is due to intimidation by their employers who have warned them that if they join the union they will lose their jobs."

Wants Abuses Ended

Samuel emphasized that the union is not opposed to immigration—"in fact the Amalgamated was founded largely by immigrants"—but is strongly opposed to allowing the continuation of abuses of green-card holders.

They are hired at only the minimum wage in cases where the Wage-Hour Act applies, many of them work for much less—as low as 81 cents an hour—where the federal standard does not apply, Samuel said.

This wage exploitation, he stressed, has been responsible for a high unemployment rate among U.S. workers along the border—a rate that decreases the farther one gets from the border.

"It doesn't take much scholarship to realize that the typical green-carder is an economic anomaly," Samuel said.

It is time that "commuter aliens" be given an opportunity "to become either the permanent resident aliens they are supposed to be, or the aliens they actually are," he concluded.

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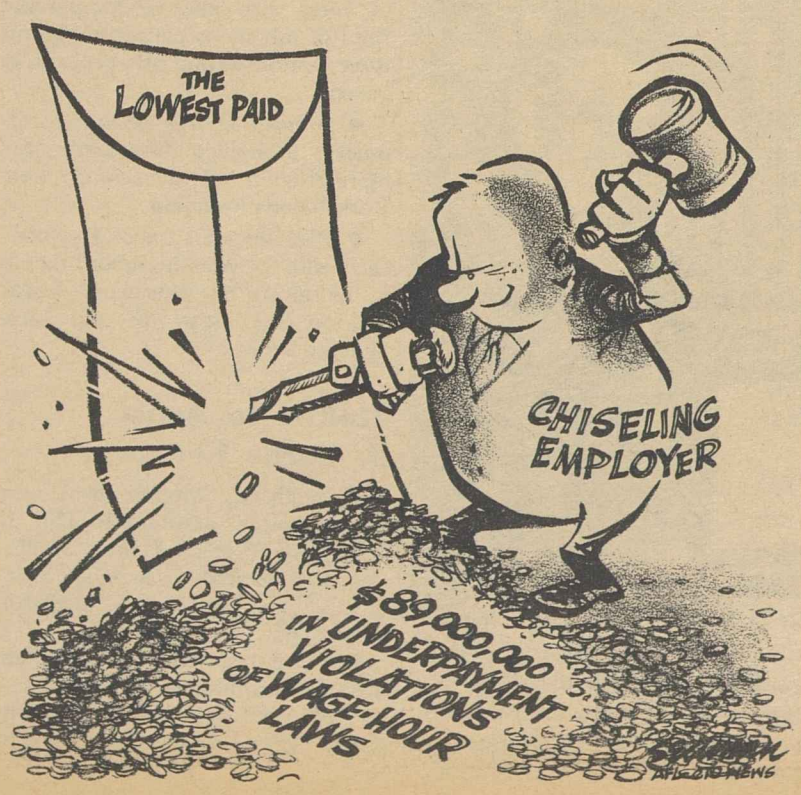
A Penny Here, a Penny There . . .



Labor Backs Permanent ICC Chairmanship

The AFL-CIO has expressed its support of Pres. Nixon's proposal of a permanent chairman for the Interstate Commerce Commission instead of the present system of rotating one-year terms among members of the commission.

In a letter to Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller pledged the federation's support.

The proposal, part of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1969, would also give the ICC chairman authority over such administrative functions as appointment and supervision of personnel. However, personnel employed in the immediate offices of other members of the commission would not be affected.

At present, Virginia Mae Brown is ICC chairman. She was elected chairman of the commission last January under the rotating plan based on length of service.

Meany Urges Wage-Hour Crackdown

Labor Dept. Asked to Add Investigators

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for more wage-hour investigators to ferret out cheating employers and told the Labor Dept. that its priorities were mixed up if it depended on an education and information program to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act.

At the same time, Meany announced a step-up in the AFL-CIO's own campaign to protect workers, "organized or unorganized," from employers who violate the wage-hour and equal pay laws.

Meany wrote Labor Sec. George P. Shultz that the $89 million in underpayments to more than 477,000 workers last year couldn't be ascribed to employer "ignorance" of the wage-hour law.

"These violations are unconscionable," Meany stressed. "America has had a Fair Labor Standards Act for 31 years and no responsible employer can be ignorant of the law's intent and his duty under it."

Meany said he "emphatically" disagrees with a statement by Wage-Hour Administrator Robert D. Moran that finding violations is not his division's goal. Moran said he is "more concerned with improving the level of compliance through informing employers and employes of their rights and obligations."

Information programs are commendable, Meany said. But he insisted that "finding violations must be the goal of the division if the intent of the law is to be observed and the minimum wage, overtime pay and equal pay for equal work provisions are to have any real meaning."

Meany noted that the growing number of wage-hour violations makes even more urgent the AFL-CIO's recommendation earlier this year that the number of investigators be increased by one-third.

"The facts make it abundantly clear that the most effective way to get full compliance is through full enforcement by an adequate investigating and enforcement staff," he told Shultz.

In a letter to AFL-CIO state and local central bodies, Meany urged that labor's own enforcement program initiated in 1967 be continued and expanded.

"Fair labor standards are being flouted, ignored or undermined by employers," Meany told the central bodies. "In fact, only about

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AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV — Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year — Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. — Saturday, August 23, 1969 — No. 34

Labor Hits Nixon Choice For Supreme Court Seat

THREE CALIFORNIANS, top winners in the Carpenters second annual International Apprentice Competition in Chicago, are congratulated by Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan. Holding first prize trophies, from left, are: James O. Kenney, Richmond, carpentry winner; Robert E. Erwin, Los Angeles, millwright winner; and John Schmidt, Los Angeles, mill cabinet winner. **(Story, Page 2.)**

Haynsworth Record Scored as 'Hostile'

The AFL-CIO will ask the Senate to reject Pres. Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court, on the basis of a judicial record marred by "decisions hostile to workers and Negroes."

Federation Pres. George Meany expressed labor's "grave concern" over the nomination of the conservative South Carolina judge, whose decisions in a number of key trade union and civil rights cases have been reversed by the Supreme Court.

Before the appointment was made, Meany had informed Pres. Nixon of labor's objections to Haynsworth. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the major coalition of Negro, labor, religious and civic groups, also vigorously challenged Haynsworth's qualifications.

Meany urged the Senate to consider Haynsworth's "total record, including the caliber of the judge's decisions, and his lack of understanding of the aspirations of workers and minorities."

He added. "We believe that it is a record which does not merit reward and which does not qualify Judge Haynsworth for the nation's highest court."

The President's nomination of Haynsworth was announced by White House Press Sec. Ronald L. Ziegler more than a week after Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen had revealed the choice.

It was promptly applauded by Sen. James O. Eastland, the Mississippi Democrat who heads the Senate Judiciary Committee and by Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), the former Dixiecrat presidential can-

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Outreach Enrollment Sets Mark

Craft unions and community action agencies helped enroll a record 1,537 minority youths in the Apprenticeship Outreach program during the first six months of 1969, the Labor Dept. reported.

The number of minority youths placed as apprentices in programs registered with the Labor Dept. rose from 2,325 to 3,862 from Jan. 1 through June 30. This is an average of 255 a month during the six-month period, the department noted.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz termed the achievement "one example of what can be done in attacking the manpower problem" through cooperation. He praised the craft unions and the community agencies for their "affirmative action."

The Apprenticeship Outreach program is sponsored by the AFL-CIO local building and construction trade councils in 14 cities, the Urban League in 21 cities, the Workers' Defense

(Continued on Page 2)

$25,000 Given Red Cross:

AFL-CIO Mobilizes Aid to Storm Victims

Labor mobilized a nationwide drive to help the victims of Hurricane Camille and called for contributions to the Red Cross as the "fastest, surest way to help sufferers and homeless, many of them union members."

The AFL-CIO started the fund drive rolling with an emergency $25,000 donation and Federation Pres. George Meany wired all affiliates and AFL-CIO central bodies asking them to rush contributions to their local Red Cross chapters.

"Help is urgently needed," Meany stressed.

An estimated 22,000 union members lived and worked in the area hardest hit by the hurricane, according to Kenneth L. Kramer, AFL-CIO Community Services liaison representative with the American Red Cross.

In the immediate aftermath of the nation's most disastrous hurricane, presidents of two AFL-CIO state federations along with community service staffers were in the storm-battered Gulf Coast area to assist in rescue and salvage operations.

Missisippi State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay stood in the rubble of the Longshoremen's Hall in devastated Gulfport to talk to local union leaders about emergency needs.

Off to the area west of Gulfport, Louisiana State AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie was working with a truck unit bringing in medical supplies from the Red Cross.

The completeness of the devastation—leaving some 200,000 persons homeless—dictated the immediate emphasis on aid for the victims.

2.3 Million Emerge From Poverty in '68

The Census Bureau estimated that 25.4 million people were living in poverty in 1968—a decline of 2.3 million from the year before.

The total represented 13 percent of the nation with incomes below the government-defined poverty level at the end of the year. But among Negroes, 33 percent were in the ranks of the poor.

The report showed marked gains in the economic status of poorer families in the past decade. For the nation as a whole, 22 percent were classed as poor in 1959, including 56 percent of the Negro population.

In the past year, about 1.6 million white persons and 800,000 Negroes and persons of other races moved above the poverty level, the bureau reported.

The report, based on a sample survey taken in March, came—by coincidence—on the fifth anniversary of Pres. Johnson's signing of the Economic Opportunity Act that launched the "war on poverty."

It showed that nearly 11 million persons have climbed above the poverty level since 1964, including 3 million Negroes.

But most experts agree that the reason for the gains is more a result of the boom in the economy,

(Continued on Page 8)

Union Leaders Featured In Labor Day Broadcasts

AFL-CIO leaders will appear on several nationwide radio and television programs during the Labor Day weekend.

Pres. George Meany will be on the ABC-TV network interview program, "Issues and Answers," on Sunday, Aug. 31 at 1:30 p.m., EDT. The program will be rebroadcast on ABC radio Sunday night at 10:30 p.m. EDT.

Meany and three federation vice presidents will also make major radio broadcasts on Labor Day itself.

The schedule: Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, 7:20 p.m., ABC; Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, 7:35 p.m., CBS; Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, 9:15 p.m., Mutual; Meany, 10:15 p.m., NBC.

All times are Eastern Daylight. Actual broadcast hours may vary and listeners should check local program listings.

Also scheduled for television over the Labor Day weekend is "The Vine and the Fig Tree," a half-hour film dramatizing the early service of Frances Perkins, Pres. Roosevelt's depression-era Secretary of Labor. (Schedule, Page 6.)

FIRST PRIZE WINNERS in the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters 16th annual apprentice competition at Purdue University are congratulated by union leaders. From left, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, Sec.-Treas. William T. Dodd; winners Robert L. Fique, Jr., Baltimore, sprinkler fitter category; Richard E. Willits, St. Paul, steam fitter-pipe fitter; Charles J. Schoper, Jr., Chicago, plumbing; and Assistant Pres. Martin J. Ward.

New Booklet Aimed At Young Workers

A new AFL-CIO pamphlet asks—and answers—the question, "Why Unions?"

The 16-page booklet is aimed at young workers and students, the new generation entering the nation's workforce. It traces the history of trade unions and explains the goals of collective bargaining, strikes and political action.

Single copies of the pamphlet, Publication No. 41, are free from the AFL-CIO Pamphlet Division, 815 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C., 20006. The price is 10 cents each for orders up to 100 and $7.50 per 100 for larger orders.

Apprenticeship Outreach Rolls Hit New Peak

(Continued from Page 1)

League in 10 cities and seven other groups in six cities.

Of the total 3,862 minority apprentices, the Urban League placed 1,400, the Workers' Defense League 1,273, the craft union councils 870 and the others 319.

The young apprentices are learning one of 18 skilled trades in the building and construction field, including carpentry, iron work, machinery operation and others.

Apprenticeship Outreach uses the "tutor and cram" method to assist the youths—mainly Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and Indian—in preparing for a specific apprenticeship examination.

Sec. Shultz also reported that the activities of the 35 Apprenticeship Information Centers across the nation reached peak operations in the year ended June 30. During the 12-month span, 8,902 apprentice applicants were referred and indentured as apprentices in programs registered with the Labor Dept.

Agents Ratify Contract With John Hancock Co.

The Insurance Workers ended a seven-week strike against the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co. after membership ratification of a new three-year contract recommended by the union's bargaining committee.

The new pact provides a first year pay and benefit package averaging $20 a week. IWIU Pres. William A. Gillen said members approved the agreement by a 5-2 margin.

Crafts Urged to Fill 'Chasm of Ignorance'

Lafayette, Ind.—Building tradesmen must fill in a "chasm of ignorance" by conducting an education program about their crafts among the public and government leaders, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters declared here.

His appeal for the program—termed "operation fill in"—came in an address at the union's 16th apprentice contest and instructor training course at Purdue University.

Schoemann, an AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the federation's education committee, received Purdue's Continuing Education Award for 1969 at an awards banquet held in connection with the week-long program.

On hand for the annual event were 994 plumbing, pipe fitter and sprinkler fitter instructors, and 118 apprentices from the United States and Canada competing for more than $5,000 in cash and special trophies and awards.

Schoemann charged that the mass media of daily newspapers, radio and television have been "serving up large doses of misinformation" about the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and other building trades unions for many years.

Thus, he added, it isn't difficult to understand why much of the public and many government leaders "don't have the faintest idea" of what building tradesmen do and the skill required in the performance of their work.

Building trades unions, Schoemann said, have been wrongfully blamed for manpower shortages, the housing crisis, inflation and other "sins" because "those who point the finger have found it convenient to do so."

As an example, he noted that building trades wages are frequently blamed for high costs of housing.

He said this "fairytale" continues to be told even though a December 1968 report submitted by the Committee on Urban Housing appointed by Pres. Johnson shows that labor costs are a minimal part of the total cost of houses and apartments.

The committee, headed by Edgar F. Kaiser, president of Kaiser Industries, found that on-site labor costs amounted to 19 percent of the development and construction cost of a single-family house, 22 percent of the cost of an apartment unit.

By contrast, the committee found that roughly 50 percent of the monthly occupancy cost of a home is involved in debt retirement—payments of interest. Debt retirement accounted for 42 percent of the monthly rent in an elevator apartment house.

At the awards banquet, prizes were presented to apprentices competing for championships in plumber, steam fitter-pipe fitter and sprinkler fitter categories. Top prizes were $1,000 for first place, $500 second, and $250 third in each division.

Top winners were:

Plumber Division—First, Charles J. Schoper, Jr., Chicago, Local 130; second, William D. Sanford, Des Moines, Local 33; third, Richard A. Gould, Detroit, Local 98.

Steam-Pipe Fitter Division—First, Richard E. Willits, St. Paul, Local 455; second, Henry A. Wendt, Philadelphia, Local 420; third, William C. Evinger, Kansas City, Local 533.

Sprinkler Fitter Division—First, Robert L. Fique, Baltimore, Local 536; second, William Drahonovsky, Milwaukee, Wis., Local 183; third, Frank L. Reese, Dallas, Tex., Local 669.

Elusive 'Repaint' Field:

Painters to Expand Organizing Efforts

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A major effort to organize "repaint workers" must be a top priority for adding to the Painters membership rolls, Pres. S. Frank Raftery told the union's convention.

In a keynote address to 1,340 delegates, the largest number in the union's 82-year history, Raftery also reported on Painters' growth, benefit programs and challenges for the future.

The convention re-elected Raftery, Sec.-Treas. O. T. Satre and six vice presidents: Joseph F. Cerveny, Frank J. O'Connor, Michael DiSilvestro, Jack T. Cox, G. K. Fritz, Jr., and Robert J. Petersdorf. All were re-elected without opposition.

Delegates added a seventh vice president to the union's leadership and named Mel Eccles, who had been executive assistant to the president, to fill the new post.

Raftery told the convention that commercial, industrial and residential repainting offers "the biggest work opportunity for our members" and "historically, it has been the hardest area to organize."

"In the residential field," he pointed out, "we compete with the home owner, the pot-and-brush man, part-time painters, moonlighters and especially the non-union, fast-buck home improvement crews."

In the commercial area, he went on, the union's "competition" might be the stock boy, delivery boy or janitor "performing the work in off hours in order to supplement weekly earnings."

Raftery reported that the union's current membership is approximately 210,000, indicating recovery from a slump suffered in the early 1960s when automation and economic setbacks left membership at 195,000 in 1964.

The Painters' head also cited "healthy growth" in the union's National Pension Plan, established in 1967 by authority of the union's executive board. About 2,000 employers are now participating in the plan, he said.

On the negative side, his report expressed concern that not enough progress was being made in securing supplemental unemployment benefits in the painting, decorating and allied industries.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. addressed the convention on the "staggering" future needs of the nation in building schools, hospitals, houses and highways.

It is the obligation of building trades unions, he stressed, to see to it that this building job is done under decent wages and working conditions.

A convention resolution pledged the union's fullest support for the National Council of Senior Citizens, calling upon its local unions to form retired members' clubs and affiliate them with the council.

In other major resolutions, the convention:

- Endorsed a plan to enlarge the AFL-CIO's Executive Council from 27 to 33 vice presidents, to be selected at the federation convention in Atlantic City in October.
- Gave wholehearted support to coordinated collective bargaining by 10 AFL-CIO unions with General Electric Co. and Westinghouse Corp.
- Urged Congress to initiate "a massive program" of housing, construction and urban development "so that every American family will have a decent home and a suitable living environment."

Devastation caused by Hurricane Camille was much on the minds of delegates. Those from affected states reported that some of their local union halls were damaged or destroyed. The convention voted to offer all financial aid and assistance possible to the union's Gulf Coast locals with emergency needs.

California Apprentices Nail Down Top Prizes in Carpenters' Contest

Chicago — Californians dominated the competition at the second annual International Carpenters Apprenticeship Contest as they captured all three top prizes of $1,500 each.

The "world series" of carpentry was sponsored by the Carpenters union in cooperation with the Associated General Contractors of America and the National Association of Home Builders.

The contest was conducted by the Carpentry National Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee, with the Chicago District Council of Carpenters as host.

Sixty-one contestants—the best of 30,000 Carpenter apprentices—came to Chicago as winners of statewide and provincial contests in the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada. All are fourth-year apprentices.

The winners were:

Carpenter Division—First, James O. Kenney, Jr., Local 642, Richmond, Calif.; second, Leonard Merdan, Local 930, St. Cloud, Minn.; third, Michael Cunningham, Local 833, Berwyn, Pa.; fourth, Herb Wiltz, Local 110, St. Joseph, Mo.; fifth, Bill C. Frandrick, Local 1346, Vernon, B.C.

Mill Cabinet Division — First, John Schmidt, Local 721, Los Angeles; second, William S. Meyer, Local 971, Reno, Nev.; third, Jay Hambleton, Local 359, Philadelphia.

Millwright Division—First, Robert E. Erwin, Local 1607, Los Angeles; second, Glen Cowan, Local 1916, Hamilton, Ont.; third, Randy George Estes, Local 1311, Dayton, Ohio.

Each contestant took a four-hour written test and a day-long practical test.

Carpenters Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan told apprentices and their wives and representatives of labor and management at the awards banquet that it was fitting that the most successful of the union's apprenticeship contests would be held in Chicago.

"Eighty-eight years ago," he noted, "36 carpenters from 11 different cities met in Chicago to bring into being the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America. From that beginning has grown an organization of more than 800,000 hard-working, conscientious journeymen and apprentice members in over 2,600 local unions throughout the United States and Canada."

Allan said that if apprenticeship is to be a laboratory from which answers to social problems can be developed, then the building trades have a tremendous opportunity, since they have about two-thirds of the 200,000 apprentices in the country.

"But we need much more enthusiasm and hard work if we are to expand our programs to meet today's needs—especially the needs which will come when the war in Viet Nam ends and the first priority of this nation will be the rebuilding of our cities."

"We want our members to earn good wages," he declared. "A carpenter's skill is the basis of his livelihood and the key to his economic advancement" and "a requirement for the development of skill is a strong, well planned, well-conducted apprenticeship training program."

Other banquet speakers included Mayor Richard J. Daley; George Vest, Jr., president, Chicago District Council of Carpenters; Hugh C. Murphy, administrator, Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training; Carl M. Halverson, president, Associated General Contractors of America; and John A. Stastny, vice president and treasurer, National Association of Home Builders.

On Hours, Pupils:

Teachers Launch Campaign To Lift Classroom Standards

By Eugene A. Kelly

New Orleans—The American Federation of Teachers opened its 53rd annual convention with a call from its president to rally all teachers behind the twin goals of 20 classroom teaching hours a week and no more than 20 pupils per class.

AFT Pres. David Selden told 658 delegates from 153 union locals he considered the matter so important he was inviting "our rival non-union organization"—the National Education Association—to join in planning a campaign "designed to achieve the 20-20 standard as soon as possible."

Selden reported that "our relations with the AFL-CIO were never better," adding "no one who observes the AFT functioning over a period of just a week or so could doubt the value of AFL-CIO affiliation."

The AFT president reminded delegates that beginning in September, by 1968 convention mandate, their locals must be affiliated with all appropriate AFL-CIO bodies to maintain good standing within the teachers' union.

AFL-CIO Dir. of Education Walter G. Davis read a message from Federation Pres. George Meany congratulating the AFT on its growth in numbers and strength and pledging the continued cooperation and support of the AFL-CIO in its efforts to improve the quality of education in the United States.

"The struggle in which we are jointly involved," Meany wrote, "is against distorted values."

"A school system that forces a teacher to moonlight at a second job in order to raise a family is an inferior one.

"A board of education that denies teachers their lawful right as Americans to join a union, bargain collectively and strike when necessary is out of step with the democratic ideals that our schools must advance."

School authorities who would "repay devotion to the cause of education with a court injunction," Meany declared, "are so lacking in common sense as to be a liability to their community." And those who have failed to end segregated, dual systems of education "must be brought into compliance."

He said "it is a travesty of justice to continue to finance them with federal funds."

The convention's opening session was delayed when 50 delegates staged a protest demonstration against the presence on the speakers' platform of Pres. Robert Smith of the Orleans Parish School Board, which broke a recent teachers' strike by refusing to permit a representation election among city teachers. The demonstration ended when Smith left the hall.

Selden noted that while the strike was lost, "we serve notice on those who control the affairs of this city that the teachers' union is here to stay."

A major share of convention time was devoted to 17 proposed changes in the AFT constitution, including an Executive Council proposal to permit the appointment of trustees to take over and manage locals whose conduct is "contrary to accepted democratic practices" or whose affairs are being administered "in an illegal or improper manner."

Still ahead as the AFL-CIO News went to press were other issues, including the election of AFT presidents by secret ballot referendum of the membership, and the election of a successor to the late Vice Pres. Roy B. G. Mort of Niagara Falls, N.Y.

Action was expected also on the report of a special convention committee on race discrimination by some New Orleans business establishments against Negro delegates.

Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Porter reported that with 89 new union charters issued in the past year, AFT membership increased by 10,000 to an all-time high of 170,694.

Convention speakers, besides Davis, included Los Angeles Councilman Thomas Bradley, U.S. Education Commissioner James E. Allen, Jr. and Chairman Carl Perkins (D-Ky.) of the House Committee on Labor & Education.

Bradley told the union's annual civil rights luncheon that the Coalition of Conscience that backed his recent campaign against Mayor Sam Yorty is still in business as the Coalition for Better Government. Teachers can play an important role, he said, in joining the "search for truth" to eliminate violence and misunderstanding among the races.

Davis asked for public support of the AFL-CIO effort seeking full funding of aid-to-education and the student loan program. More than 220,000 college students will be unable to return to class this fall because banks will not loan them money under the program, he said.

Selden urged delegates to endorse a voluntary levy on AFT locals equal to $5 a member per month to replenish the union's Militancy Fund, now almost depleted because of prolonged strikes.

LIBRARIES in the Washington, D.C. area are being supplied with copies of the "History of the International Typographical Union," by ITU Local 101. From left, Local Pres. Raymond E. Hall; Dir. Jean Plitt of the Alexandria, Va., municipal library; Robert N. Isemann, chairman of the local's public relations committee; and William Graves, committee vice chairman.

ITU Locals Get Right To Trade Reproduction

Seattle—Delegates to the Typographical Union's 111th convention voted to amend the ITU's bylaws to give local unions greater leeway at the bargaining table.

By a 3-1 margin, the convention approved amendments permitting—but not requiring—locals to trade off their traditional "reproduction" practices in exchange for improved benefits and working conditions.

The reproduction rights, principally affecting newspapers, protect printers when a publication uses advertising material prepared elsewhere. The newspaper's own printers then are credited with an equivalent amount of working time. The practice was upheld in a 1953 Supreme Court decision.

ITU Pres. John T. Pilch described the bylaw change as "strictly permissive legislation" which would give locals the option of negotiating other benefits in place of the work protection clause.

The convention also amended the ITU's overtime laws by giving locals full authority to adopt regulations governing assignment of overtime. The union said the change is intended to enable locals to better fulfill their contractual commitments to their employers in meeting demands for help.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included:

- A call for meaningful tax reforms and a higher personal exemption.
- Continued strong support for unions involved in the strike-lockout at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.
- Endorsement of legislation to set a basic 35-hour workweek for federal employes and opposition to a bill to increase the ceiling on apprentices at the Government Printing Office.
- Support for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and participation in the boycott of California grapes.

The convention also reiterated its opposition to the so-called Newspaper Preservation Act pending in Congress. The bill would exempt newspapers from certain provisions of the anti-trust laws involving price-fixing, profit-sharing and market allocation.

The ITU general counsel, Gerhard P. Van Arkel, told the delegates that the legislation "is totally bad public policy."

He warned that it would increase the trend to newspaper monopolies. The AFL-CIO and unions in the graphic arts and newspaper fields have been actively fighting the legislation.

The ITU's 1970 convention will be held in Buffalo, N.Y., and delegates voted to schedule the 1971 convention at Miami.

The union's biennial referendum election of officers will be held next May.

Fund Started to Assist Upholsterers in Texas

The AFL-CIO set up a strike relief fund for Upholsterers who have been on strike for nine months against the Economy Furniture Co. in Austin, Tex., and urged all affiliates to contribute generously.

The federation contributed $10,000 to start the national fund-raising effort to aid the strikers and their families.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in a letter to all affiliates that Economy workers are fighting for the most basic union cause—recognition.

The Upholsterers won representation rights in a National Labor Relations Board election in May 1968. Thirteen months later the NLRB found the company guilty of unfair labor practices for refusing to bargain, and Economy appealed the ruling.

"It is probable there will be a long delay before there is a decision," Meany wrote unions and labor central bodies.

The Upholsterers reported fear tactics, police coercion and the use of strikebreakers in the company's drive to smash the union and break the spirit of the workers. The union also charged that open discrimination has been demonstrated.

The workers, most of them Americans of Mexican descent, have been assailed with slurs on their racial origin and their religious belief, the union said.

Contributions may be sent to the Economy Furniture Strike Fund at AFL-CIO headquarters.

Economy makes wooden and upholstered furniture for Montgomery Ward & Co., White Discount Stores and other outlets. It uses the labels Smithtowne Maple, Western Provincial and Built-Rite. All company products are on the "Don't Buy" list of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

The NLRB in its June ruling ordered Economy to end its defiance of the law, bargain with the Upholsterers and offer all strikers immediate and full reinstatement, dismissing if necessary any persons hired after the strike started Nov. 27, 1968.

Company tactics forced the employes into an unfair practice strike, the board ruled in upholding a trial examiner's findings.

Maryland-D.C. Labor Pushes Drive For Public Employe Union Rights

Full union rights for Maryland public employes under state law were pressed by the Maryland State & D.C. AFL-CIO at its seventh biennial convention in Washington.

Delegates called on the state legislature to give top priority consideration for the passage of a collective bargaining bill that would ensure secret elections and guarantee public employe unions full recognition.

The state federation urged that the legislation be patterned after the National Labor Relations Act to include provisions to guard against unfair labor practices.

The resolution noted that no effective procedures exist in Maryland to assure the union rights of public employes and that this has caused them to fall behind in wages, job protection and additional benefits. It also pointed out that the lack of public employe bargaining rights has caused bitter strikes during the past year in Baltimore city and Harford County.

The convention also called for support of a federal workmen's compensation act that would fix minimum standards for all states and urged continued efforts to seek additional benefits for workers in Maryland.

It promised to maintain efforts to raise workmen's compensation benefits to at least two-thirds of the state's weekly average wage in covered employment.

In other resolutions, the convention reaffirmed its stand in support of wide-ranging civil rights provisions covering housing, education, public accommodations, employment and voting practices.

The convention went "on record as unequivocally opposing the retrogressive actions of Pres. Nixon" in the field of civil rights.

Delegates also called on the Maryland legislature to adopt legislation to guarantee every student a tuition-free college education.

The convention re-elected the federation's four top officers and expanded their terms from two to four years. The officers are Pres. Charles A. Della, First Vice Pres. Culver B. Winsor, Second Vice Pres. J. C. Turner and Sec-Treas. Andrew M. Lewis, Jr.

The 400 delegates—largest number ever to attend the state federation's conventions—also voted to have the executive board set the salaries of the key officers.

Per capita payments of members were raised from 10 cents to 16 cents a month. From the funds, 8.5 cents will go into general operations and 7.5 cents to COPE activities.

Convention speakers included Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Joseph D. Keenan, AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher; COPE Dir. Al Barkan, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman and Stanton Smith, coordinator of state and city central bodies.

Hardesty Named to Federationist Post

Rex Hardesty, former editor of the Communications Workers newspaper, has joined the staff of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Publications as associate editor of the American Federationist.

Hardesty, 32, was a copy editor for the Washington Evening Star before becoming editor of the CWA News in 1967. A native of Oklahoma, he was a sports writer for the Tulsa World after graduation from Benedictine Heights College.

Hardesty succeeds Robert B. Cooney who has joined the Center for Political Research in Washington.

The Other Youngsters

THERE WERE SOME CONTRASTS last week in the problems facing the young people in the country but none starker perhaps than the youngsters frantically searching for money to attend college this fall and the over 300,000 mostly affluent youth who flooded a farm in Woodstock, N. Y., for a rock-music festival.

The festival has been widely reported by the media—at least as to its external appearances. This was obviously not a gathering of the poor with tickets to performances at $7 a day, ample funds to purchase a seemingly inexhaustible supply of drugs and all the trappings of the reasonably well-off.

Not so widely reported is the plight of youngsters scurrying around seeking loans so they can attend school this fall—loans which are extremely difficult to secure.

The Wall Street Journal summed it up well in a headline which read "College Crisis: Many Students Unable to Find Enough Money for School This Year." The paper went on to say, "Federal funds are reduced; banks cut back on loans; and tuition keeps rising." It underscored a major point also: "Minority Groups Hit Hardest."

The Journal explained the situation this way:

"Banks are withdrawing from government-backed low-interest loan programs to seek higher returns elsewhere. Federal help programs are leveling off after years of expansion and some major ones are even being cut back by the Nixon Administration and Congress. And some state legislatures—angered by the campus disruptions of the past few years—are tightening up on programs designed to help minority group and other disadvantaged students get a college education."

An attempt to have Congress save the low-cost bank loan program before the opening of schools this fall by sweetening the return for banks came too late as the House recessed for three weeks without taking final action after the Senate had okayed the measure.

So in a few weeks perhaps as many young people as swarmed over the cow pastures of Woodstock will be turning away from the possibility of college, of a higher education that would help them make a contribution to society and to in turn help others on the way to a better life.

IT IS TRAGIC ENOUGH that in this country there are hundreds of thousands capable of going on to college who lack any sort of funds or who must work to help support a family. But that others must be turned away from the campus because they cannot borrow the money or because loan funds are depleted is incredible.

The banks must begin to understand at some point that they too have a social responsibility in our society including the making of low-cost, government-insured loans to students, even if they don't make the same profit as lending the money elsewhere.

The government itself has the responsibility—amply documented in legislation—to keep various loan programs operating at a level to meet the needs of both old and new students.

Only in this way can we discharge our obligations to the young.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, August 23, 1969 No. 34

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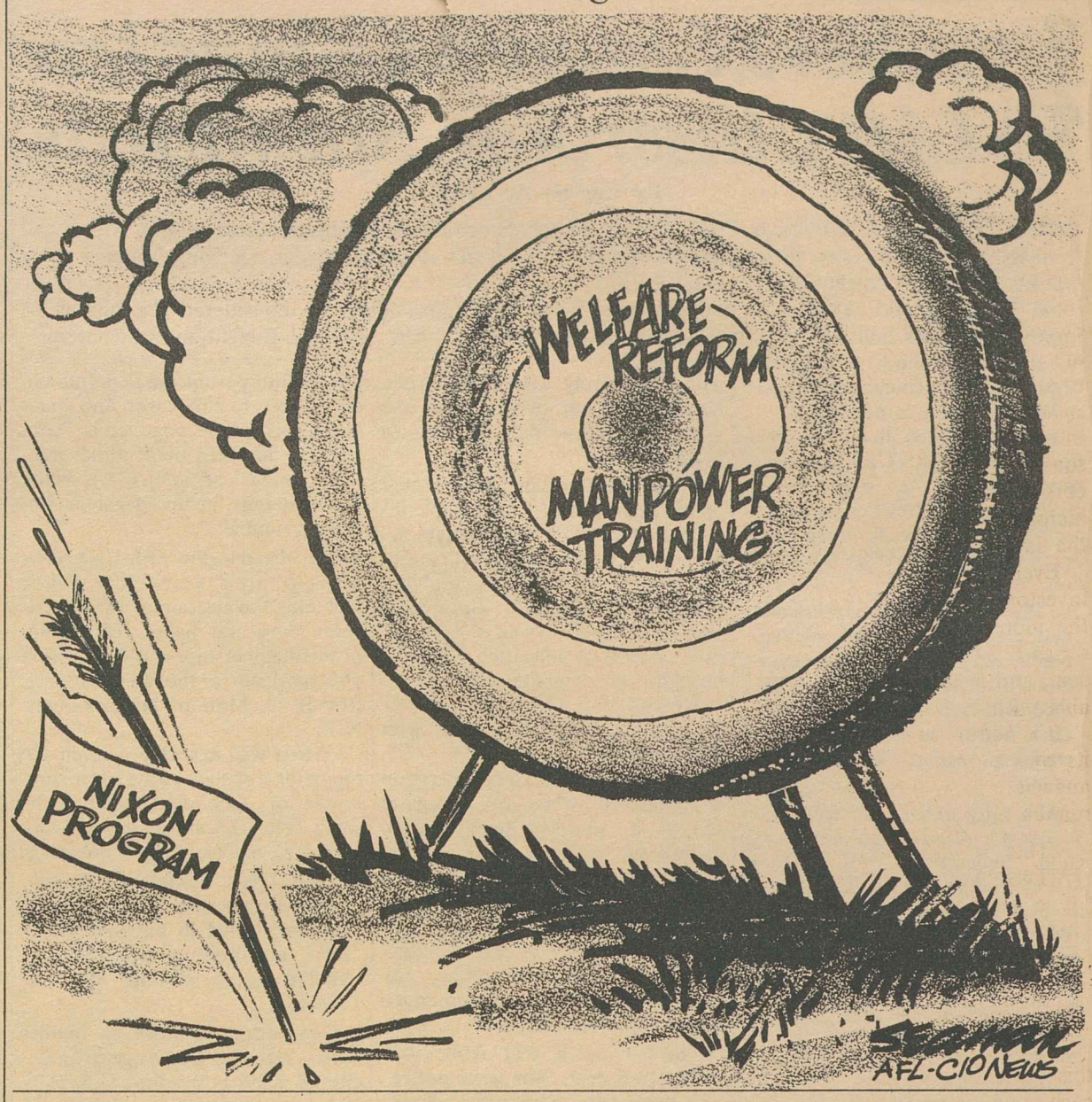

A Word Edgewise:

'New Federalism' Sets Stage For 50 State Bureaucracies

By John P. Roche

PRES. NIXON'S talk on welfare reform was a carefully crafted address. On one level, it seemed to be an affirmation of high altruism; on another, it was a code message to the "forgotten American"—the lower middle class white. It is one more example of the Nixon style in conservatism. He is not going to hit anything head-on, but the major Democratic innovations will die the death of a thousand cuts; they will be administered to death.

Few people, even academic specialists in government, appreciate the degree to which structure determines function. That is, the extent to which the success of any program depends upon the people who are charged with the task. Politicians learn this in their cradles; it is one of the key principles of what might be called the "fail-safe" dodge in legislation.

The public, for example, works itself into a fury over thalidomide (the drug that led to the birth of deformed babies), and the alert liberals immediately try to ride this crest and establish effective national regulation of the drug industry.

Opponents of regulation immediately put their wagons in a circle and start to stall, figuring that the assault will blow itself out. The ensuing debate on drug regulation has a dreamy quality: nobody defends the drug industry, all hands deplore the birth of deformed infants, and the underground battle rages not over any issue of principle but over seemingly trivial points of administration.

As far as the public can discover, the Congress is united behind stern regulation. How can one dramatize the real meaning of a crucial vote when the apparent issue is whether the individual (or corporation) charged with fancy footwork shall carry the burden of persuasion? Before any reader puts this aside with a yawn, let me hastily note that such a minute point may determine whether a regulatory program succeeds or fails.

The John Mitchell strategy for sabotaging the Voting Rights Law is based on a number of neat little changes of that sort which would have the net consequence of putting squarely behind the legal eightball any individual who feels his rights have been violated.

Unlike Barry Goldwater and his frenzied enthusiasts, who set out with charming honesty to shoot down the Democratic sheriff, Pres. Nixon will award the sheriff a medal—and take away his gun.

There has been much talk about Nixon's southern electoral strategy, but this indicates that his real indebtedness lies in the area of administrative sabotage, which the southern Democratic barons developed into an art-form. The southerners had a few bad years because the master of the art became President; Lyndon Johnson could spot a marked deck blindfolded. Now they have a chief executive who will eagerly cooperate.

IT IS CLEAR that the death-cell Pres. Nixon has devised for the Democratic innovators is the "new federalism." He argued that a rebirth of state government is in order because "a third of a century of centralizing power and responsibility in Washington has produced a bureaucratic monstrosity, cumbersome, unresponsive and ineffective."

This has a surface plausibility, particularly if you have worked with the "monstrosity" and one may begin to contemplate the renaissance of decentralization in the United States with some sympathy.

But then comes the horrible question: Who is going to guide this renaissance? And you suddenly realize that the "new federalism" will turn power over to 50 bureaucracies whose collective level of accomplishment makes the federal "monstrosity" look like Plato's philosopher kings.

And assuming Mr. Nixon's intelligence, he knows it too. The implications of this deliberate policy of undermining federal power will be explored in a later column.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Big Investors Sip 8% Gravy:

Small Savers Getting Short End Of High Interest Rate Rake-Off

By Sidney Margolius

FROM MEAT AND MEDICAL BILLS to interest rates, working families are paying the highest prices on record this summer and early fall. But of all the living cost gouges, the most cynical is today's high interest rates. Small savers are paying the bill for high interest but are failing to share in the rewards.

While banks are charging the highest rates in our generation on business, mortgage and personal loans, and large investors get 8 percent on corporate bonds and 6 percent on tax-free municipal bonds, ordinary families are still getting the same 4-5 percent on their savings.

Even the government now is paying large investors over 7 percent on short term notes for the money it borrows. But it continues to pay series E Savings Bond buyers the same 4.25 percent, and 5 percent on the Freedom Shares available with E bonds.

It is not unusual for a family in effect to borrow its own money from a bank, and pay the bank anywhere from 8 to 15 percent, while its savings remain on deposit at 4 percent.

This is called "How to Stay Poor," or, "Where Are the Customers' Yachts?" But it is a trap that working people have walked into with both feet. Even while costs of borrowing have jumped, consumer debts rose to an all-time high of $116 billion this summer, $11 billion more than a year ago.

There is a relatively cheap place to borrow this year. If you have an insurance policy with cash value, you can borrow on it at the 5 percent rate listed in the policy (4 percent on GI policies.)

The insurance companies are really stuck with this one. For years they have pushed the kind of policies that build cash value, citing that you could borrow on it if you later needed cash. Now they are putting out press releases telling policyholders about the disadvantages of borrowing on their policies.

Naturally the insurance companies are unhappy about lending you money at the old 5 percent rate agreed on in your contract, when they can get 8-10 percent lending that money to businessmen.

You would do well to avoid borrowing this year unless urgent, but seek the lowest rates if you must borrow. In addition you ought to make sure you get the highest rates available on your own savings. Compare at your credit union (usually the highest payer), as well as at savings and loan associations and savings banks. Banks and savings associations usually pay a higher rate on long-term certificates or deposits on which you don't draw for six months or longer.

If you do buy E bonds because of the valuable tax postponement privilege, also buy the companion 5 percent Freedom Shares. Instead of buying $200 of E bonds, $100 of E and $100 of Freedom Shares would raise your effective yield to 4.6 percent. In any case, avoid cashing E bonds in this year of high tax rates, and if you must, cash in the youngest bonds first.

Hopefully, Congress will soon wake up and change the law so that the government can raise the E bond rate. Then small savers will get fairer treatment, and the government and taxpayers will save on the high rates now paid to large investors in government notes.

IT WOULD BE NICE if you, too, could put your savings into corporate bonds and get some of that 8 percent gravy now going to large investors. After all, you have to pay for those rates in the prices these corporations charge for their products. Unfortunately, most corporate bonds are issued in $1,000 denominations, and you usually need to buy $5,000 worth at a time. There are some $100 and $500 corporate bonds which can be bought with a smaller investment.

Here are other tips and trends:

New Cars: September is the month factories and dealers give extra discounts to clear the remainder of this year's models. There are not as many current models left over this year as there were last fall, so you may have to do extra shopping.

But if you are in the market, the extra shopping may be worthwhile. The 1970 cars are expected to carry higher price tags. Manufacturers already have announced increases of 5 percent on 1970 truck models. This is a strong indication that passenger cars also will go up $100 to $150.

Ford's new small Maverick, designed to compete with the Volkswagen and other imported small cars, already has proved to be a popular seller. Other domestic manufacturers will bring out similarly small cars in 1970 and '71.

Food Buying Calendar: High meat prices this summer, up 9 percent in just six months, produced several organized but sporadic boycotts by housewives.

But there has been a more widespread if silent boycott. It has been noticeable that while retail food prices went up over 5 percent this year, retail food sales rose only 3 percent, indicating that moderate-income families have been switching to lower cost substitutes where available.

With meat and poultry supplies larger this fall, you can expect prices to recede a little. Cattle prices already are down from the recent highs, and more pork, broilers and turkeys will be available.

The U.S. Agriculture Dept. has not been much help in this period of high prices. On their "plentiful" list for September are peanuts, limes and dry split peas. Try that diet.

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States Fail to Act:

Federal Standards Stressed To Upgrade Jobless Benefits

FEDERAL MINIMUM STANDARDS for unemployment insurance benefits and eligibility are the key factors to good protection for workers and their families, an AFL-CIO staff expert stressed.

Bert Seidman, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. f Social Security, warned "it is futile for the President to rely on the states" to improve their unemployment compensation systems.

"The states," he said, "have shown that they are either unwilling or unable to do the job."

Seidman recalled that Pres. Eisenhower appealed to the states in 1954 to raise jobless insurance benefits to 50 percent of wage level, which experts generally agree is needed for the great majority of unemployed workers. The states "completely disregarded" that appeal, Seidman said, adding that by the end of the Eisenhower Administration, the percentage of wages covered by unemployment insurance was lower than it was in 1954.

"WE SEE NO REASON whatsoever to think that Pres. Nixon will have any greater success," he asserted, as he was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Seidman said that the lack of federal minimum benefit standards has let the states compete for new industry with cheap, restrictive unemployment insurance programs.

Such bidding has kept jobless insurance benefits low and denied any protection at all to some of the workers who need it most, "particularly low-paid groups, like farm workers and domestic workers." Many states don't even protect their own state and local government employes, he added.

The "experience rating" system now used to set employer contributions for unemployment insurance should be ended, Seidman urged. He said it is based on "the false theory that employers are able to control their unemployment." But the real effect of experience rating, he said, is that employers push hard in state legislatures for "harsh and unreasonable disqualification provisions."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

IT MAY BE STRETCHING the point somewhat, but Pres. Nixon's attack on the "bureaucratic monstrosity" of centralized power in Washington, would appear to raise the whole question of "state's rights" all over again.

In announcing his welfare proposals, the President took off on "a third of a century of social experiment" which he said had produced programs that have outlived their usefulness. Instead, he came up with a program that retains federal subsidies but throws much of the welfare program and standards back on the states without federal control.

Actually, most of the major domestic programs that the President has proposed so far call for a return to the days when the states and local communities were basically responsible for social programs and standards rather than the federal government.

They would downgrade the philosophy of the New Deal of Franklin Roosevelt, the Fair Deal of Harry Truman, the New Frontier of John F. Kennedy and the Great Society of Lyndon Johnson.

- Nixon has supported industrial safety legislation that still leaves major power in the hands of the states with the federal government playing a secondary role.
- He is advocating a manpower training program that places major emphasis on state and local community direction of training programs with the state employment agencies playing a key role in job finding.
- His program for "strengthening" the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission would throw enforcement powers into district courts, many of which reflect local prejudices, notably in the South.
- He has proposed a system of federal revenue sharing with the states "without strings" that, in effect, would make the federal government a tax collecting agency for the states without control over what happens on the state and local level.

Obviously all these proposals, if enacted into law, would open the way to a return to the pre-Roosevelt period of state responsibility in these fields, would weaken Supreme Court decisions that have called for federal standards in such fields as education and civil rights, and would be certain to please those southern and northern conservatives who have long bitterly opposed federal standards in the name of "states rights."

Yet, there is little to indicate that the record of the states under the Nixon proposals would be any better than it has been in the past in such fields as welfare, unemployment compensation, education, civil rights, anti-pollution, housing or a score of fields where powerful conservative and business interests would prefer to operate on the state rather than the federal level.

EVEN WITH TODAY'S "third of a century of centralizing power," as the President has put it, there are wide discrepancies in the treatment of citizens among the states, discrepancies that are likely to increase should the Nixon's anti-federal view prevail.

- State minimum wages vary so widely that the federal minimum, where it applies, is now the single unifying force on wages.
- State unemployment compensation benefits vary widely from one state to another, especially in the South where benefits are lowest in the nation. Although all states have had unemployment insurance laws for 30 years, the average weekly benefit as compared with average wages has been dropping steadily. It is now 34.3 percent as compared with 43.2 percent in 1939.
- Welfare benefits vary widely from one state to another. So widely do they differ that the President's indicated elimination of food stamps would have these results: In 30 states, the poor would lose their food stamps and gain nothing; in 14 states, they would actually lose benefits while in only six states would they gain.

There is nothing whatever to indicate that the states—or at least the less progressive ones—are going to mend their ways or that all of the nation's more than 200 million citizens are going to be treated alike from one end of the country to the other.

The chances are more likely that, as in the past, millions will find themselves more unequal than others.

FEDERAL MINIMUM STANDARDS for benefits and eligibility are the key to making unemployment insurance solid protection for workers and their families, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Murray Seeger, left, of the Los Angeles Times and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine.

Dystrophy Appeal Issued by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has urged unions and their members to support the annual fund-raising "march" of the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

In a letter to comedian Jerry Lewis, MDAA's national chairman, Meany praised the organization for helping to relieve those suffering from the crippling muscle disease and conducting research that will eventually lead to its conquest.

For the fourth year, Lewis will hold a Labor Day telethon to raise money for MDAA. It will feature noted television and film personalities and run for more than 19 consecutive hours on TV stations in 20 Eastern cities.

Court Rejects New Delay in Airline Dispute

A U.S. District Court judge refused to delay an order that the National Mediation Board make a proffer of arbitration in the long dispute between the Machinists and National Airlines.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of the district court for the District of Columbia refused a stay of execution asked by the board which may appeal his order to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The IAM has been trying since January to get National Airlines to settle the argument which started Jan. 21 when 1,000 members stopped work in a safety dispute and were locked out by the airline. IAM went to court to compel the NMB to assign a mediator, then to get it to admit there is no reasonable prospect of a negotiated settlement and to proffer arbitration.

Once the arbitration proffer is turned down by either side, the union will be free to take economic action. Until such a proffer is made. union members cannot strike.

When Gesell held a hearing on the dispute, the NMB said it felt progress was being made in settling it, but declined to give any reason for its optimism. The judge ruled that it is "entirely appropriate for the union to challenge the board's unwillingness to abandon mediation." He said the board "not only refused to supply the information requested . . . but continued to resist after the court ordered that answers . . . be filed."

'The Vine and the Fig Tree':

Story of Frances Perkins Scheduled By TV Stations as Labor Day Special

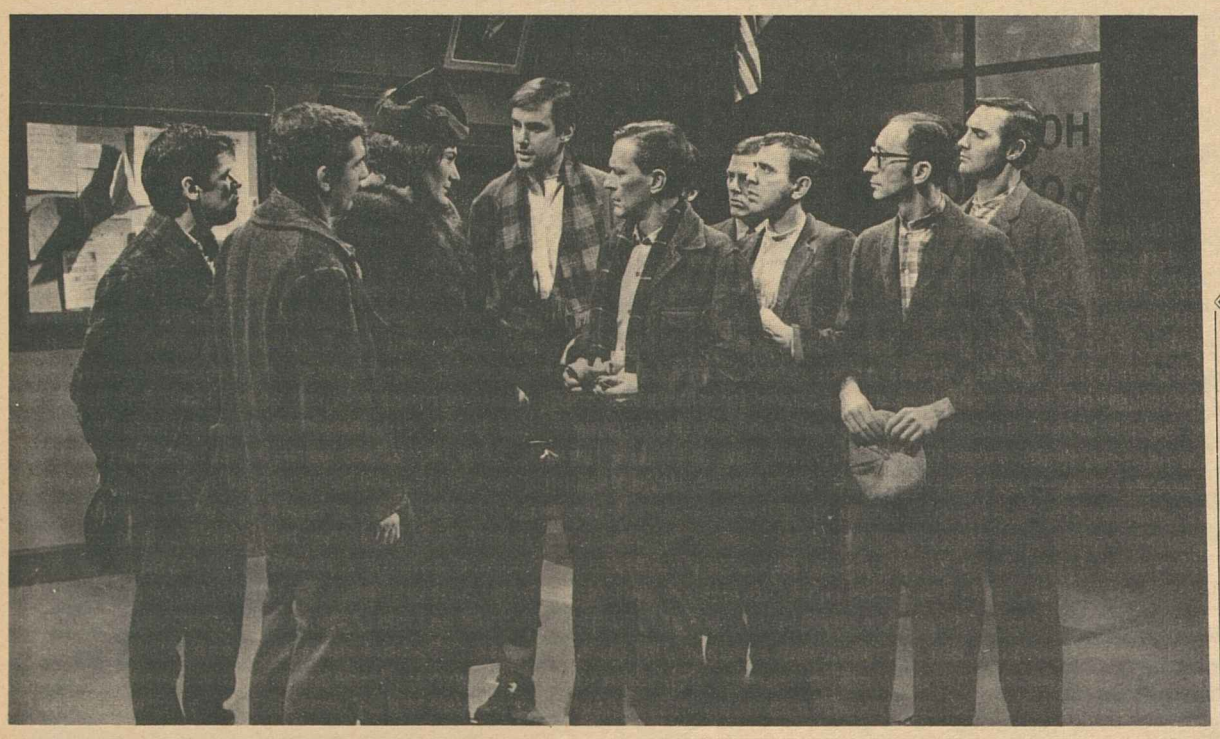
"The Vine and the Fig Tree," a half-hour dramatization based on the life of Frances Perkins, will be shown during the Labor Day period by at least 130 television stations in 40 states and the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Perkins, a quiet but solid champion of workers' rights, became the first woman Cabinet member when Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt chose her to head the Dept. of Labor in the depression-ridden 1930s.

"The Vine and the Fig Tree," produced under the auspices of the George Meany Foundation in conjunction with the Jewish Theological Seminary, has been scheduled as a public service program by the following stations:

CITY, STATE	STATION	DATE	TIME
Birmingham, Ala.	WBRC (6)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
		Sept. 1	8:30 a.m.
Birmingham, Ala.	*WBIQ (10)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Dozier, Ala.	*WDIQ (2)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Florence, Ala.	*WFIQ (36)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Huntsville, Ala.	*WHIQ (25)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Louisville, Ala.	*WGIQ (43)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	WKRC (5)	Aug. 31	5:30 p.m.
Mobile, Ala.	*WEIQ (26)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Montgomery, Ala.	WSAF (12)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Montgomery, Ala.	*WAIQ (26)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Mt. Cheaha State Park, Ala.	*WCIQ (7)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Anchorage, Alaska	KENI (2)	Sept. 1	4:30 p.m.
Phoenix, Ariz.	KTAR (12)	Aug. 31	11:00 a.m.
Bakersfield, Calif.	KERO (23)	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Los Angeles, Calif.	KABC (7)	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
Los Angeles, Calif.	*KCET (28)	Sept. 1	11:00 p.m.
Sacramento, Calif.	*KVIE (6)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
San Diego, Calif.	KOGO (10)	Aug. 31	3:00 p.m.
San Francisco, Calif.	*KQED (9)	Sept. 1	4:30 & 10:15 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	KLZ (7)	Sept. 1	4:00 p.m.
Denver, Colo.	*KRMA (6)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Bridgeport, Conn.	*WEDW (49)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Hartford, Conn.	*WEDH (24)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
New Haven, Conn.	*WEDH (71)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Norwich, Conn.	*WEDN (53)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
		Sept. 2	7:00 p.m.
Hartford, Conn	WTIC (3)	Check Local Listings	
Washington, D.C.	*WETA (26)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Washington, D.C.	WTOP (9)	Aug. 31	2:30 p.m.
Jacksonville, Fla.	WJXT (4)	Aug. 31	12:00 noon
Jacksonville, Fla.	*WJCT (7)	Aug. 29	6:30 p.m.
Miami, Fla.	*WTHS (2)	Sept. 4	8:00 p.m.
Albany-Pelham, Ga.	*WABW (14)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Atlanta, Ga.	WSB (2)	Aug. 31	10:30 a.m.
Augusta-Wrens, Ga.	*WCES (30)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Columbus-Warm Springs, Ga.	*WJSP (28)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Dalton-Chatsworth, Ga.	*WCPL (18)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Dawson, Ga.	*WACS (25)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Macon-Cochran, Ga.	WDCO (15)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Savannah, Ga.	WTOC (11)	Sept. 1	9:30 a.m.
Savannah-Pembroke, Ga.	*WVAN (9)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Waycross, Ga.	*WXGA (8)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Honolulu, Hawaii	*KHET (11)	Sept. 7	9:30 p.m.
Chicago, Ill.	*WTTW (11)	Sept. 1	11:00 p.m.
Moline, Ill.	WQAD (8)	Sept. 5	9:30 p.m.
Quincy, Ill.	KHWA (7)	Aug. 31	1:30 p.m.
Urbana, Ill.	*WILL (12)	Aug. 29	7:30 p.m.
Evansville, Ind.	WEHT (25)	Sept. 7	2:00 p.m.
Des Moines, Ia.	WHO (3)	Aug. 30	4:30 p.m.
Wichita, Kans.	KAKE (10)	Sept. 9	3:30 p.m.
Louisville, Ky.	WAVE (3)	Aug. 31	10:00 a.m.
New Orleans, La.	WDSU (6)	Aug. 31	8:30 a.m.
New Orleans, La.	*WYES (8)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Baltimore, Md.	WBAL (11)	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Boston, Mass.	*WGHB (2)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Detroit, Mich.	WWJ (4)	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	WKZO (3)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Alexandria, Minn.	KCMT (7)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Appleton, Minn.	*KWCM (10)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Duluth, Minn.	KDAL (3)	Sept. 1	12:00 noon
St. Paul, Minn.	*KTCA (2)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Walker, Minn.	KNMT (12)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Helena, Mont.	KBLL (12)	Aug. 31	10:00 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo.	KSD (5)	Aug. 31	4:00 p.m.
Alliance, Neb.	*KTNE (13)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Bassett, Neb.	*KNME	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Hastings, Neb.	*KHME	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Lexington, Neb.	*KLNE (3)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Lincoln, Neb.	*KUNO (12)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Merriman, Neb.	*KRNE	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Norfolk, Neb.	*KYNE (9)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
North Platte, Neb.	*KPNE (9)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Omaha, Neb.	*KYNE (26)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Las Vegas, Nev.	KLAS (8)	Aug. 31	3:30 p.m.
Albuquerque, N.M.	KOAT (7)	Aug. 31	2:00 p.m.
Rochester, N.Y.	*WXXI (21)	Sept. 4	9:30 p.m.
Binghamton, N.Y.	WNBF (12)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Buffalo, N.Y.	WGR	Aug. 31	3:00 p.m.
Rochester, N.Y.	WROC (8)	Aug. 30	1:30 p.m.
Schenectady, N.Y.	WRGB (6)	Aug. 30	5:30 p.m.
Syracuse, N.Y.	WHEN (5)	Sept. 7	3:30 p.m.
Utica, N.Y.	WKTV (2)	Aug. 31	1:30 p.m.
Buffalo, N.Y.	WGR (2)	Aug. 31	3:00 p.m.
New York, N.Y.	WPIX (11)	Aug. 31	8:00 p.m.
Charlotte, N.C.	WSOC (9)	Aug. 31	4:00 p.m.
Chapel Hill, N.C.	*WUNC (4)	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	*WCET (48)	Sept. 1	7:00 p.m.
Cincinnati, O.	WLWT (5)	Aug. 31	3:30 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	WEWS (5)	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Cleveland, O.	*WVIZ (25)	Sept. 1	4 & 7:00 p.m.
Columbus, O.	*WOSU (34)	Sept. 2	7:30 p.m.
Dayton, O.	WHIO (7)	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
Steubenville, O.	WSTV (9)	Aug. 31	12:00 noon
Akron, O.	WAKR (49)	Aug. 31	2:30 p.m.
Norman, Okla.	*KETA (13)	Aug. 29	9:30 p.m.
Tulsa, Okla.	*KOED (11)	Aug. 29	9:30 p.m.
Portland, Ore.	KGW	Aug. 31	9:30 a.m.
Harrisburg, Pa.	WHP (21)	Sept. 1	5:30 p.m.
Lancaster, Pa.	WGAL (8)	Aug. 31	12:00 noon
Philadelphia, Pa.	WFIL (6)	Aug. 31	2:30 p.m.
Philadelphia, Pa.	*WHYY (12)	Aug. 31	4:30 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	WTAE (4)	Aug. 31	4:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	*WQED (13)	Sept. 1	10:30 p.m.
Providence, R.I.	WJAR (10)	Aug. 31	5:30 p.m.
Greenville, S.C.	WFBC (4)	Aug. 31	5:30 p.m.
Florence, S.D.	KDLO (3)	Sept. 1	12:30 p.m.
Reliance, S.D.	KPLO (6)	Sept. 1	12:30 p.m.
Sioux Falls, S.D.	KELO (11)	Sept. 1	12:30 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WBIR (10)	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Knoxville, Tenn.	WATE (6)	Aug. 31	5:30 p.m.
Memphis, Tenn.	WHBQ (13)	Aug. 30	1:00 p.m. CD
Memphis, Tenn.	*WKNO (10)	Sept. 3	9:30 a.m.
Nashville, Tenn.	WSM (4)	Aug. 31	1:00 p.m.
Dallas, Tex.	*KERA (13)	Sept. 1	9:30 a.m.
Dallas, Tex.	WFAA (8)	Aug. 31	3:00 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	KPRC (2)	Aug. 31	5:00 p.m.
Houston, Tex.	*KUHT (8)	Sept. 5	7:00 p.m.
San Antonio, Tex.	WOAI (4)	Aug. 31	12:30 p.m.
Austin, Tex.	*KLRN	Sept. 4	10:30 p.m.
Salt Lake City, Utah	KUTV (2)	Aug. 29	9:30 a.m.
Provo, Utah	*KBYU (11)	Sept. 1	7:30 p.m.
Richmond-Petersburg, Va.	*WXEX (8)	Sept. 1	9:00 a.m.
Harrisonburg, Va.	WSVA (3)	Aug. 31	5:30 p.m.
Portsmouth, Va.	WAVY (10)	Aug. 30	1:00 p.m.
Portland, Wash.	KGW (8)	Aug. 31	9:30 a.m.
Seattle, Wash.	*KCTS	Sept. 1	6:30 p.m.
Seattle, Wash.	KIRO (7)	Check Local Listings	
Huntington, W.Va.	WHTN (13)	Aug. 30	10:30 p.m.
Madison, Wis.	*WHA (21)	Sept. 1	9:00 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis.	WTMJ (4)	Aug. 30	5:00 p.m.
Casper, Wyo.	KTWO	Aug. 31	1:30 p.m.

* Denotes educational stations.



DESPERATE STEELWORKERS meet with Sec. of Labor Frances Perkins, the first woman Cabinet member, at the Homestead, Pa., Post Office in a scene from "The Vine and the Fig Tree." The documentary drama depicts the struggle for workers' rights in the depression of the 1930s. It will be broadcast by at least 130 TV stations during the Labor Day weekend.

IUE Gets Grant for Training

About 10,000 members of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers will receive training to upgrade skills and education through a nine-city program helped by a number of universities.

The Labor Dept. announced the granting of $170,000 from manpower training funds to assist the program in its planning and development stages. Upgrading will be done without further expense to the government.

Cities where training will be developed and the approximate number of expected trainees are: Dayton, 3,500; Newark, N.J., 1,000; Memphis, 1,250; Indianapolis, 1,000; Philadelphia-Camden, 1,000; St. Louis, 750; Chicago, 500; and Jersey City, 500.

William S. Gary, IUE's social action director, said a number of universities have agreed to assist in the educational portion of the program.

They include American University, University of Chicago, Cornell University, University of Massachusetts, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State University, Rutgers University, and University of West Virginia.

At UPP Convention:

Merger Explored By Paper Unions

Pittsburgh—Merger was the dominant topic during the first two days of the Papermakers & Paperworkers Fifth Constitutional Convention here.

It was raised originally by UPP Pres. Harry D. Sayre in his keynote speech to delegates and was echoed by Pres. Joseph P. Tonelli of the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill workers when he appeared before the delegates.

Sayre predicted that the question of the merger would again come before the convention and said he is prepared "to make every personal sacrifice to bring about merger of all unions in the paper industry."

Tonelli told delegates that so long as the Pulp Workers and UPP remain separate entities, "they are not functioning in the best interest of the trade union movement or of the membership of these two unions."

Both presidents suggested that only through the vehicle of merger could workers achieve what they really deserve in wages, conditions and security.

Sayre told the union's 250 delegates and alternates, plus several hundred visitors, that the convention was being held with the UPP in the strongest position in its history. It represents 150,000 workers in the United States and Canada.

Sayre also voiced pride in the 1968 record of UPP on the political action front, noting that its COPE contributions were almost double the quota.

In early convention business delegates adopted a resolution raising the monthly per capita payment to the international union by 25 cents per month. At the same time they turned down a resolution to raise their minimum monthly dues from the present $4 to $5 per month.

Tonelli, who is chairman of the pulp and paper section of the International Federation of Chemical & General Workers which met in Geneva in June, reported that many paper workers throughout the world have unusual conditions and benefits as a result of either negotiations or legislative sponsorship that could serve as models for U.S. unions.

He offered as an example workers in West Germany where union members serve on the boards of directors of companies and have a voice in hiring the industrial relations managers.

He also reported that in West Germany the Paper Workers' union has an agreement with a large company on protection of workers' jobs in the face of automation. The agreement, he said, prohibits the dismissal of any worker who has reached 50 years of age or 20 years seniority. Workers with 15 years of seniority must be provided with 12 months advance notice of dismissal, plus another 12 months gross income in case of unavoidable dismissal, plus training and retraining paid for entirely by the employer.

AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher described the four-year struggle of California grape workers to establish the right to have a union and bargain on conditions of employment.

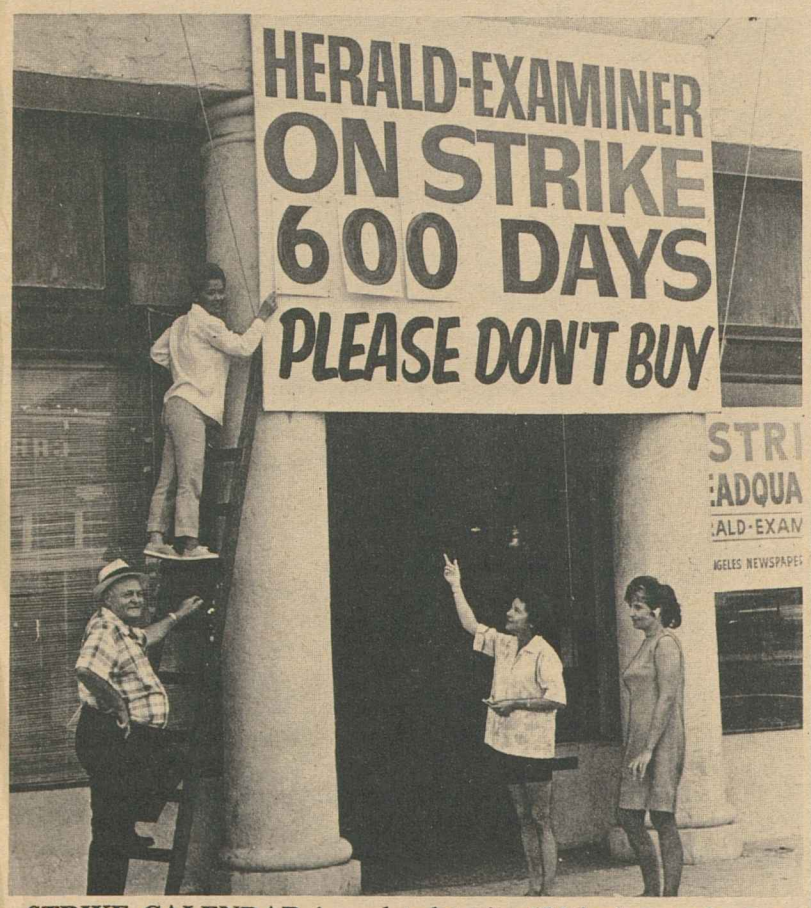
These workers, he said, still are second-class citizens because of their exclusion from the labor laws that protect most workers.

Battle Nominated In Virginia Runoff

William C. Battle won the Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia in a runoff primary. But a labor-backed liberal, Henry E. Howell, came close to pulling off a major upset.

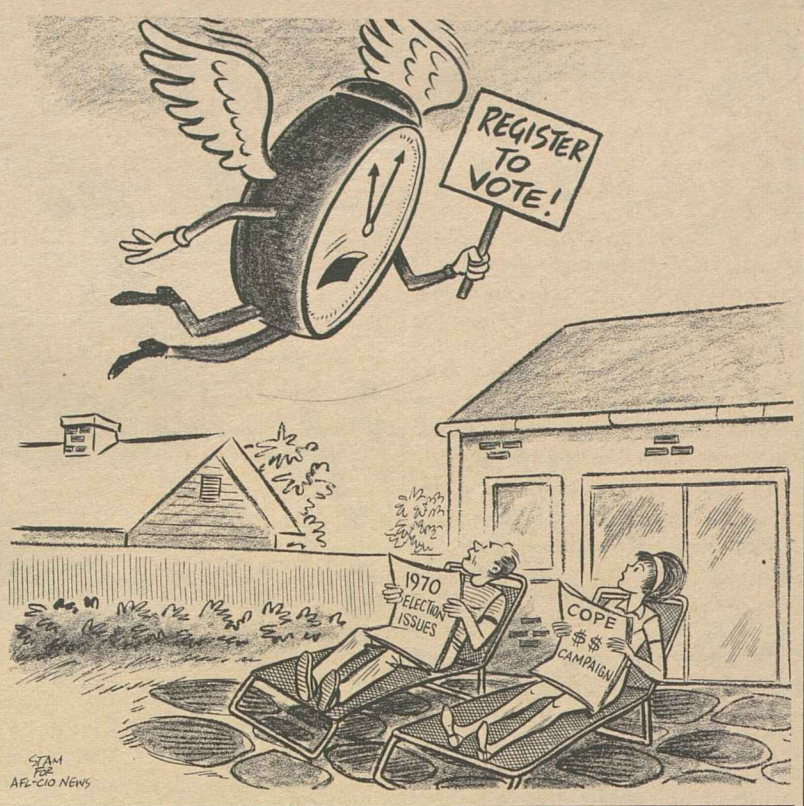
Howell, who campaigned heavily on consumer issues and tax reform, had nearly 48 percent of the vote—204,000 to 225,000 for Battle. The most conservative candidate in the contest had been eliminated in the first primary.

Battle, who has sought to present a middle of the road image, faces a strong challenge in the November election from Republican Linwood Holton. Virginia has gone Republican in four of the last five presidential elections and has an evenly split congressional delegation. But the GOP has not yet been able to make inroads in the state government.



STRIKE CALENDAR is updated to its 600th day at the Los Angeles Newspaper Guild strike headquarters as the strike and lockout continues for employes of the Hearst Herald-Examiner. Guild members are from left: Tom Payne, Darlene Lee, Billie Price and Sharon Flippen.

Time Flies



Oil Workers Approve Higher Per Capita Rate

Denver—A 30-cent monthly increase in the union's per capita payments to strengthen organizing efforts and meet higher costs was approved by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers convention here.

The union's new per capita rate is $3.60 per month. Of the increase, 23 cents will be used for general operations and 7 cents will go into the union's strike-defense fund.

Pres. A. F. Grospiron, an AFL-CIO vice president, was unanimously re-elected to his third term as chief executive officer of the 180,000-member union.

Other top officers, re-elected without opposition, were Sec.-Treas. B. J. Schafer and Vice Presidents A. C. Sabatine and E. D. Swisher. Schafer and Sabatine also are beginning third terms. Swisher has been a vice president since 1955.

Named to the union's executive board were E. C. Vaughan, Long Beach, Calif.; Rex Donohue, Kearns, Utah; W. E. Trapp, Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Frank J. Arnaud, Port Arthur, Tex.; Charles Madsen, St. Louis; Melvin King, Hastings, Minn.; Kenneth Eddleman, Lowell, Ind.; Angelo Augustino, Niagara Falls, N.Y.; and Thomas Towler, Corunna, Ont. All were re-elected except for Arnaud, chosen for his first term.

The convention, attended by nearly 1,000 voting and fraternal delegates, acted on a number of constitutional amendments in addition to the per capita tax hike.

Delegates rejected a constitutional change proposed by the union's officers whereby conventions for the purpose of amending the constitution and electing officers would be held once each four years. The union would have kept its system of biennial conventions but the other conventions would have been devoted solely to strengthening programs of bargaining, organizing and political action.

Major resolutions adopted by the convention called for election reform, adequate health and safety legislation and reaffirmation of stands taken by previous conventions.

At no time during the five days of sessions was an issue so sharply contested that a roll call vote was necessary, a contrast from past OCAW conventions where lengthy debates and roll calls have been the pattern.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), in an address to the delegates, urged them to press Congress for enactment of legislation that he and other lawmakers have introduced to provide federal standards on occupational health and safety.

Yarborough emphasized that on-the-job illnesses and injuries are costing the American economy $7.3 million a year, 10 times more than the annual cost of time lost by work stoppages, "mainly because we don't have any powerful health and safety law."

The Texas senator set forth a program of "priorities" for the nation in the 1970s that included educational opportunity for all citizens, full health care for every American and an end to hunger and malnutrition.

Also on the agenda of needs for the '70s, Yarborough said, must be adequate housing and the elimination of air and water pollution.

In another area, Yarborough stressed the importance of political action by unions in preparation for the 1970 elections. If conservatives gain control of Congress in those elections, he warned, the stage will be set for a wave of anti-labor legislation.

Youth Training In Optics Set By IUE Group

New York—A cooperative education program for training young people from disadvantaged neighborhoods in optical mechanics will be started in September by the Optical Workers, the Board of Education and optical employers.

The program is designed to keep boys and girls from dropping out of school before graduation, to teach them useful skills and meet a shortage of beginning workers in the field, according to Sebastian J. Rebaldo, business manager of Optical Workers Local 408 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Students will be trained in surface grinding, cutting, edging, bevelling, bench work and other requirements of the trade. They will work in pairs, Rebaldo said, alternating between the work site and the school for a week at a time.

After successfully completing training, graduates will be referred to prospective employers.

Trainees will not be required to apply for union membership but graduates who gain permanent jobs in union establishments will be governed by union contract conditions and wage rates.

Students while training will work a 40-hour week and be paid $2 an hour, with employers reimbursed by 40 percent under the Vocational Education Act. State approval of the program is expected by September.

Rebaldo and John Burnell of the New York City Central Labor Council are labor members of a committee set up to evaluate the program.

Banquet to Honor ILO's David Morse

New York—David A. Morse, director-general of the International Labor Organization, will be honored here at a banquet, Sept. 17, sponsored by the Clothing Workers.

Speakers will include AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, United Nations Sec.-Gen. U Thant and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz. Clothing Workers' Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky will serve as toastmaster.

Morse served as Under Secretary of Labor during the Truman Administration.

Meany Urges New Effort To Help Hearst Strikers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged all affiliated unions to step up their contributions to the men and women on strike against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

The Executive Council has voted unanimously, Meany said, to contribute an additional $15,000 to the Her-Ex strike relief fund. The council established the fund in June 1968 with an initial contribution of $25,000.

The strike, involving 2,000 members of eight AFL-CIO unions, is now 20 months old. It started Dec. 15, 1967, when contract negotiations between Hearst and two unions bogged down in futility and members walked out. Hearst then locked out members of all other plant unions.

The Executive Council action in aid of the strikers followed a full report on the status of the union struggle. The strike involves the Typographical Union, the Newspaper Guild, Printing Pressmen, Lithographers, Stereotypers, Service Employes, Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Meany said the strikers seek a fair wage and other union working conditions, such as a pension plan. These are taken for granted today "except at staunchly anti-union establishments," he noted.

Hearst's anti-union operation, Meany said, is financed by numerous other Hearst interests from magazines to oil wells.

The publisher has continued his effort to produce the Herald-Examiner, using strikebreakers protected by police and court injunctions.

"Hearst is obviously not seeking to end the strike," Meany continued, "but to deal a crippling blow to the trade union movement throughout Southern California. So this fight is clearly the fight of all labor."

Pointing out that Hearst management has rejected offers of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service to help conduct genuine negotiations, Meany urged all affiliates to contribute generously, for "these 2,000 workers desperately need your help."

Haynsworth Record Scored:

AFL-CIO Opposes Nixon Court Choice

(Continued from Page 1)

didate who has become a key political adviser to Pres. Nixon.

Haynsworth, 56, was a wealthy corporation attorney who served as a director of major companies when he was named to the Court of Appeals by Pres. Eisenhower 12 years ago. Although a titular Democrat, he had supported Eisenhower in his presidential campaigns.

Just last June, the Supreme Court unanimously overruled Haynsworth and other judges of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in a series of decisions involving the right of the National Labor Relations Board to order an employer to bargain with a union on the basis of a cardcheck after the company had used unfair labor practices to destroy the union majority.

If decisions written by or concurred in by Haynsworth had been permitted to stand, the NLRB would have been unable to deny an employer the fruits of his illegal union-busting policies.

One 1967 decision written by Haynsworth contended flatly that the NLRB does not have the right under any conditions to order an employer to bargain with a union on the basis of signed authorization cards, even though it finds that it would be impossible to hold a fair election.

Perhaps the best known labor case in which Haynsworth was overruled by the Supreme Court—again in a unanimous opinion—stemmed from the closing of the Darlington, S.C., textile mill after its workers had voted for union representation.

Haynsworth cast the deciding vote in a 3-2 decision by the 4th Circuit Court which rejected the NLRB's effort to compel the parent Deering Milliken textile chain to provide jobs and compensation for the hundreds of fired workers. The court said in effect that an employer has an absolute right to close any plant for any reason.

In reversing the decision the Supreme Court made one important qualification. It said an employer could not close a single plant in a chain so as to "chill" unionism in the other plants.

In a follow-up case involving an NLRB order to Deering Milliken to provide jobs and back up pay of up to 12 years for the 500 fired workers, Haynsworth joined in upholding the labor board. But his separate concurring opinion argued strongly for reducing the corporation's back pay obligations to the fired workers.

Haynsworth in an earlier case held that the Rubber Workers could no longer picket the O'Sullivan Rubber Co. after they had lost representation rights when strikebreakers hired to replace the workers were allowed to vote but the strikers were not.

Until a series of Supreme Court decisions clearly pointed the path, Haynsworth took the position that southern school districts weren't obligated to integrate schools as long as they did not impose compulsory segregation.

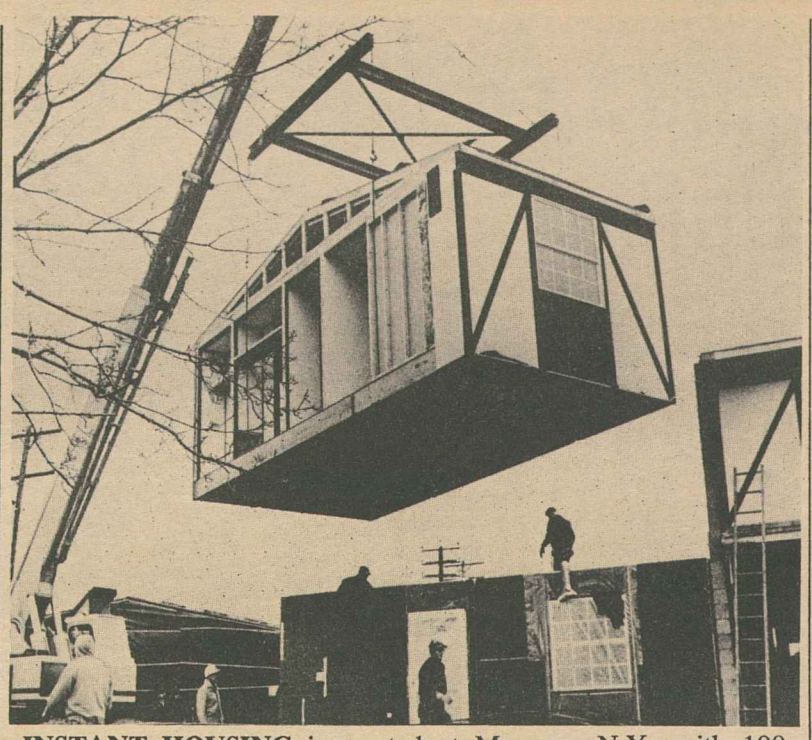
In one prominent case, overruled by the Supreme Court, Haynsworth had upheld a so-called "freedom of choice" plan, a device used by some southern school districts to avoid more than token integration. In reversing him, the Supreme Court said such plans are unconstitutional unless they succeed in eliminating dual school systems.

The vacancy on the Supreme Court was left by the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas last May. Pres. Nixon earlier named Warren E. Burger to succeed Earl Warren as Chief Justice and thus has his second opportunity to alter the complexion of the nation's highest court.

Rail Unionist Named To Canada Labor Board

Ottawa—Vice Pres. R. C. Smith of the Transportation-Communication division of the Railway Clerks has been named to the Canada Labor Relations Board by Labor Minister Bryce Mackasey.

The board is composed of four members each from labor and management, plus an impartial chairman and vice chairman.



INSTANT HOUSING is erected at Massena, N.Y., with 100 percent building trades labor as the result of a recent nationwide contract signed by the Carpenters and Stirling Homex Corp. The $1 million project is expected to be completed in 50 days with homes for 50 families. The firm has projects in progress at several other cities around the nation.

Meat Cutters Hit Move To Ease Fish Inspection

The Meat Cutters union repeated its call for full-time, continuous fish inspection in opposing proposals by the Nixon Administration which the union said would "water down" the bill now before the Senate.

The Meat Cutters' statement came after Administration officials testified before a Senate Commerce subcommittee on the federal fish inspection bill. The union accused the Administration of "false labeling, misrepresentation and gimmickry" in its testimony.

The bill was introduced by Sen. Philip Hart (D-Mich.) last year with strong backing from the Meat Cutters. It would bring the fish industry under much the same inspection regulations passed earlier for meat and poultry.

The Meat Cutters had testified earlier on the bill, urging a "strong, continuous" system of inspecting fish processing.

"The Administration called its inspection proposal a 'continuous surveillance system,'" the union said, "Yet it would not be continuous at all. The Administration clearly showed in its testimony that it contemplates periodic visits and other occasional checks by inspectors of most fish plants and their products."

The union also accused the Administration of inflating the estimates of the cost of full-time inspection. "The two Administration witnesses cannot agree on the explanation for their newly-sprung $70 million cost for full-time inspection as opposed to a $30 million estimate by former Food & Drug Commissioner James Goddard," the union said.

The witnesses also made "a gimmicked effort" to show that the Administration bill was stronger than the Hart bill, the union said. "The witnesses claimed the latter (Hart) measure would exempt fish houses—establishments icing, boxing and shipping, but not processing fish—while their bill would inspect these operations," the Meat Cutters said.

On the contrary, the statement said, the Hart bill would provide the same type of occasional inspection for the fish houses that the Administration bill would apply to the entire fish processing industry.

The Meat Cutters statement, signed by Pres. Thomas J. Lloyd and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman, said that while the Administration testimony argued against full-time inspection, it also provided some telling points on why it is needed.

The union quoted Administration witnesses as saying that 18.6 percent of the plants inspected were in violation of adequate health regulations and that one of every four samples inspected was in violation.

"The fact is that full-time inspection is needed every bit as much in the fish industry as in meat and poultry," the statement emphasized.

Illinois Congressman Daniel Ronan Dies

Chicago—Rep. Daniel J. Ronan (D-Ill.) died here of an apparent heart attack at the age of 55. He was serving his third term in Congress from a district including Chicago's West Side and an adjoining section of Cook County.

Ronan, who had a liberal voting record during his service in Congress, was a former member of Local 7 of the Firemen & Oilers.

Job Trainees Stranded By Camp Closings

The closing of 58 Job Corps centers this spring in a Nixon Administration economy wave has left several thousand youngsters without jobs or training, despite efforts to help them through local employment offices.

The Labor Dept. said it has lost track of more than 1,100 trainees who did not request special placement assistance. And it said nearly 1,300 others who signed up for further help did not report to employment offices.

Of the 4,565 who did report, 1,953 were placed in jobs and 930 enrolled in training, with another 178 scheduled to begin training.

Some 3,000 of the stranded trainees have received at least one weekly benefit check to tide them over during the counseling period. Former trainees from the closed centers are entitled to up to four payments of $25 to $41.

About half of the trainees at the camps at the time the closings were announced last April either completed training before the centers were actually shut down or transferred to other centers.

However, Labor Dept. plans for a series of city-oriented "mini-centers" where displaced trainees and other youngsters could be accommodated have not yet been realized. Only one of the scheduled 30 centers—in Honolulu—is actually in operation.

The department first reported a higher number of stranded trainees not yet placed in jobs or training in a letter to House Education & Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins. But only hours after the letter was made public, the department issued revised figures.

8-23-69

2.3 Million Emerge from Poverty, 13% of Nation Remains Trapped

(Continued from Page 1)

rather than the government's anti-poverty programs.

Coupled with the economic expansion, said Dir. Nat Goldfinger of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research, are the greater number of jobs, reduction of employment and higher wages. All these were factors in lifting the millions of persons out of poverty, he emphasized.

Taking increases in the cost of living into account, the government now sets the poverty level income for a non-farm family of four at $3,553 in 1968, compared with $3,412 in 1967 and $2,974 in 1959.

Of the total 25.4 million poor people, 17.4 million were white and 8 million were from Negro and other minority groups.

While the percentage of poor people has been declining overall, it has increased for persons over 65 in the past decade. The report revealed that the poverty rolls for the aged rose from 15 percent in 1959 to 18 percent in 1968.

Children accounted for about 20 percent of all poor persons in both 1959 and 1968. About 41 percent of all poor children were members of races other than white in 1968, the Census Bureau noted.

The bureau also pointed out that as a result of changes in the method of establishing the poverty level, the number of poor persons in 1967 was some 1.6 million higher than originally figured. The number of families included in the category was boosted by about 360,000.

Originally, the poverty index was based on the Agriculture Dept.'s definition of a "nutritionally adequate" food plan. The Census Bureau now bases the poverty threshold on the Consumer Price Index as a whole, rather than on these items alone.

The Census report further disclosed that the median family income rose 8.3 percent last year to an all-time high of $8,600. But after adjustment for the rise in prices, the gain in purchasing power for the average family was only 3.9 percent over 1967.

Median earnings of white families in 1968 amounted to $8,937 and $5,360 for Negro families, or about 60 percent of that for whites. The bureau noted, however, that Negroes have been gaining in income steadily for the past several years toward parity with white workers.

The Census Bureau also reported:

- Sizable gains have been made in recent years in the proportion of persons — male and female, white and Negro—having at least a high school education. In 1966, for example, the percentage of Negro males 25 to 29 years old who had completed high school was 49 percent. The figure is now 60 percent.
- One-fifth of the population—about 36 million persons—moved during the 12-month period ended March 30. About two of the three movers remained in the same county.
- The average size of households in the country continued to decline. Since 1964 the average size per family dropped from 3.33 persons to 3.19 persons in 1969.
- Ratios of own children under 5 years old between 1960-69 per 1,000 women declined about one-fourth for whites and about one-third for Negroes, the bureau reported.

Meany Urges Crackdown on Wage Cheating

(Continued from Page 1)

half the violators are caught each year. The Wage & Hour Division of the Dept. of Labor does not have enough investigators to achieve full compliance."

Because of this, Meany urged, each AFL-CIO central body should:

- Set up or reinvigorate a wage-hour enforcement committee to receive and help process complaints.
- Publicize the work of the committee and stress its availability to all workers, including the unorganized.
- Help workers bring their complaints to wage-hour investigators and press for prompt action by the government.
- Keep a record of the disposition and outcome of all cases.

Meany concluded: "The AFL-CIO has an obligation it will fulfill—to assure the effective enforcement of the minimum wage laws."

Haynsworth Tied to Conflict of Interest

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, August 30, 1969 | No. 35

Meany Asks 'Commitment' To Nation's Urgent Needs

High Court Nominee Hit By Charges

A serious conflict of interest charge added new fuel to the controversy over Pres. Nixon's nomination of Appeals Court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to fill a Supreme Court vacancy.

Haynsworth confirmed a newspaper report that he was a major stockholder in a vending machine firm doing substantial business with the Deering Milliken textile chain at the time he cast a tie-breaking vote upholding Deering Milliken in a landmark labor case.

During part of the time the case was before the court, Haynsworth was an officer of the firm, which was then bidding for additional Deering Milliken contracts.

"But I did not recognize, then or now, any impropriety," Haynsworth told reporters.

The 3-2 decision in which Haynsworth participated upheld the right of Deering Milliken to shut down its Darlington, S.C., textile mill after workers had voted for union representation.

A unanimous Supreme Court ruling later reversed the key part of the decision, thus enabling some 500 fired workers and the Textile Workers Union of America to pursue claims for back pay and jobs at other Deering Milliken mills.

Even before the conflict of interest issue surfaced, the nomination of Haynsworth had come under fire from the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups.

The conservative South Carolina jurist had been frequently reversed by the Supreme Court on decisions upholding management in labor

(Continued on Page 12)

GROUNDED SHIPS at Gulfport, Miss., typify destructive force of Hurricane Camille. Members of the rescue teams included, from left, Mississippi AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay; Walter Holmes, AFL-CIO liaison officer with the Red Cross, and Pres. Wilson Evans II of Longshoremen's Local 1303, whose union hall at Gulfport was destroyed. The AFL-CIO launched a nationwide relief fund drive with a $25,000 donation.

Union Volunteers Ready:

Hurricane Creates Vast Rebuilding Job

New Orleans—Union building tradesmen will be flown into the Hurricane Camille disaster area to rebuild the homes of 150 storm victims who lost everything but their lives, the Louisiana AFL-CIO announced here.

The rebuilding will be done on weekends by union volunteers from all over the state with materials supplied by the Red Cross, and money donated by unions and members to pay for transportation, power tools and portable generators.

Thousands of homesites are still under water in Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes, among others, so the rebuilding job must wait until floods subside and the areas dry out, Louisiana AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie said. But money is being raised, storm victims are being fed and housed, and work crews are being lined up for the rehabilitation phase.

Money, materials and men began pouring into the stricken Gulf Coast area after winds reaching 210 miles-an-hour slammed into Gulf Coast towns and flood waters buried thousands of homes and business places in Louisiana, Mississippi and southern Alabama. Heavy rains driven by the hurricane extended the disaster area into southern Virginia and West Virginia.

(Continued on Page 12)

Hits 'Profiteering' As Cities Fester

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany lashed out at "profiteering and greed" in a Labor Day message calling for a "total national commitment" to jobs, housing, education—and brotherhood.

He said the nation's festering urban problems have been studied and diagramed, but then "relegated to low priority status by the nation's policy makers and leaders."

Meanwhile, Meany warned, swollen corporate profits and exorbitant interest rates have sent living costs up and purchasing power down to the point where "the American worker is already entering a recession."

The AFL-CIO president and other leaders of the trade union movement used labor's holiday as an occasion to emphasize their confidence in America's ability to overcome its problems—if approached with the same determination that led to the moon landing.

"This nation did commit itself to putting men on the moon and it did the job," Meany declared. "It can commit itself to enriching and ennobling the lives of its people here on earth, and it must," he said.

"Behind the commitment," Meany stressed, "there must be a willingness to back it up with deeds, money and resources."

Meany spoke bluntly of the consequences of disordered priorities:

With basic housing at a virtual standstill because of high interest rates and speculative land costs, "high-rise luxury apartments and towering new office buildings cast

(Continued on Page 3)

Real Wages Still Lag As Prices Soar

Consumer prices jumped sharply in July for the second straight month and workers' pay checks continued to buy considerably less than they did last year, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Consumer Price Index rose by five-tenths of 1 percent to 128.2. This means that it cost $12.82 to buy goods and services that sold for $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

The July rise, following a six-tenths of 1 percent leap in June, was caused mainly by big increases in food, housing and service costs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

Arnold Chase, BLS assistant commissioner, said prices for the first seven months of the year rose at an annual rate of 6 percent, the largest rate of increase in 18 years.

Gross average weekly earnings

(Continued on Page 12)

Indiana Crafts Tackle Area Home Shortage

East Chicago, Ind.—Building trades unions have broken ground on an ambitious project to construct 500 houses in three Indiana cities and aid low-income families in buying them.

The project was jointly developed by the Northwestern Indiana Building & Construction Trades Council and East Chicago architect Wendell J. Campbell. It calls for building 200 homes here, 200 in Gary, and 100 in Hammond.

The council has announced that to the extent possible the houses will be built by workers from the areas in which the homes are located.

Council Pres. Sam Spitale said integrated work forces will be given on-the-job training along with courses to prepare them for union apprentice programs. Many of the workers will come from the unemployed.

Under development since last

(Continued on Page 2)

Only 35% Recovered From Wage Cheaters

The Labor Dept. collected $31.7 million in fiscal 1969 out of the $89 million it found employers had unlawfully underpaid their workers. This was about 35 cents per dollar of wages due.

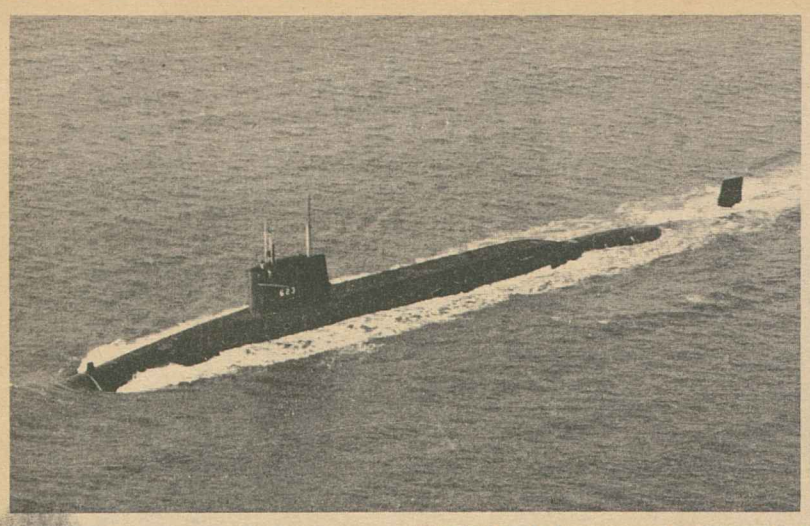
The department's Wage-Hour and Public Contracts divisions said the collections on behalf of 275,000 employes were about $5 million higher than the amount collected a year earlier for 228,000 workers.

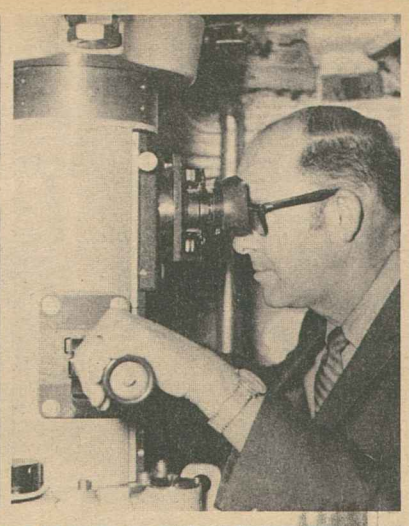
The wage violations occurred under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, the Service Contract Act and the equal pay law prohibiting discrimination against women workers.

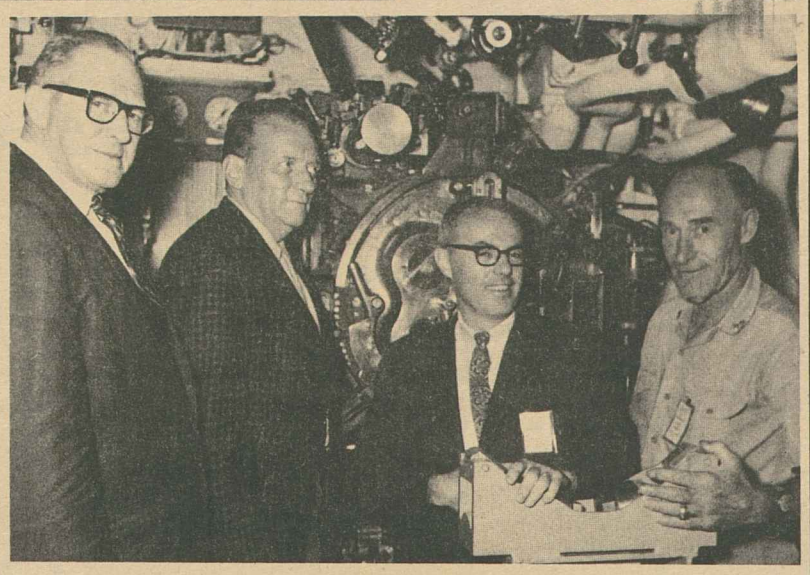
The AFL-CIO Dept. of Research noted that not much more than a third of the wages withheld from employes by cheating or careless employers ever is collected, and charged that prosecution of offending employers is not vigorous enough.

Recently AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called for more wage-hour investigators to uncover law violators. Meany told Labor Sec. George P. Shultz that the $89 million in underpayments to more than 477,000 workers last year cannot be blamed on employer "ignorance" of wage-hour laws and that "information" programs alone are not an adequate solution.

Although 50 percent more business places were made subject to the law in 1966, Congress has failed to appropriate funds to hire additional staff investigators.







UNION LEADERS participate in an orientation cruise aboard the Navy's fleet ballistic missile submarine, the U.S.S. Nathan Hale, off Cape Kennedy, Fla. Pres. James Woodside of the Technical Engineers peeks through the periscope during maneuvers (top right). Other union officials—from left: Pres. Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists; Pres. William A. Gillen of the Insurance Workers and John J. Sheehan, legislative director of the Steelworkers—are briefed by Rear Adm. Jamie Adair during the cruise.

Authorize Special Convention:

Papermakers Vote To Pursue Merger

Pittsburgh—More than 1,200 delegates to the Papermakers & Paperworkers convention called for trade union cooperation at the bargaining table and the ballot box to improve conditions of workers in the United States and Canada.

The convention voted to continue exploratory merger talks with other unions in the paper industry and authorized the union executive board to summon a special convention if a tentative merger agreement is reached.

In the more immediate area of bargaining strength, delegates were briefed by I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., on the growing use of coordinated bargaining and computer research to achieve labor's goals.

The growth of corporate conglomerates—resulting from mergers of companies in unrelated industries—has spurred the need for unions dealing with the same employer to coordinate their bargaining goals and strategy, Abel stressed. The IUD, he said, now assists 50 coordinated bargaining committees with many more likely to be set up.

He told the delegates that computer technology has enabled the department to analyze more than 1,000 contracts, preserve a record of National Labor Relations Board elections over the past eight years, and keep current a bank of pension and insurance information.

Canadian Labor Congress Pres. Donald MacDonald told the convention that the growth of conglomerates requires still further extension of the principle of "international trade unionism."

The "octopus-like" corporations, he said, have "tentacles extending to the most remote parts of the world."

MacDonald noted that "decisions vitally affecting workers and their families now are often made in board rooms thousands of miles away, by financiers who have never seen the plant where these people work."

As far as most Canadian workers are concerned, MacDonald said, membership in international unions linking them to U.S. workers "provides far greater union strength than would otherwise be within their reach."

Harry D. Sayre, who succeeded to the presidency early in 1968 after Paul L. Phillips resigned because of ill health, was elected without opposition to a three-year term.

In a contest for secretary-treasurer, William L. Franks of Bogalusa, La., was elected by a margin of more than 2-1 over John R. Strattan. Franks succeeds Al. E. Brown who is retiring. Both contestants had been regional vice presidents and Strattan was re-elected to his post at a regional caucus. John Defee was elected to succeed Franks as regional vice president.

In the only other unionwide contest, George O'Bea, Jr., easily won re-election as vice president at-large, defeating Ernie Weiss, who had been the union's research and education director before entering the race.

All incumbent regional vice presidents who sought re-election were returned to office except Patrick W. Harte, who lost the New York state caucus vote to John T. Galluccio. Raymond Laplante was elected in the New England region to succeed Frederick J. Rochford, who did not seek re-election and will serve as a regional adviser until his retirement next spring.

Convention delegates dug generously into their pockets in floor collections to aid both striking farm workers and hurricane victims.

Resolutions adopted included strong support for federal standards for both workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

Other resolutions covered a broad range of labor's legislative program, including tax justice, a higher minimum wage, and improvements in medical care.

Early in the convention, delegates had approved a 25-cent increase in the per capita, to $3 a month.

Indiana Crafts Tackle Area Home Shortage

(Continued from Page 1)

spring, the project moved from the planning stage when East Chicago Mayor John B. Nicosia shoveled the first scoops of dirt for four pilot houses to be built here.

The ground breaking ceremony was attended by more than 200 representatives of labor, government, civic groups and the clergy. The national AFL-CIO was represented by William J. McSorley, Jr. of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and Robert McGlotten of the Dept. of Civil Rights.

Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), Nicosia and McSorley praised the council and Campbell for initiating the project. They described it as an example of efforts needed throughout the nation to resolve housing and job problems.

Council leaders and Campbell emphasized that the project is still in the beginning stage and has a long way to go.

The homes will be widely scattered, Campbell said, because "large blocks of land are no longer available in the Chicago area. Urban renewal officials are cooperating with us in finding sites."

The interim financing and FHA-insured mortgage funds will be furnished by the council. The three-bedroom homes designed by Campbell will sell for $16,900 with a $200 minimum down payment for buyers who qualify.

Buyers will be helped by the council to secure interest subsidies from the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development under the Housing Development Act of 1968.

The law permits HUD to make such monthly payments to certain low-income home buyers as a means of reducing their interest costs on mortgages to as low as 1 percent. The program applies to families whose mortgage payments would exceed 20 percent of their monthly income.

The project may be extended into the construction of four-bedroom homes to sell at less than $20,000.

Neither the council nor Campbell has any doubts about demand for the homes. They had 50 requests for the four pilot homes here and Campbell said "at least another 30 came in after the ground-breaking was publicized."

Initial requests have come from people of many races, colors and nationalities—whites, blacks, Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans, the council reported.

IUD Issues Analysis Of 100 Major Pacts

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. has completed a computer analysis of 100 major collective bargaining agreements covering some 2 million workers.

It is intended, the department said, as ammunition for union negotiators in contract bargaining. Printed copies of the computer analysis are available from the IUD at $2 each.

The computer data will also be summarized by IUD Research Dir. Stephen J. Harris in a series of articles for the department's monthly newsletter.

St. Louis Pact Ends Strike of Iron Workers

St. Louis — Members of Iron Workers Local 396 returned to work after an 84-day strike with wage increases and other benefits totaling $2.85 an hour over a 39-month period.

Members voted 632-100 to take down picket lines that had been respected by 20,000 other craftsmen. Local Pres. James Adams said journeymen's pay will rise during the contract term to $8.875 an hour by 1972.

The 90-cent first year hike was retroactive to May 1, the expiration date of the former contract. Increases of 95 cents an hour in the second year and $1 in the third also are provided.

The Associated General Contractors of St. Louis, representing area employers, refused a major objective of the strikers—showup pay for men unable to work because of weather. Adams said the strikers settled instead for a higher wage settlement.

Iron Workers traveling more than 35 miles from the union hall to their jobs will receive travel pay of $3.50 a day the first contract year, $4 a day the second year and $4.50 the third. They previously had no travel allowance.

Unionists Appointed To Rail Safety Panel

Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe has named an industry-government-labor task force to examine problems of railroad safety and report to him "at the earliest possible moment" with recommendations for solutions.

Labor members are Chairman George E. Leighty, Railway Labor Executives' Association; Donald S. Beattie, RLEA executive secretary; Vice Pres. Al H. Chesser, United Transportation Union, and William E. Skutt, assistant grand chief, Locomotive Engineers.

Rate of Early Retirements Remains High

Almost half the men who retired under social security last year were under 65—a surprisingly large number to choose the reduced benefits of early retirement, the Social Security Administration reported.

Early retirement benefits averaged about 17 percent lower than the full social security payments at age 65, the SSA noted. This meant an average monthly benefit of $95.50 for early retirees compared with $115 for those who waited until 65 before retiring.

The option for men to retire at 62 for reduced benefits became available in 1961, an article in the Social Security Bulletin noted. It was expected that the number of early retirements would taper off once a backlog of men in the 62-64 age group who had not been working took advantage of the option.

But the anticipated decline has not occurred and early retirement has remained popular, the article said, either because many men apparently have sufficient resources to make it or because they have difficulty finding full employment in later years.

Most of the early retirees have low lifetime earnings and sporadic employment before retirement, whereas almost all those retiring at 65 were employed in the year before retirement, the article added.

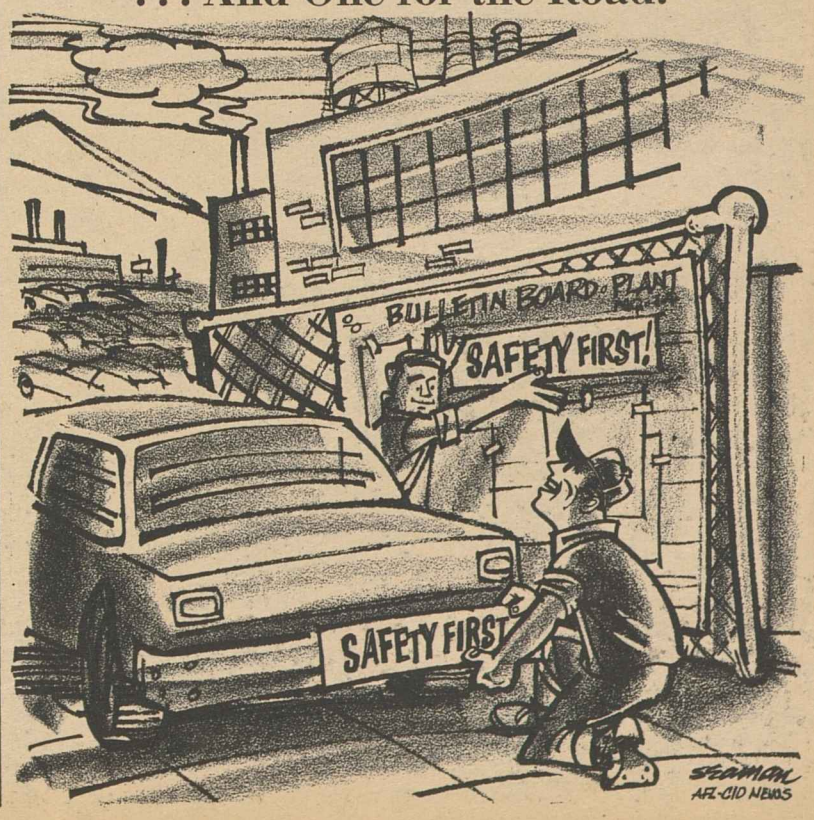
State-County Wins N.Y. Unit of 7,000

New York—A unit of the State, County & Municipal Employes won bargaining rights for nearly 7,000 state employes, but another unit failed to dislodge the Civil Service Employes Association in four other statewide elections.

Employes of the security unit cast 2,733 votes for SCME Council 82; 1,825 for CSEA; 328 for the Teamsters and 24 for no union.

SCME charged that abuses by the state and CSEA made fair elections impossible in the other units. It asked the state Public Employes Relations Board to set aside the other elections.

'. . . And One for the Road!'



At New Orleans Convention:

AFT Vows Fight For Better Schools

By Eugene A. Kelly

New Orleans—The AFL-CIO Teachers gave full backing at their 53rd annual convention to the policies that have increased the union's prestige and growth—policies keyed to responsible militancy on behalf of better schools and full civil rights for all Americans.

U.S. Commissioner of Education James E. Allen, Jr., cited the American Federation of Teachers' vigor and success and appealed for the union's help in improving the public schools and gaining public support for a better educational system.

The convention needed several night sessions to complete its agenda because of unscheduled interruptions—a fire in a hotel storage room which halted the annual AFT awards banquet and Hurricane Camille, which delayed the arrival of some delegates.

The union presented its Charles B. Stillman award for outstanding service to education to Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Committee on Education & Labor. Perkins has introduced a bill to improve and equalize education in all the states based on recommendations by economist Leon Keyserling in a 1968 survey made for AFT.

The convention honored Pres. Rudy Zupetz of the Minot, N.D., Federation of Teachers, on strike since last spring, and gave its support to the striking unionists. In Minot 22 teachers were jailed and about 45 were fined for refusing to teach without a contract.

Support also was given Chicago teachers in their threat to walk out Sept. 3 unless the Board of Education and the state restore a proposed salary cut.

Delegates voted strong opposition to the appointment of U.S. Appeals Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to the Supreme Court because of his "reactionary stand" on civil rights issues.

Allen, in his address to the convention, thanked AFT members for their continuing interest in improved schooling and said "your victories at the bargaining table can properly be regarded as advances not only for your membership but for the cause of good education."

"You have fought and won battles for working conditions more befitting the professional status of teaching," he noted.

Where discrimination was practiced, he said, "you have intervened, and continue to intervene effectively in the cause of justice and equity. Many of you have been in the forefront of the civil rights movement."

Allen said "you have begun to involve teachers in decisions vitally affecting their professional lives and have proved to yourselves, to American schoolmen and the nation that teacher needs can be translated into negotiated responsibilities."

The commissioner announced that his office "stands ready to lend technical assistance and as much financial support as possible to those districts and schools which can demonstrate that they are ready to put new models of teacher education and school operations into practice."

The Nixon Administration's school chief agreed that the nation still has a public school system "that is failing to educate large portions of its clientele." The AFT, he said, "must use its recently won prestige and the momentum of its progress to spearhead the revitalization" of the schools.

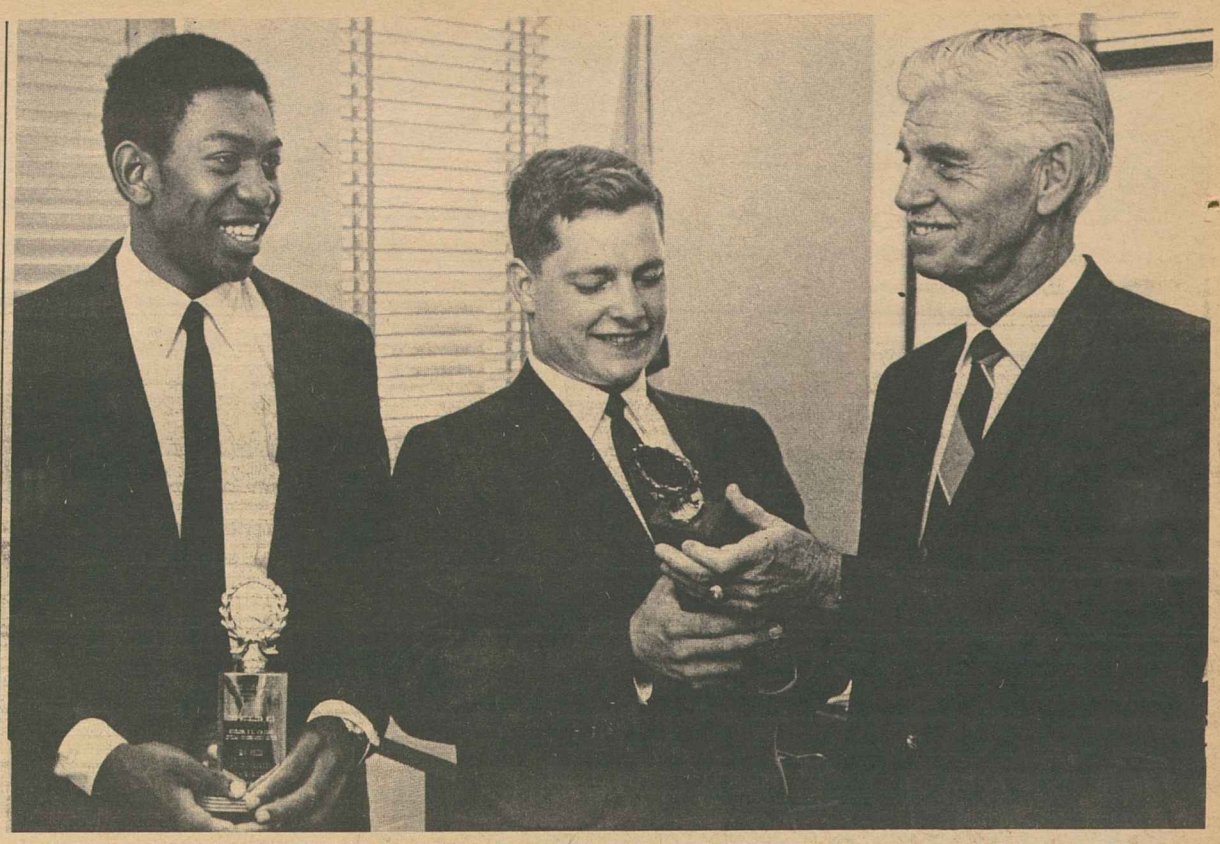
A 17-year-old boy was arrested on suspicion of arson after the fire which drove delegates out of the Hotel Roosevelt banquet room.

When two AFT vice presidents reported discriminatory treatment in two nearby bars, delegates recessed the convention to picket in protest against local segregationist practices. The city council took up an improved public accommodations ordinance that had been dormant, and the New Orleans Times-Picayune called editorially for its prompt passage.

AFT Pres. David Selden set the convention keynote in a report calling for continued support of the union's "no contract, no work" policy. Sec.-Treas. Robert G. Porter said AFT issued charters to 89 new union locals in the past year and added 10,000 new members for an all-time high of 170,694.

Vivian Gallagher of Chicago Local 1 was elected as an AFT vice president to fill a vacancy.

After the convention, the AFT executive council met with a delegation of Negro members and agreed to frequent consultations with them.



JOB CORPS NEWSPAPERMEN receive prizes from Executive Vice Pres. William J. Farson of the Newspaper Guild following a contest among Job Corps center papers conducted by the Office of Economic Opportunity. First prize winner is Delbert Wright, center, editor of the Snake River News in Idaho. At left is Aaron Johnson, representing the second place winner, the Boxelder Bug of South Dakota.

Meany Asks 'Total Commitment' To Conquer Nation's Basic Needs

(Continued from Page 1)

long shadows over old, dilapidated and squalid housing in the ghettos below."

Lack of money bars thousands of young people from a college education—or even quality elementary and high school education.

"Congress has been ready with words," but "reticent with money."

"And too many American corporations run away from American wage scales to build plants and manufacture products in other countries, taking advantage of poverty-stricken workers who will labor for as little as 30 cents an hour."

There is no conflict in America's major goals, Meany declared. The nation's resources "can provide for the nation's defense, conduct a reasonable space program and secure the general welfare for all the people."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland stressed in his Labor Day message the trade union movement's long-standing commitment to "participatory democracy"—long before the phrase was adopted as a political slogan.

To the labor movement, this means "working within the democratic framework to strengthen it and make it function effectively to meet the needs of all citizens."

Labor is "not uncritical" of the nation's institutions, Kirkland noted. But it considers the American democratic structure "fundamentally sound and capable of increasing responsiveness to the demands of a nation undergoing wrenching change."

The involvement of America's unions in the "total life" of the community is "broad and expanding," Kirkland declared.

He cited labor's support of United Fund drives, its contributions of money and manpower to aid disaster victims, its participation in civil rights and anti-poverty activities.

And "no single group devotes more time or effort to engage citizens in the democratic process than the trade union movement," Kirkland stressed.

It helps register voters and brings them to the polls. It seeks to educate its members on the issues and the records of public officials "on the theory that public servants ought to be judged on what they do, not what they promise."

To the labor movement "participatory democracy" is "not just a slogan or a fad, but a way of living and working in a free country where all are equal."

Pres. Nixon's Labor Day message expressed confidence that, "with the cooperation of all Americans, we can prevent another wage-price spiral and restore stability to our economy."

He affirmed that "the process of collective bargaining must be strong and effective and exercised with self-restraint on all sides. But the process cannot work unless the participants are free to reach their own decisions. This Administration will always respect that freedom," the President pledged.

I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., stressed in his Labor Day message that labor's program must be fought for on an issue-by-issue basis, winning support through "fact and reason."

For better or worse, Abel said, "there is no dominating political leadership in view. The labor movement cannot look to a president or a senator to personify the cause of progress."

It may be harder to bring about change through thought rather than emotion, Abel noted, but "many of this country's toughest problems were solved that way."

To C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., this Labor Day is a time to emphasize both the goal of "a just and decent society" and the importance of taking the right path to achieve it.

Unions, he said, "have preached freedom under law, rather than freedom from law."

And while "dissent is dramatic and quite often necessary," Haggerty cautioned that "there is no justice under anarchy."

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz cited the progress "since the first Labor Day in 1894 when workers labored 60 hours a week and were paid 20 cents an hour."

But he stressed that "progress is still needed" in safety standards, unemployment insurance, farm worker bargaining rights and job training and equal opportunities.

"The nation," Shultz said, "owes it to her workers to honor them all year by making working life as satisfying and as secure as possible."

He added: "At the same time, human justice demands that this country also provide those who cannot become productive workers—those barred from the work place by lack of education or skills or by accident of birth—the opportunity of decent jobs."

'Day of Shame' Marks Czechoslovak Invasion

The AFL-CIO has reiterated its "clear, unequivocal support" for the heroic struggle of Czechoslovakians to free themselves from the year-old Soviet occupation.

A message of labor's support was delivered by Henry Kirsch of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs to a protest meeting calling attention to the anniversary of the August 1968 invasion by the Red Army and other Warsaw Pact troops.

The meeting to mark the "day of shame" was sponsored by Czechoslovak democratic organizations in the United States. On hand were more than 200 persons, including prominent Americans from many fields.

Kirsch expressed "pride" at being designated to represent the AFL-CIO at the meeting and proclaim its backing of suffering Czechoslovak people in their quest for freedom and independence.

He spelled out the federation's views as expressed in a statement adopted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its recent meeting.

The statement challenged Soviet rulers to show the sincerity of their indicated desires for rapprochement with the West by withdrawing troops from Czechoslovakia and restoring the status quo that existed prior to the invasion.

The protest meeting adopted a proclamation appealing to all governments and citizens of free nations to "insist on an immediate withdrawal of the Soviet invaders from Czechoslovak territory."

It asked the United Nations to secure "the restoration of fundamental human rights" for Czechoslovakia and all other Soviet satellites.

Educational Project Set For 2,000 Rail Workers

The basic education of about 2,000 employes of seven railroads in the Chicago area will be upgraded through a pilot project supported by railroad labor and management and the federal government.

The purpose of the project, launched through contracts signed in Washington, is to give undereducated workers, especially those from minority groups, a better opportunity to advance to higher-paying jobs.

The project involves the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, Railway Labor Executives Association, Association of American Railroads and managements of the seven carriers.

They are the Penn Central; Santa Fe; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Illinois Central; Baltimore & Ohio-Chesapeake & Ohio; Indiana Harbor Belt and Chicago Belt.

Under an HEW grant for $1 million, the 14-month education program will be conducted by the Board of Fundamental Education of Indianapolis.

Classes will be held in facilities provided by the participating railroads. Selection of trainees will be made jointly by the representatives of railroad management and labor.

George E. Leighty, RLEA chairman, commended the seven railroads and HEW for their role in "this humane undertaking" and voiced labor's satisfaction in participating.

"Because of this program," he said, "these men and women will be fitted with basic skills and knowledge that may help them get and hold better jobs, improve their feeling of economic security and raise their self-esteem."

BOILERMAKERS saw slides of the Apollo moonflight and heard about the future of space exploration from Astronaut Harrison Schmitt at their Kansas City convention. Speakers, from left, included Gov. Robert B. Docking (D-Kan.), Boilermakers Pres. Russell K. Berg, Schmitt and union Sec.-Treas. H. E. Patton.

Labor's Manpower Network Helps To Cut Red Tape, Reach the Needy

Labor's network of manpower representatives across the country is designed to help overcome two major shortcomings in the nation's manpower policy, an article in the August issue of the American Federationist points out.

The network, launched through the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute, is discussed by Julius F. Rothman, HRDI president and associate director of the Dept. of Urban Affairs.

His article, A New Look at Manpower Policy, also traces the development of the national effort to match workers with jobs beginning with passage of the Manpower Development & Training Act in 1962.

One of the most persistent charges by critics of federal manpower policy, Rothman writes, is that programs "overlap" and federal agencies have "conflicting areas of responsibility."

A second criticism, he notes, is that there is no guarantee that even the best conceived and administered program will really work "in terms of reaching the disadvantaged for whom it was designed."

The institute established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council last September "was launched as a frontal assault on both problems," Rothman says.

Under a contract signed with the Dept. of Labor, the institute has assembled and trained—in one year—a staff of 50 manpower representatives assigned to cities with high rates of hard-core unemployment.

The staff of representatives, trained through a series of regional meetings, was recruited from 27 different national unions.

Their training and orientation on government developments, the article says, will enable them to cut through "the maze of federal programs" in the manpower field.

Another advantage is that they have "backgrounds of involvement in a wide range of civic and community organizations as well as familiarity with organized labor."

Thus, they are well equipped to identify the unemployment problems in their communities, reach the people who need job training and match them with available jobs.

Also, the labor backgrounds of the institute's manpower representatives give them an opportunity to "tap the resources of great numbers of union members" in their respective cities, Rothman observes.

For example, the institute's "Buddy" system trains experienced union workers to team up on a volunteer basis with new employes—to help them overcome job-related problems during the probationary period.

The article stresses that the institute can only "help to ease the strain of the lack of coordination among various federal manpower programs"—that federal legislation is needed to correct the shortcoming.

For this reason, Rothman says, the AFL-CIO has endorsed a bill proposed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) as "a new and invigorated approach to the nation's manpower problems."

It would consolidate job training under the MDTA and the Economic Opportunity Act into a single, flexible program; create a new program to encourage employers to upgrade workers to meet skill shortages; and establish a system of public service employment, backed by the federal government.

Rothman calls the plan to create jobs in the public service sector as an "important aspect" of the legislation.

A well-conceived manpower program "must recognize the need to provide jobs for all those who want to work," he states. "And since the private sector of the economy cannot do the job alone, a public service employment program should be developed."

In other areas, Rothman stresses the need for more funds for manpower programs and "federalization" of the employment service to make it "more responsive to the needs of the disadvantaged and the minorities."

But on the whole, he finds that a "good start" has been made in job training in the 1960s.

If that start were given "the added support called for in the O'Hara bill," Rothman concludes, "America could take a giant step toward eliminating poverty and achieving the goal set in 1946—of providing a job for 'all Americans able to work and seeking work.'"

Bottle Blowers Nearing Industry-Wide Pay Rate

Philadelphia—The first step toward achieving a uniform wage structure in the nation's glass container industry has been taken under a Glass Bottle Blowers collective bargaining program.

The union said the program negotiated last year with the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute "now is being implemented throughout more than 90 percent of the nation's glass container plants."

Under the program, embodied in contracts covering 38,000 workers, three steps will be taken toward achieving uniformity in wage rates for workers performing like work.

The first adjustments in rates became effective Aug. 1. The second and third adjustments will be made before contracts expire Mar. 1, 1971. At that time, the aim is to have uniform wages for like jobs fully established.

Any disputes in determining job classifications will be discussed at the plant level. If they cannot be resolved there they will go to a panel consisting of one representative from the union and one from industry with Dr. William Gomberg, professor of industry at the University of Pennsylvania, acting as mediator. Issues that cannot be resolved by the panel will be submitted to binding arbitration.

Union Pres. Lee W. Minton said the uniform wage structure program "can be the most significant development in our long history of bargaining in the glass container industry, with incalculable benefits for many members."

He and industry leaders believe it is the first uniform wage structure plan to be initiated throughout an entire industry.

They acknowledged that problems are likely to arise under the program and appealed to plant management and union leaders to show cooperation and patience in getting it under way.

Convention Re-Elects Berg:

Boilermakers Cite Organizing Gains

Kansas City, Mo.—The Boilermakers added up the record of union gains in the last four years and set their sights on more advances in the field of organizing, political action and legislation.

Some 900 delegates to the union's 23rd convention voted new four-year terms for Pres. Russell K. Berg, Sec.-Treas. H. E. Patton and 11 vice presidents. They chose Buddie Falls of Fort Worth, Tex., to succeed Vice Pres. Joseph P. McCollum, who is retiring, and raised monthly per capita payments from $2.75 a month to $3.50.

After prolonged debate the convention voted to take over the $1,000 death benefit fund from a private insurance company and to maintain it for members with 25 years of continuous membership.

Berg reported that union rolls have grown by 12,619 since the 1965 convention despite job losses to automation and the closing of some shipyards.

He said the union won 84 of 107 representation elections; negotiated wage increases averaging 20.3 percent and fringe benefits estimated at 10 percent for members in shops, plants and shipyards.

He announced that trustees of the union-management pension trust fund voted improved benefits effective Oct. 1. The annual basic benefit will be increased from 22 percent of contributions to 25 percent, the maximum death benefit lump-sum payment will go from $2,000 to $3,000 and the past-service monthly base will be increased from $1.75 to $2.

The trustees also voted to allow vested benefits for workers 45 and older after 10 years of pension plan coverage. They increased monthly benefit payments by 30 percent for those on the pension rolls as of next Sept. 30.

Many workers have benefited from the joint pension program and the health and welfare program, both of which are portable—that is, they are not lost when a union member changes jobs, Berg said.

Salaries of the officers and staff were raised by convention vote. The new salaries are $36,000 a year for president, $28,800 for secretary-treasurer, $1,800 a month for vice presidents and up to $1,440 a month for international representatives.

In other actions, the delegates rejected a proposal to hold conventions every five years instead of four, called on every local lodge to support the union political education program, chose Denver as the site of the 1973 convention and endorsed a $2 minimum wage, a more equitable tax system, and increased social security and Medicare payments for retirees.

The delegates collected $2,193 for victims of Hurricane Camille—a sum to be matched by the international union.

Convention speakers included Maritime Administrator Andrew E. Gibson; Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept.; James Yost, assistant to the president of the federation's Railway Employes Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Gibson reported on the new supertanker, the Manhattan, built by union members at a Chester, Pa., shipyard, which is now on its way via a new Northwest Passage to the oil fields of Alaska.

"New tankers, built by American shipbuilders such as yourselves and manned by American seamen, will be required in large numbers," he told the convention.

"Some 40 new supertankers will be required to deliver this newly discovered Alaska oil. Even more important, the Manhattan's successful operation in her new career will graphically prove to the world the initiative and foresight of American maritime management, and the skill and resourcefulness of the men who design, build and man American ships," Gibson said.

Drive For Wage Law Opens in South Carolina

Charleston, S.C.—The South Carolina AFL-CIO urged all the state's unions to make political action their continuous commitment in 1969-1970, to press for passage of a state minimum wage law, and to launch local organizing drives.

More than 200 delegates from 125 unions called on every member to help generate maximum efforts in support of COPE register-and-vote drives and behind the campaigns of COPE-endorsed candidates.

Speakers at the 13th annual convention, besides State AFL-CIO Pres. Sinway Young and Sec.-Treas. E. T. Kirkland, included Executive Sec. Sam Ezelle of the Kentucky AFL-CIO, Legislative Dir. William DuChessi and Wayne Dernoncourt of the Textile Workers Union of America, Area COPE Dir. Wilbur Hobby of Durham, N.C., Harold McIver of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., and Robert Graham of the AFL-CIO regional staff.

A report on organizing noted that many thousands of South Carolina workers remain unorganized because of the "powerful opposition of the state's political and economic" interests.

Many workers cannot exercise their rights to bargain collectively and to secure fair representation from the state legislature and the federal government because of their powerlessness, the convention said.

The delegates asked each local union and central body to set up its own voluntary organizing committee, to survey each community and select an organizing objective, to notify the state body when progress has been made, and to cooperate with the appropriate union in winning representation rights.

The convention approved an appeal to Congress and the Secretary of Labor to restore funds cut from the Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and to reopen a state office in place of the one at Greenville, S.C., vacated last year. Instead of cutting services the bureau should double its personnel to meet a "serious shortage of skilled manpower" in the state, delegates said.

They urged state party leaders to replace the Democratic Party chairman with a man "more interested in the workers of the state" than the present chairman, Crosby Lewis of Columbia. As lobbyist for the Chamber of Commerce, Lewis opposed several laws of benefit to employes, the convention said.

The right of public employes to organize also was stressed by delegates, who urged legislators to give government employes the same rights as those benefiting other workers.

At Painters' Convention:

Meany Spells Out Challenges to Labor

Bal Harbour, Fla.—A broad agenda of "new problems and new challenges" facing the labor movement was set forth by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Painters' 22nd convention here.

Meany's address traced labor's progress in "making life better" for union members and all of the people in our communities. But, he added, "despite the fact that much has been accomplished, there is much more to be done."

A big challenge for labor, he emphasized, is to harden its "political muscle" to block a conservative take-over of Congress in next year's elections. "So when we turn our thoughts to 1970, think of COPE," Meany exhorted.

Delegates to the four-day convention agreed to change the union's full name from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers to Painters & Allied Trades.

The new name, subject to AFL-CIO Executive Council approval, was adopted by a convention vote after a committee selected it from 1,854 entries in a union-wide "name your union" contest.

Several contestants submitted the winning name, but Edward G. Tardy of Painters Local 1244, New Orleans, was declared the winner because his entry bore the earliest postmark. He will choose between a Bermuda vacation for two or $1,000 in cash.

In another action, the convention approved a new youth incentive program to be known as Labor for Youth Fitness and Employment. It will promote employment and training opportunities as well as physical fitness for young persons.

Meany and Stan Musial, a member of baseball's Hall of Fame, have agreed to serve as honorary co-chairmen of the program, Musial was adviser to Pres. Johnson in his Youth Fitness Program and has served as chairman of a Plumbers' youth program.

William Duval, director of apprenticeship and training for the union, will head the new program. Pres. S. Frank Raftery has expressed hope of eventually expanding the program into a youth department within the union.

The convention approved an increase in the union's per capita tax from $1 to $2.25 per month, along with a hike in the fee each local pays to the international on initiating a new member. The fee goes from $15 to $25. The increase in the union's per capita is the first in 10 years.

The additional revenue will go toward increased organizing activity, increased salaries for union officials, an expanded apprentice program and meeting higher union expenses.

The delegates also approved an emergency assistance fund in which the union's executive board will put aside $150,000 a year to aid locals involved in strikes. Allotments from the fund must receive executive board approval.

Meany told the delegates that labor's progress can only be measured by a "yardstick of human values: What we are accomplishing to make life better for the people we represent as well as the people and the communities in which we live."

"By that yardstick," he said, "the American trade union movement rates high marks."

Meany said that the AFL-CIO agrees with Pres. Nixon's conclusion that the nation's welfare system needs an overhaul, but "we find very little to commend in the proposal that he has put forth for badly needed improvement."

He said the federation intends to present to Congress in the months ahead "alternative proposals to meet the real needs of the people," and added:

"But perhaps it would not be out of order to suggest to Pres. Nixon . . . that one big giant step forward would be to accept the AFL-CIO proposal for a national $2 an hour minimum wage law that would include coverage for 8 to 10 million people now excluded from the law."

In other areas, Meany emphasized that labor's present and future battles will center on:

- Changing an "unjust system of taxation" that lets the wealthy escape paying a fair share of taxes.
- Helping to alleviate "miserable conditions" in cities by creating more jobs.
- Obtaining decent housing for workers and low income families.

Labor will use its "economic strength" to help find solutions to the problems and it will use its "political strength" to help elect concerned lawmakers, Meany concluded.

BASEBALL HALL OF FAMER Stan Musial, former St. Louis Cardinals star and now active in youth work, will serve with AFL-CIO Pres George Meany as co-chairman of the new Painters' youth program. From left, Painters' Pres. S. Frank Raftery, William Duval, the union's apprentice director, AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis and Musial. The program was approved by the union's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla.

IATSE Board Elects Forde To No. 2 Post

Miami Beach—John A. Forde, vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employes since 1968, was elected IATSE secretary-treasurer at a union executive board meeting here. He succeeds John A. Shuff, who retired for reasons of health.

Board members also elected Michael J. Sweeney of Philadelphia Stage Employes Local 8 and Patrick H. Ryan of Studio Mechanics Local 476, Chicago, as vice presidents to fill vacancies caused by the deaths of Harry J. Abbott and LeRoy Upton.

Pres. Richard F. Walsh announced the election of James J. Riley, business agent of Operators Local 160 in Cleveland as trustee succeeding Sweeney, and the appointment of Martin Torreano, business agent of Operators Local 171 in Pittsburgh as an international union representative.

Forde previously served as president of Operators Local 162, San Francisco, in 1950 and 1951; business agent of that local; member of Stage Employes Local 134, San Jose, Calif., and as an international representative from 1954 to 1968.

Utah Delegates Reject Changes in Structure

Salt Lake City—Lively debate over proposed constitutional changes and a four-way race for a top federation office highlighted the 13th annual convention of the Utah AFL-CIO.

Delegates enacted more than a score of resolutions, received reports from Pres. C. E. Berger and other officers and heard addresses from labor, farm and government leaders.

The convention voted down a proposed change in the constitution under which the post of secretary-treasurer would have been eliminated, a new $12,000-a-year post of executive secretary would have been created, and the presidency would be a part-time position.

A proposal to raise the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer to $1,000 a month was tabled until next year's convention. The president now receives $775 and the secretary-treasurer, $725.

Also tabled until next year's convention was a move to increase per capita payments to the state labor body from 15 to 25 cents a month. The raise would have been earmarked to cover the proposed salary increases.

The delegates approved new machinery for filling vacant offices in the federation and pensions and insurance for full time employes. Details of both are to be worked out by committees appointed by the president.

Berger and A. A. Thon, federation vice president, were re-elected without opposition. Berger will be serving his third two-year term and Thon was named for a sixth term.

The convention chose R. Boyd Clark as the federation's new secretary-treasurer, succeeding Ormond Konkle, who retired from the post in May.

Clark, a leader in Steelworkers Local 3736, defeated three other candidates: S. Ralph Van Dam, Iron Workers Local 27; William H. Call, Typographical Union; and Arthur D. Coleman, State, County & Municipal Employes Local 1084.

Major resolutions adopted by the delegates called for federal action to roll back "soaring interest rates;" rejection by Congress of a bill to establish a postal corporation; investigation of the auto insurance industry; abolishment of the state sales tax on clothing, food and drugs; and passage of the AFL-CIO's tax reform proposals.

One resolution urged Utah's government officials and educators to do less boasting about the state's educational system and spend more time trying to bolster the economy of the state, whose per capita income is 21 percent below the national average.

It declared that bright, ambitious high school and college graduates "have to leave the state to make a living for themselves and their families."

IUE Completes Proposals to GE, Asks Early Reply to Avoid 'Crisis'

New York—The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers completed presentation of the union's 1969 contract proposals to the General Electric Co., and urged management to respond promptly in order to avoid "crisis bargaining."

The presentation, two months ahead of contract expiration, was in response to GE's request for early talks.

"Now it is GE's turn to start negotiating on the issues we have raised," said IUE's chief negotiator, John Shambo. "Tell us where you agree, where you have a counter-proposal, and where you disagree."

IUE hopes GE will respond on each issue early enough for full-scale, give-and-take discussion wherever warranted, Shambo said. Three years ago, he recalled, GE "held back, refusing to give its position on individual issues. Finally it submitted an old-fashioned package offer accompanied by intensive pressure to accept."

That led IUE and GE to the brink of a strike, Shambo said. "This year we need a more constructive approach," he added.

At Shambo's side were IUE Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice, longtime member of IUE's negotiating team at GE; IUE Gen. Counsel Irving Abramson; representatives of IUE locals at GE locations and members of other GE unions.

The IUE and nine of the unions have formed the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee to expedite the spread of information about management's responses—a device approved by the courts. The others are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Steelworkers, Technical Engineers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers and Sheet Metal Workers. Chairman of the CBC Steering Committee is James D. Compton.

Another member of the IUE committee here is Daniel Benedict, assistant secretary general of the International Metal Workers Federation, representing unions of GE employes in Europe, Asia, Latin America and North America.

IUE economic proposals called for wage increases which reflect cost-of-living rises as well as increased productivity and settlements in other industries; supplemental increases to salaried and hourly workers for improved skills; elimination of all area wage differentials; a 37.5-hour work week; improved pensions and a non-contributory insurance program for GE workers and their families.

Canadian Living Costs Increase 5% in Year

Ottawa—Canada's consumer price index, pushed by higher food and housing costs, rose by half a point in July to 126.4 against the 1961 base of 100, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported here. The index was 5 percent higher than last July.

Food costs rose eight-tenths of 1 percent; housing costs were up four-tenths of 1 percent. Higher restaurant prices accounted for most of the food rise, while higher mortgage interest rates and rents were responsible for the spurt in housing prices.

Inner Cities Food Pricing Bias Noted

Food supermarket chains in the inner city do not provide the same pricing and services as their stores in the suburbs because of a lack of competition, a staff study conducted by the Federal Trade Commission declared.

The study of food chain selling practices in Washington, D.C. and San Francisco disclosed that low income families in the central city often pay more than the higher income families in the suburbs.

The recommended cure, according to the study, is more supermarket competition in the inner city, stress on price competition, and government agencies helping to create the competition through various programs of aid and renewal.

The study showed that advertised food items are frequently unavailable in a chain's inner city stores and that city buyers sometimes pay higher prices for other reasons. Some of the price variations were not authorized by the chain, it noted, and in those cases the variations were on the side of higher prices.

A Call for Help

FOR THOUSANDS of American workers, there will be no picnics, parades or trips to the ball park this Labor Day.

In the hurricane-ravaged Gulf Coast, in the flood-devastated areas of Virginia, homes and jobs have been swept away.

From the very first days, labor's community service teams have been working with the Red Cross in the rescue operations and the mammoth task of providing emergency shelter, food and clothing for the refugees.

Union building tradesmen—volunteers all—are being flown into the Gulf Coast area to contribute their skills and labor to the reconstruction effort.

Those of us further away from the scene can mark this Labor Day with a meaningful expression of solidarity with our union brothers and sisters—and our fellow Americans in all walks of life.

We can give generously to our local Red Cross. As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged, it's "the best way to do the most good in the fastest possible time."

Trickle-Down Housing

ADMINISTRATION ECONOMISTS have apparently opted for the slowest, most uncertain and most inequitable method of meeting the nation's critical shortage of housing.

Even if military expenditures drop, we are told, there will be no "peace dividend" since the plan is to reduce the government debt through bigger and bigger budget surpluses.

This, the theory goes, will ease the strain on the private money market and thus free more funds for investment in home mortgages—hopefully at less usurious rates than banks now charge.

And the so urgently needed and so long underfinanced domestic programs—including housing—will have to depend on this torturously slow trickle-down policy.

Of course, the federal budget last fiscal year showed a multi-billion dollar surplus and is headed for an even bigger one this year. And interest rates have moved higher, housing starts lower.

It is not too small a surplus that is responsible for the lack of decent housing at prices the average worker can afford, despite the hopes raised by last year's Housing Act.

It is not the lack of bigger budget surpluses, but the lack of congressional financing that has blighted the bright promise of the Model Cities program.

Congress passed a magnificent program on paper. Hundreds of cities develop impressive plans to rehabilitate entire neighborhoods—and ended up competing fiercely for the crumbs of available federal money.

A big budget surplus won't bring good housing within the reach of the average worker—not without federal subsidies to hold down land acquisition costs and reduce mortgage rates. Nor will it provide the schools, the mass transportation, the health facilities needed.

There are ways—as the AFL-CIO has persistently advocated— of holding down interest rates and freeing private funds for mortgage investment. It is the inflationary capital goods boom, the unneeded tax incentives to land speculation, a wrong-way monetary policy—and underfinancing of federal programs—that have brought on the housing crisis.

It won't be solved by bookkeeping.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, August 30, 1969 No. 35

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Workman's Compensation

A Word Edgewise:

Poor Record of States Mars Proposal for 'Fund Sharing'

By John P. Roche

PRES. NIXON'S MESSAGE to Congress on "fund sharing" sets out quite clearly his assumptions about the dangers of centralized federal power. The thesis, in broad outline, is that events of the last 36 years (that is, from F.D.R.'s accession to the presidency) have led the American people to place increasing reliance on their central government. Thus "power and responsibility flowed in greater and greater measure from the state capitals to the national capital," the stature of the national government suffered because it "promised so much and delivered so little," and the people have lost faith in Washington.

The message is an interesting, cleverly prepared document. Absent is the paranoia of the right wing: Nixon uncovered no sinister conspiracy. There is only one reference to the Father of the Republic, whose curse is usually invoked freely on centralizers. (The President condemned the "gathering of the reins of power in Washington" as a "radical departure from the vision of federal-state relations" held in 1787. Anyone who appreciates the experimental zest of the framers of the Constitution should realize that they would disown as nit-wits those who would apply the wisdom of 1787 to 1969.)

The key assumption is that there is something politically wholesome about state and local government. A secondary proposition is that, while the national government is remote and unresponsive, state and local governments are models of participatory democracy. A third implies that decentralization of power and responsibility will develop efficiency.

If one assumes that Republican control of the statehouse is a guarantee of wholesome government, Mr. Nixon has a point, politically speaking. The GOP dominates the state scene. But if we use a few other indices of wholesomeness, the picture changes. In most states, for example, the spoils system still runs rampant (over 95 percent of federal employes are under civil service procedures).

Federal civil service regulations do create inflexibility, but they also offer considerable protection against grand and petty larceny. If Congress does agree to pass federal funds out to the states, I hope it will make the governors post bond.

Similarly, the national government may be somewhat unresponsive and remote, but public opinion analyses make it clear that the average American feels a far closer bond to Washington than he does to his state government.

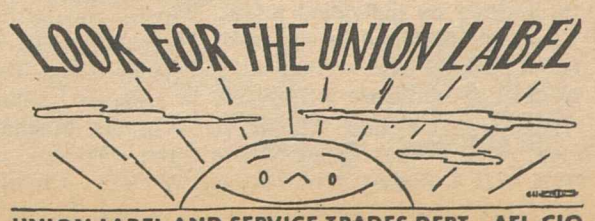
HOW MANY READERS of this column know the names of their state representatives? Their state senators? (As a matter of fact, I just asked my wife who our senator is. I had forgotten, but as a member of the League of Women Voters she is always reliable on such things.) Or check the fall-off in elections between the votes for national officials and those for state and local office.

Paradoxically, state governments have become more responsive to their constituents in the last decade because the Supreme Court finally broke the back of malapportionment by implementing the "one man, one vote" principle in state elections.

This finally made it possible for the cities and suburbs to exercise their rightful weight in the electoral process, but it took the power of the central government to bring the states to heel.

Which brings us to the final point. Why are the states in such dire financial condition? Broadly speaking, the answer is that they have been incapable for setting up an effective tax system. Massachusetts, for instance, is tottering on the abyss of bankruptcy because we cannot get approval for an effective, progressive income tax. Why not? Because the people of the commonwealth do not trust the governor and the general court to spend the money.

Right or wrong, the average American believes that an honest grand jury would indict half his state officials—a fact that Nixon should consider before he goes too far with his handouts.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Labor Day Messages:

Religion Leaders Laud Labor For Role in Aiding Minorities

LABOR'S ROLE in bringing oppressed minorities into the mainstream of American life was emphasized in Labor Day messages from leaders of the Catholic and Jewish faiths. An analysis of the crisis in modern society was suggested as appropriate for the day by a Protestant church group.

Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman extended cordial greetings to the labor movement on behalf of the Synagogue Council of America, representing six national Orthodox, Reform and Conservative organizations. The Rt. Rev. George G. Higgins issued a statement for the United States Catholic Conference. The National Council of the Churches of Christ released a message by the late Rev. Truman B. Douglass.

Rabbi Sharfman said that, since Judaism has always spoken in understanding terms of labor and its place in the world, "our acknowledgement of the noble spirit of Labor Day is therefore in the best tradition of Jewish faith; and on this Labor Day the Synagogue Council of America salutes the American labor movement and wishes it well in its dedication to the strengthening of the good and meaninful life for all Americans."

His statement continued:

"Regrettably, not all Americans have a share in the good life.

"There is appalling poverty in our land—families who live in slums that are a national disgrace; Americans from whom the respect-giving vitality of useful employment is withheld.

"In city after city, antagonism between white and black Americans has fearsomely erupted into mindless destruction, and is writing a shameful chronicle that is a strain upon our land.

"It is the alienation and the hopelessness of desperate people that is at the heart of the malaise that threatens to destroy our society."

Rabbi Sharfman called on American labor to "live up fully to its own unique responsibilities in doing those things it can do best—to bring this aleinated citizenry back into the mainstream of American life by giving them a stake not just in the dream . . . but in the reality of affluent America."

There must, he said, be an expansion of job opportunities for the disadvantaged. Apprenticeships, and the enlargement of union membership can "play a most decisive role in opening closed doors," he wrote.

He added that "obviously the American labor movement cannot by itself right all existing wrongs." American business and industry and "above all, federal and state governments, must assume responsibility and initiative without which the challenge will remain unmet."

Msgr. Higgins noted the development of a strong reaction against the increasing demands of minority group citizens. He said:

"The splendid history of organized labor in this century in helping the workingman gain his rightful dignity in our industrial society should offer hope that the remaining problems of poverty and oppression can be met with equally good results.

"What seems to be lacking, however, is a national determination to solve our problems by creative and positive action.

"Our leaders in both the private and public sectors claim to be aware of the great need for social development in the urban and rural 'pockets of poverty.' Yet no one seems able to arouse the national will or form the broad coalitions to get the needed massive development programs under way."

Msgr. Higgins deplored the fact that not enough attention has been paid to Pope Paul VI's 1967 message on the Development of Peoples, addressed to the plight of the poor of all lands.

At this "turning-point into the '70s," he declared, the Catholic Church is in a position to show the way by "making a generous portion of its limited resources available . . . for the poor and the powerless."

The churches alone, he said, cannot "significantly develop the capital resources needed" to change the economic and social plight of minority group citizens, but they can "set an example" of moral leadership for the rest of the nation.

Hand in hand with renewed Christian social teaching, Msgr. Higgins said, must come "action programs to support the poor in their drive for ecenomic development and human dignity." Such programs may "hopefully encourage labor and management and government agencies, local, state and federal."

The statement of the late Dr. Douglass declared that "our country is in deep trouble. We Americans, who have prided ourselves on our resourcefulness, our inventiveness, our virtuosity in improvisation, do not know how to handle our present situation."

He said that "for the first time in our history we have ground to a halt and do not know how to get in motion again. Ironically, this American defeat is occurring at a time when American capability is at an all-time high."

It is becoming increasingly clear, Dr. Douglass wrote, "that the crisis in American society is a crisis in priorities—in decisions and choices.

"We are in trouble today because we have not made the choices and taken the consequent actions that put first things first.

"We have not been humble enough to face our own finiteness. We cannot police the planet in the enforcement of our ideas of economic and political organization and at the same time make our own society such that others will be tempted to emulate it.

"We cannot commit three-fourths of our national income" from taxes to pay for past, present and future wars, and at the same time achieve conditions of justice and order that will persuade men that peace is worth preserving.

"We cannot give some of our people unlimited hope while closing the door of hope to others, and expect a united and dynamic growth of American aspirations."

Paycheck Chiseling:

Flouting of Wage-Hour Law Linked to Weak Enforcement

VIGOROUS ENFORCEMENT of the federal wage-and-hour law is the only way to curb employer violations that most often victimize workers at the lowest end of the economic scale, an AFL-CIO economist declared.

"In spite of the talk of law and order," charged Rudolph Oswald, "the employer who robs a man of $50 in his paycheck often gets away with it." Oswald said that the official tally of federal wage and hour violations last year was $89 million in underpayments. Nearly half a million workers were cheated in these instances, he said.

Worse still, the total number of violations may be "three to four times those actually discovered," Oswald noted. He pointed out that although 50 percent more establishments were added to Fair Labor Standard Act coverage in 1966 Congress has failed to appropriate funds to expand enforcement machinery.

He said that the Labor Dept.'s Wage & Hour Division has "about 1,000 investigators . . . the same number" it had five years ago, and that they are currently limited to inspecting "only about 3 percent of the establishments covered by the act."

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Oswald rejected the contention that boosting the minimum wage from the present $1.60 to $2 an hour, as strongly urged by the AFL-CIO, would lead to an even higher level of violations.

"THE VIOLATIONS come largely from chiseling employers who undercut," he said, and raising the minimum wage would not necessarily add more to that group. Most employers, he said, do try to comply with minimum wage, overtime pay and equal pay for equal work requirements, and they should be concerned about employers who evade the law.

Employers who cheat are unfair competition to employers who abide by the law, he said.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE ARE NINE SEATS on the U.S. Supreme Court. Although in the White House only a short time, Pres. Nixon has been in position to fill two of the seats.

First, he named Judge Warren E. Burger as Chief Justice of the United States, replacing Earl Warren. Now, he has nominated the Chief Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Abe Fortas. It adds up to two conservatives replacing two liberals.

The nomination of Haynsworth, a South Carolinian, is tinged with both irony and significance as far as trade unionists are concerned.

One of Warren's last decisions as a member of the court, handed down on June 16, 1969, upset a 4th Circuit ruling. If the 4th Circuit decision, in the Gissel Packing Co. case, had been upheld it would have denied to workers an essential protection against anti-union employers.

It was Haynsworth who cast the deciding vote in the 4th Circuit in the Gissel case, against the National Labor Relations Board and labor—specifically, the Meat Cutters. He wrote the decision in an earlier, similar Logan Packing case.

This protection is actually a legal remedy which requires an employer to recognize and bargain with a majority labor union when the employer has been found unlawfully threatening, coercing and discriminating against his workers, making free choice in a fair election impossible.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.), chairman of the House Labor subcommittee, rose on the floor of the House recently to praise Warren's "brilliant" 43-page decision.

"This decision," said Thompson, "has rich significance in the field of labor-management relations because it confirms the commitment of the Congress and of this society to the principle of free choice for the American worker."

The Gissel ruling actually reviewed and upheld a 1950 "Joy Silk" decision by a lower court.

It held that when workers are forced to vote in a Labor Board election out of fear for their jobs and families' security, as a result of the employers' illegal acts, other evidence of employe choice must be utilized.

Union authorization cards are considered such other evidence in the Gissel decision. The high court found that the board reliance on union authorization cards as evidence of employe choice—particularly when coupled with safeguards which the board has developed for testing the authenticity and reliability of these cards—carries out Congress' policies.

IN 1961 A SUBCOMMITTEE of the House under Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) spent many days probing this matter and concluded that the "Joy Silk" remedy was necessary, proper and underutilized. Another subcommittee reached a similar decision in 1966.

"While the 'Joy Silk' remedy has been sparingly used by the NLRB," said Thompson, "there can be little doubt that it has been the 'finger-in-the-dike' for America labor relations."

"If employers were free to intimidate, coerce and threaten their employes before or after an NLRB election without being subject to a bargaining order remedy, there would be simply no legal remedy for the right of employes to select a bargaining agent freely."

Thompson said that "it is hardly surprising that the Supreme Court approved the 'Joy Silk' remedy. It is obviously right. Every court of appeals in the nation—except the 4th Circuit in recent years—has previously approved it".

Under Haynsworth since 1967, the 4th circuit has been consistent in ignoring the "Joy Silk" decision. This policy has now been struck down by the Supreme Court, but Haynsworth himself, if confirmed by the Senate, will move up to the high court.

That's the irony and significance.

EMPLOYERS WHO CHEAT on the wage-and-hour law most often victimize workers at the lowest end of the economic scale, AFL-CIO Economist Rudolph Oswald, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Alexander Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc., and William Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. The public affairs radio interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual radio network.

How to Buy:

Meager Funding by Congress Saps Consumer Safeguards

By Sidney Margolius

CONGRESS HAS BECOME increasingly consumer conscious. It has shown awareness of both your safety in relation to the products you buy, and of the money-wasting difficulties in selecting fair values in the face of today's high-pressure merchandising.

But at the same time Congress has been reluctant to put muscle into recently-enacted consumer-protection laws by providing enough money to make them effective. Obviously, laws with inadequate enforcement are not much better than no laws at all.

That's why you still have trouble in the supermarket comparing values among different sized packages. It also is why you still may be tapped by deceptive TV commercials into overpaying for household medicines. Inadequate funding also threatens the potential effectiveness of the new "truth in lending" law.

Most dangerously, this is also why many of the recently-passed safety laws still do not give you the degree of protection from unnecessary hazards that you have a right to expect.

Within the last eight years, some 43 major safety laws have been enacted, reports Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council.

Pyle contends that safety legislation often passes with a storm of applause only to be greeted by an awesome silence when it comes time for funding. Many a good bill has been critically weakened by an appropriations committee that refused to allocate the needed funds, he says.

One example cited by Pyle is the Highway Safety Act of 1966. When it was passed, Congress authorized $267 million to fund it through fiscal 1969. Many safety experts felt that this was hardly enough for a thorough job, but were encouraged because it marked a beginning for this needed legislation. But in the final appropriations bill, the total three-year budget for the Traffic Safety Bureau was $92 million, far short of the $267 million promised by Congress three years before.

The 1967 amendments to the Flammable Fabrics Act are another example of public-spirited intentions undercut by lack of funds.

Here is what really happened. The language of the law authorized the appropriation of $1.5 million for 1968. But, no funds at all were appropriated that year, Pyle points out. The law authorized $2.5 million for fiscal 1969 and again for fiscal 1970. One-tenth of the amount authorized, $250,000 was actually appropriated for 1969.

Just this past June, William V. White, executive director of the National Committee on Product Safety, testified at congressional hearings that while the Commerce Dept. is working on improved flammability standards there still has been no change. Meanwhile, "a lot of people are being injured or killed," he warned.

SAFETY LEGISLATION is not the only consumer-oriented legislation that suffers for lack of money, Pyle says. The "truth in packaging" law, passed in 1966 to help the housewife with comparison buying, is in financial trouble. Last year a staff of two people limped along on $50,000, trying to do the massive work outlined in the act. This year no money whatsoever has been alotted to the act.

The Consumer Federation of America also has expressed its fear that inadequate funds to put "truth in packaging" into effect will further reduce the already limited help this new law gives consumers.

The complexity of governmental operations makes it difficult to keep track of funding for laws supposed to protect consumers. This complexity also makes it difficult for people to express their concern to officials and legislators who have some influence on the funding of such laws. But it can be done.

One way is to get in touch with your congressman. Another is to write to Mrs. Virginia Knauer, special assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs.

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DELEGATES to the National Urban League convention in Washington, D.C., receive literature at the Service Employes booth. SEIU Pres. David Sullivan, center, and Richard E. Murphy, assistant to the union president, join SEIU members in the operation of the booth.

Survey Reveals:

Nixon's Honeymoon With Consumers Off

UNFAVORABLE NEWS concerning inflation and rising interest rates contributed to a deterioration in consumer sentiment during the second quarter of 1969, the University of Michigan's Survey Research Center reports.

"The Nixon honeymoon is over," say the economists who analyzed the results of hour-long interviews with a cross-section of more than 1,500 American families in May and June.

"Consumers have little confidence that the rate of inflation will be reduced during the next 12 months. The majority of people believe that interest rates will continue to go up during the next year. There has been a small increase in the proportion expecting more unemployment. With respect to Viet Nam, people are still waiting to see what happens."

They found that people do not believe that high interest rates will help curtail inflation. Fully 45 percent of the respondents, in answer to a direct question, expressed the opinion that price increases during the next 12 months will be larger than in the past 12. An additional 32 percent expected about the same amount of increase.

THE OUTLOOK for consumer spending on durable goods and other discretionary items is heavily dependent upon how people react to the expectation of a high rate of inflation, the report says.

"On the one hand," it points out, "price increases have a pervasive adverse effect on attitudes toward the personal financial situation and expectations about the trend of the economy. High prices are frequently mentioned as a reason why now is a bad time to buy large household durables or a car.

"On the other hand, when rapid inflation is expected, some people recognize the incentive to buy before the price goes up. The May-June 1969 survey shows little increase in the frequency with which this argument is mentioned as a reason why it is a good time to buy. In fact, with respect to cars, this reasoning was mentioned less frequently than a year ago in May 1968. On balance, inflation still serves to restrict consumers' discretionary spending, especially among families with moderate income."

Fully 61 percent of families expect interest rates to go up during the next 12 months and another 25 percent expect them at least to remain the same. These expectations have an adverse effect on the market for durable goods, and especially housing, but some consumers feel that one should buy a home before interest rates go up further.

While there have been no large swings in consumer sentiment during the last two years, the SRC economists note, income gains have been very frequent. As a result, discretionary spending has continued at a fairly high rate during the two years.

"Since attitudes are at present far from favorable and real incomes probably will grow slowly," the report concludes, "the outlook is for only modest gains in expenditures for durables and discretionary items during the second half of 1969. In terms of unit sales, prospects are even less favorable."

Soup to Nonsense:

Propitious Day of Action Turns Into 'Should've Stayed in Bed'

By Jane Goodsell

AWOKE FEELING cheerful. Got up. Big mistake. Went downstairs to fix breakfast. Discovered oven left on all night at 350 degrees. Know better ways to waste money. Made coffee, fixed orange juice, scrambled eggs. Coffee weak. Eggs overcooked. Answered phone. Cleaners calling to say spot on blue dress can't be entirely removed. Made beds. Washed dishes. Got dressed. Wore wool suit. Weather cool and cloudy.

Drove downtown. Spotted empty parking space ahead in middle of block. Chortled with glee. On closer inspection, empty parking turned out to be filled with Volkswagen. Drove 'round and 'round, looking for place to park. Spotted one. Car just ahead of me took it. All parking lots full. Finally got into pigeonhole parking lot seven blocks from destination.

Shopped for tank top to go with striped denim pants. No such thing. Salesclerks said not in style this year. How come magazines full of them? Looked at swimsuits. Felt too fat to try them on. Decided to go on diet. Eat fruit and cottage cheese for lunch.

Weather turning hot. Eighty-five at least. Should have worn sleeveless cotton dress. Wool suit hot and itchy. Suddenly remembered dentist appointment. Today? Stood in line at telephone booth for ten minutes, waiting to call dentist's office. Got in booth. Looked up phone number. Opened coin purse. No change for phone.

Went across street to department store to get change. Used phone booth in department store to dial dentist. Line busy. Kept dialing. And dialing.

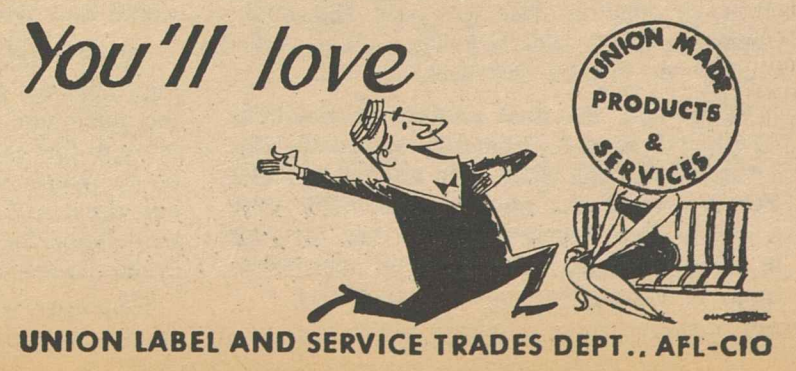
Raced to parking lot to get car. Attendant shook his head. Half-hour delay. Elevator out of order. No way to get car down to street level. Choked back tears. Asked to use phone to call dentist. No phone in parking lot. Went to lunch counter down the block to use phone.

SAT DOWN at lunch counter. Too upset to eat cottage cheese. Ordered hamburger. Ate it, feeling ashamed. Returned to parking lot. Elevator still not fixed. Watched men working to repair it. Slowly. Very slowly. Tapped heels. Bit lips. Wrung hands. Forty minutes later, car descended via elevator.

Drove to dentist's office. Sat in waiting room 50 minutes. Dentist found two cavities. Just to be mean? To get even for ruining his schedule? Went home. Collapsed on bed.

Got up to read horoscope for today. Stars said, "Day propitious for getting things done."

Now honestly.



Workers Facing Major Challenges in '70s

Economics, Politics Pose Crucial Tests

By Alexander Uhl

THERE PROBABLY will be a lot of debate over whether the year 1970 is the last year of the 1960s or the first year of the new decade of the '70s. But, whoever wins the semantic argument, the fact remains that the year ahead will confront American workers with economic and political challenges they dare not ignore.

How closely interwoven are these challenges is amply illustrated in the current dispute over tax reform and the surtax. The 1970s are certain to see more battles of this type as economics and politics become involved in such matters as high interest rates, the fight against inflation, the kind of tax reform that the American people want and desperately need.

The Nixon Administration has given the battle against inflation a high priority in its program. For workers, who have been hard hit by the soaring cost of living, the fight to hold down prices must, of course, come as a welcome one.

Yet, it holds the seeds of economic disaster that can mean higher unemployment, even a depression that could easily wipe out the relative affluence of the past few years.

"Tight money" was a key policy during the last Republican Administration, when Gen. Eisenhower sat in the White House. There is no reason to think that this new Republican Administration will not continue to listen to the bankers as Eisenhower did in the 1950s. That policy produced three recessions and left the United States with a jobless rate of 5.4 percent when the Democrats took over under the presidency of John F. Kennedy. The rate that Nixon inherited was 3.3 percent. The rate today is 3.6 percent.

A slowdown in economic activity that could affect jobs seriously is not out of the 1970 picture by any means.

There are other crucial areas that demand adequate solutions.

- The United States still has a grave housing problem that has been worsened by high interest rates that put mortgages out of reach for even well-paid workers.
- The unemployment compensation system is gravely defective. Instead of the 66 percent of average wages, benefit ceilings are cruelly low in many states, notably the South. The national average is 34.3 percent.
- Social security benefits are far outdated. The labor movement calls for a boost of 50 percent in benefits. The Nixon Administration proposes a bare 7 percent.
- What about the war on poverty? The Administration started out boldly to kill the Job Corps, marched down the hill in somewhat hasty retreat but still appears determined to starve it out. Will business—as the Administration would like to see—take over the war on poverty, job training and job getting? Or can it?
- Finally, there is Viet Nam. Pres. Nixon told the electorate that he had a card or two up his sleeve that would resolve that conflict, but the card has not been forthcoming. Token troop withdrawals are taking place, but they are far from a definitive change in Administration policy. Next year should be a crucial one for Nixon with respect to the war.

Many of these problems, of course, are not short range ones. They will be resolved only in terms of Congressional action and Administration policies that must grow and respond to changing conditions.

The 1970 elections thus are crucial.

Labor's friends and the friends of social and economic progress face one of the toughest campaigns in recent history. The Nixon Administration will be fighting for a Republican-controlled Congress more in its own image. Conservatives and the far-right extremists throughout the country will be fighting to defeat as many liberals as they can.

The House of Representatives today has 244 Democrats, 188 Republicans and three vacant seats. At least 30 representatives who have good labor and liberal records were elected in 1968 by less than 55 percent. How many of these are in real trouble when it comes to re-election is difficult to say, but it is clear that their return to Congress cannot be taken for granted.

The liberal position in the Senate is even more perilous. Here chance has placed the Democratic Party in a highly vulnerable position. Of the 33 Senate seats to be filled next year, 25 are Democratic and only eight are held by Republicans. This means an almost three to one risk in a Senate that now numbers 57 Democrats and 43 Republicans.

A loss of only eight Democratic seats out of the 25 could mean a Republican majority of one.

What are the chances for a change?

There are at least eight friends of labor in the Senate who won by less than 55 percent in 1964 when they were last up for election. At least two additional Democratic seats may go one way or the other. Only two of the eight Republican seats at stake are considered vulnerable. The odds are considerable that the Democrats will retain control of the Senate, but the odds are equally strong that their margin will be cut.

In that event the old Republican-Dixiecrat coalition that has long played a crucial role in Senate votes will be strengthened since there is little chance that any of the Southern conservatives up for re-election will be beaten.

One bright note in the Senate picture is a developing rebellion among liberal Republicans who feel that their party is slipping back into its old conservative stance. The dominant role of Senators Everett M. Dirksen and Strom Thurmond, especially in the field of civil rights has brought criticism from half a dozen Senate representatives of Republican liberalism. The Senate may well develop a strong non-partisan liberal bloc.

As AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a recent Seafarers convention:

"I think it is well to remind every labor audience, every segment of the AFL-CIO, that while we have done a good job politically, this is no time to rest on our oars," he declared. "We still have got a job to do in 1970."

That just about sums it up.

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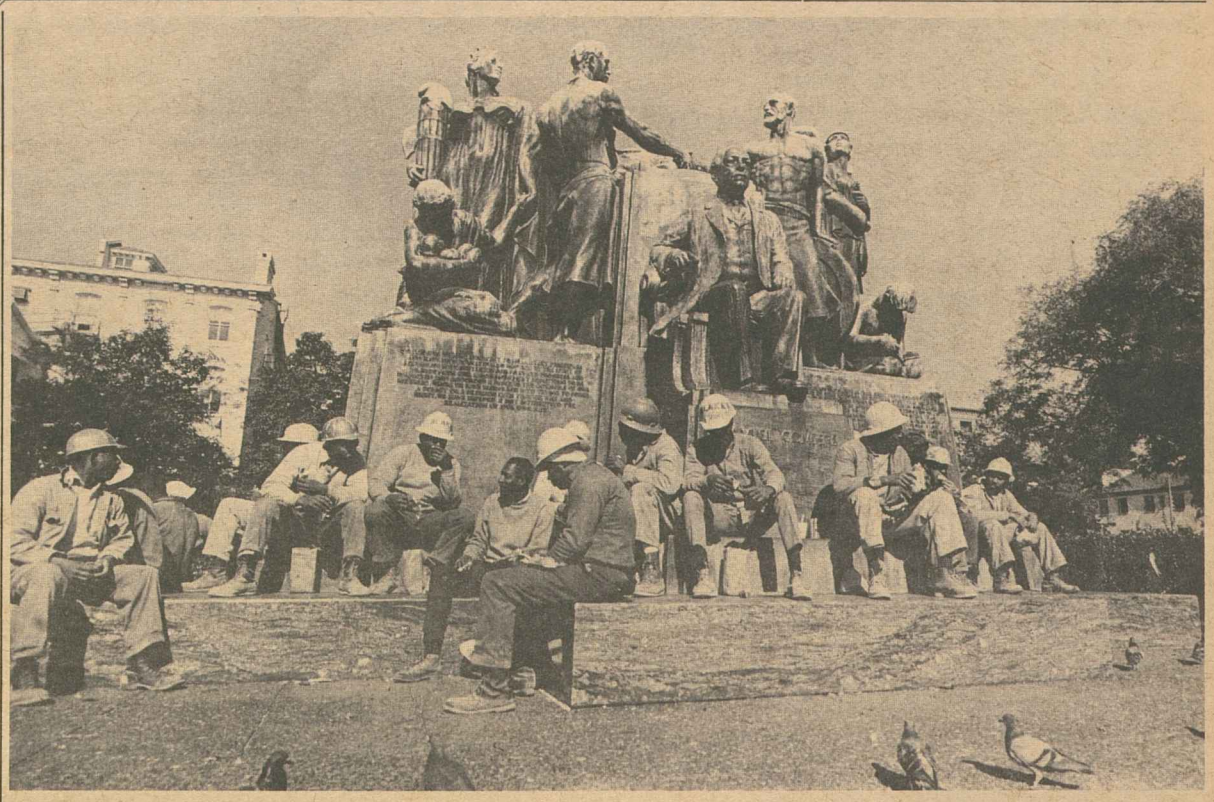
UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO



SAMUEL GOMPERS MEMORIAL—honoring the father of the modern American labor movement—is an appropriate site for a lunch break by members of Laborers Local 74 in Washington, D.C. The photo by Bill Beall of the Washington Daily News was picked as the Labor Photo of 1969 by Press Associates, Inc.

Election Test Proved Potency Of Labor's Political Capability

By Harry Conn

ONE YEAR AGO—Labor Day 1968—organized labor was putting out its greatest effort on the political front.

Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey had solid labor support in his quest to succeed Lyndon B. Johnson as President of the United States.

The pollsters and the columnists were predicting, however, that not only would Richard M. Nixon win the presidency overwhelmingly but that the third candidate, former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, would get a heavy labor vote.

That might have been the picture Labor Day 1968. It was not the final result of the November election, however.

By the narrowest of margins, Nixon was elected President but trade unionists obviously gave the great bulk of their votes to Humphrey. And George Wallace finished a poor third, especially in working class areas outside the South.

With some exceptions, labor-endorsed candidates for Congress did very well. Despite the Nixon victory in the race for the White House, Democrats retained control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

From the time that the new 91st Congress convened in January and the new President was sworn into office the labor movement has been on the legislative tightrope.

It is that way today, Labor Day 1969, at the end of the brief Congressional vacation.

Labor is continuing to press for tax reform—closing the loopholes—and is battling against other factors in rising living costs such as excess profits, tight money and high interest rates, exported capital, rising medical costs.

Union legislative representatives have been in the front lines, too, fighting against air and water pollution, for expansion of the war on poverty and against hunger, effective consumer protection, more earned rights for the elderly, advances in federal aid to education, civil rights, housing, Job Corps, etc.

On strictly labor issues there has been little or no progress except for the new construction safety law.

There were dramatic developments within the labor movement over the year. Among the highlights:

Collective Bargaining—The grape strike and boycott by the AFL-CIO Farm Workers continued to capture the support of unionists, church leaders, students—not only in the United States but around the world.

One of the more sensational developments was the revelation by Press Associates that the Dept. of Defense had increased grape purchases for Viet Nam by 350 percent in the last year. DOD officials insisted to Senate investigators that they were "neutral" in the dispute.

The spotlight also focused on the hospital strikes in Charleston, S.C., by Local 1199B of the Retail Wholesale & Dept. Store Union. Strikers were reinstated and the union received a check-off through a credit union—a step necessitated by state law.

In Charleston, W. Va., the Laborers are still fighting Gov. Arch Moore's firing of more than 2,000 state highway department workers for striking.

Another continuing strike and lockout is that of the newspaper unions against the Herald-Examiner in Los Angeles. The unions are asking support by boycotting Hearst advertisers. The lockout of Machinists by National Airlines has led to the IAM asking a boycott of that carrier.

Longshoremen on East and Gulf Coasts engaged in their longest waterfront strike in history before settlement was reached in January.

Some 68,000 oil workers, members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers won their strike.

Two other strikes and boycotts ended in victory for the Textile Workers Union of America at Kayser-Roth Hosiery and the Meat Cutters at Neuhoff Meats.

Union Mergers—The biggest merger since the AFL-CIO got together back in 1955 took place in January when four railroad operating unions became the United Transportation Union.

The merger brought together the Trainmen, the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, the Conductors & Brakemen, and the Switchmen. Former BRT Pres. Charles Luna was elected president of the UTU.

Other mergers saw the Railway & Airline Clerks link with the Transportation-Communications Union and with the Railway Patrolmen.

New Leaders—The AFL-CIO received a new secretary-treasurer when Lane Kirkland succeeded William F. Schnitzler, who retired after 45 years of service to labor.

Other retirements included IAM Pres. Roy Siemiller, succeeded by Floyd Smith; Gordon Freeman, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, replaced by Charles H. Pillard; Pres. E. L. Wheatley of the Potters, succeeded by Lester Null; Pres. Joseph Moreschi of the Laborers, replaced by Peter Fosco; B. A. Gritta, president of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., succeeded by Maywood Boggs.

Three new AFL-CIO vice presidents were elected as members of the federation's Executive Council—Presidents A. F. Grospiron of the OCAW, Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers, and C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks. The vacancies had been created by the retirement of Ralph Helstein and the deaths of George M. Harrison, former president of the Railway Clerks, and John J. Grogan, who was succeeded as president of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers by Andrew Pettis.

During the year death came also to Pres. Walter Mitchell of the Chemical Workers, who was succeeded by Thomas E. Boyle, and to Pres.-Emeritus John L. Lewis of the Mine Workers, one of the giants of American labor history.

Court actions—Numerous court decisions affecting organized labor were handed down over the past year. Among the most significant were Supreme Court rulings upholding union certification by card-check, coordinated bargaining, certain union disciplinary rights, and state full crew laws governing railroads. There were also major rulings by the Supreme Court and lower courts in favor of the TWUA in the J. P. Stevens and Darlington battles.

Meany on Labor Day:

Needed—A 'Total National Commitment'

By George Meany

EACH LABOR DAY, America takes time off to honor her working men and women.

On this Labor Day, we in the AFL-CIO have a special sense of profound pride. For we know that, behind the nation's latest pioneering achievement—the landing of man on the moon—is the work of thousands of dedicated and skilled technicians and craftsmen, many of them trade union members.

The astronauts themselves joined in expressing admiration for the unsung men and women who did the assembling, building, welding and wiring of Apollo 11, the manned space center, the Cape Kennedy launching site and the tracking stations around the world. Thousands of pieces of complex and sophisticated equipment were combined into components and units and functioned flawlessly.

Indeed, the entire space program bears the trade union hallmark of craftsmanship and quality. And, in a real sense, each of America's triumphs bears a union label—for the loyal American worker and his unions have contributed to every advance this nation has made. It is a record of which we are proud and it is a record we intend to continue.

The landing of man on the moon is significant for many reasons. It demonstrated the free American spirit of adventure and pioneering, inherent in the quest for solving the unknown.

But, most important, it demonstrated what America can do once a national commitment is made to solve a problem and achieve a goal—once the national purpose is made crystal clear.

It seems to me that it is in this light that the state of the nation must be assessed this Labor Day.

Hundreds of thousands of people living in poverty neighborhoods of the nation's cities still can't get jobs and many have even lost their hope of getting a job. Rural poverty, too, blights the American landscape.

The problem is compounded by a widening employment gap between white and black workers, many of whom live in big city ghettos. Proportionately, twice as many blacks as whites are unemployed. Among teenagers, the black unemployment rate is three times higher than the white rate. And the average annual income for non-whites is only three-fifths of that for whites.

Although this nation has had a Fair Labor Standards Act for over 30 years, thousands of workers—white and non-white—who should be receiving the federal minimum wage are being short-changed by their employers. Last year alone, for example, there were nearly 15,000 known violations of the Child Labor laws in this country.

And too many American corporations run away from American wage scales to build plants and manufacture products in other countries, taking advantage of poverty-stricken workers who will labor for as little as 30 cents an hour and fear to ask for any other condition of employment.

In a sense, it is almost embarrassing to list once again America's pressing domestic problems. Over the years, volumes of studies and legislative testimony have defined and diagrammed them.

In recent years, actions and passions have burst in revolt against them. Reasonable plans and pleas have been made by responsible people to solve them.

Yet the problems prevail.

HOUSING IN AMERICA, for example, is critical. The people of this nation need 26 million more units of standard housing by 1977. Housing construction, though, is at a virtual standstill—stalled by soaring money rates and speculative land costs. In the last ten years, the cost of mortgage money and the market value of land have more than doubled.

In this atmosphere, builders have catered to luxury living and high finance at the expense of slum clearance and ghetto rehabilitation. High-rise luxury apartments and towering new office buildings cast long shadows over old, dilapidated and squalid housing in the ghettos below.

Those who need and are seeking decent moderate-cost housing can't even afford to stand in the home loan line today, so excessive are interest, mortgage and land costs. And rents, too, tax the means of modest-income families.

Thousands of American youth, who want a quality education or advanced education, can't get either. Money—or the lack of it—is a formidable barrier to them. Despite the vast educational system, keyed on free public education, that has been created in the United States, the chances of a poor boy or girl getting a full secondary or college education are infinitely lower than those of a youth from a well-off family. The odds against quality education—elementary, secondary or higher—are overwhelming if a youth is not white.

The cost of a college education is rapidly rising beyond the means of middle-income families.

Teachers are tragically over-worked and pitifully underpaid. In many large school systems, professionalism in the over-crowded classroom is impossible without teacher assistants. However, such aides are the exception rather than the rule.

Presently, only about 8 percent of the nation's total education bill is supported by the federal government. If educational opportunity for all young Americans is to keep pace with the demands of the space age, then the federal commitment to education must be at least doubled in the 1970s.

In the final analysis, jobs, housing and education are primary needs of every human being. Yet, we find them relegated to low priority status by the nation's policy makers and leaders.

Outside the labor movement, only the victims of this relegation and a small but growing band of liberal politicians are actively concerned.

The question is "why?"

I believe some reasons are obvious. In the past, the Congress has been ready with words, but, in the name of fiscal restraint and conservatism, reticent with money. Even the best of programs fails if it is financed with a timid hand.

State governments too often have dodged their responsibilities in the name of states' rights.

And for far too long, local governments, have demanded home rule and ducked local responsibility.

This nation did commit itself to putting men on the moon and it did the job. It can commit itself to enriching and ennobling the lives of its people here on earth. and it must.

The time to do it is now.

Harsh as it may sound, I believe greed and profiteering are to a great degree responsible for America's unresolved domestic problems.

Today, the national interest demands prime emphasis on the values of brotherhood and humanity.

It demands an end to poverty. It demands continued integration and equal opportunity for all in very field of human endeavor. It demands an end to racial strife.

The national interest demands that the national wealth be used in a way which will insure prosperity, security and dignity of the individual.

This means priority must be given to achieving full employment. Priority must be given to achieving wage and income levels that will permit low and moderate income earners to move up in their level of living. Priority must be given to moving the working poor out of poverty.

Simultaneously, priority must be given to education, housing and the other social measures which, heretofore, have been promised but never fully delivered.

The truth is, the national interest cannot long endure the unbridled excesses of self-interest. For that which poses as the incentives of the market place, often turns out to be nothing more than greed and profiteering.

How else can one explain the price-fixing scandals in the drug, electrical and plumbing fixture industries during the past decade?

How else can one explain the callous profiteering schemes of some drugstore owners and some doctors in administering the Medicaid program?

Or some of the flagrant overcharges and cost overruns by defense contractors?

Or in another context, those who oppose open housing invariably argue that if a Negro moves next door, the value of their property will decline. This argument imputes undue value to property and scorns the value of people.

I believe the cases for school integration and equal voting rights are also obstructed by an incessant fear based on selfishness and greed.

Local school board cliques fear the challenge and cost of providing quality education for all children in their district.

Some local politicians and patronage job-holders fear the loss of their influence and jobs should the constituency they must serve be broadened to include previously disfranchised black citizens.

Profiteering and greed motivate minimum wage chiselers, child labor violators, runaway corporations and foreign labor exploiters.

All too often, some people turn their backs on their religious ethics and democratic principles, when their own small sphere of existence is confronted with an opportunity to advance brotherhood and humanity.

Profiteering feeds the present inflationary price spiral, too. Any objective observer of wages, profits and prices during the 1960s has to conclude that most of today's inflated cost of living stems from swollen corporate and conglomerate profits and exorbitant interest rates.

In the past nine years, after-tax corporate profits have increased by 94 percent. Corporate dividends have increased 78 percent.

Since 1950 bank interest rates have rocketed 325 percent. Since last December alone, the prime interest rate — which most Americans don't enjoy — has increased by 31 percent. Needless to say, bank profits are at record highs.

Compare these figures with the nine-year per capita disposable personal income increase of 56 percent. Or the average weekly wage increase of 33 percent over the past nine years—or, in terms of buying power, only 10 percent. In other words, profits have out-stripped wage gains nearly three times.

Clearly, inflation stems from swollen profits. And high interest rates add fuel to the fire because the price of money adds to the cost everything American workers buy.

The tragedy is that even though total pay may continue to rise, the real earnings of American workers will continue to decline unless this cycle is halted. In terms of purchasing power and level of living, the American worker is already entering a recession.

TIGHT MONEY and usurious interest rates are already forcing construction shut downs. Loss of purchasing power is beginning to force plant lay-offs.

Trapped in the middle is the American worker. Prices up or employment down—either way he loses.

The national interest demands an end to unconscionable profiteering and a roll back in interest rates.

Price stability with full employment can be maintained if banks and corporations are willing to settle for something less than their nine-year record of excessive profits.

We in the labor movement believe the national interest demands total commitment to solving American domestic problems of employment and income, housing, education, environment and health. Any new national policy that may be inspired by spectacular success in space, must include a commitment to basic and earthly human values. Behind the commitment, there must be a willingness to back it up with deeds, money and resources.

We believe America can provide for the nation's defense, conduct a reasonable space program and secure the general welfare for all the people.

We believe America can do all three. We believe America must do all three. And the national interest dictates that we begin now without delay.

MacDonald Reports:

Canadian Labor Presses Unity

Excerpts from Labor Day message of Donald MacDonald, president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

LABOR DAY 1969 could well mark the start of a period in which decisions of the utmost importance to organized labor and to industry as a whole will be reached.

There can be no doubt about the importance of collective bargaining in a modern democratic society. This view has been fully supported by the findings of the recent large-scale study of industrial relations made by a government task force. The fact is that here in Canada the free collective bargaining process works. Well over 95 percent of the negotiations between unions and employers are settled without any work stoppage, and constructive negotiations go practically unnoticed.

But, regardless of our relative success, there is need for a readiness to study, and if advisable to adopt, new methods to meet new conditions.

The issues being dealt with in bargaining between employers and employes are continually becoming more complex, and both parties must be prepared to keep pace if they are to properly represent their particular interests and reach a settlement which is for the general good.

Since the Canadian Labor Congress came into being in 1956, 13 of our unions have been party to some form of merger, and discussions are now going on between other organizations. At the same time, in eight instances, groups of unions active in the same industry, or with other forms of common interest, have formalized means for discussion and cooperation. The Canadian Labor Congress is actively encouraging this type of development and we look forward to further consolidation and more efficient cooperation among unions.

The strengthening of trade union organization is essential if any degree of balance is to be maintained between labor and the giant multiplex corporations which are developing throughout the world.

Kirkland on Labor Day:

Union Movement Is Involved in America

By Lane Kirkland

DURING THE LAST ELECTION campaign, the double-jointed slogan "participatory democracy" was played up by newcomers to the game as though they had invented the wheel. The wheel, of course, has been around for some time now, and so have all the elements of "participatory democracy." That concept has been brought to its fullest development, over the years, by the trade union movement.

The American labor movement has always believed that voting is the single most important civic act a citizen in a democracy can perform. Around the right to vote, and the act of voting and "getting out the vote," we have built programs that absorb great amounts of time and effort on a volunteer basis for thousands of union members.

Many Americans are not familiar with the involvement of unions and their members in political education and political action. In the minds of many citizens, unions are associated exclusively with the workplace—factory, store, construction site—where they bargain collectively for better wages and working conditions for their members.

This economic role is, of course, the main function of labor unions in representing their members, and through it unions have helped achieve greater security progress, and opportunity for members and their families. That function has served to build a stronger economy and a better country.

But to think of unions only in this role is a one-sided view of their place in the American framework, and on this Labor Day 1969, it is appropriate to consider the broader services of the American labor movement.

Far beyond their economic role, unions have taken their place in the communities and in the nation as a progressive force devoted to the welfare of all citizens, members and non-members alike. For example:

- No group in the nation does more than unions and their members in support of community charity drives like United Fund and Community Chest.
- When natural disasters strike—floods, hurricanes, tornadoes—unions in the affected communities help house, clothe and feed the victims and contribute time, work and funds to rebuilding damaged homes and community facilities.
- Trade unions helped conceive the war on poverty and play a vital part in its planning and in the conduct of its programs.
- They are active in housing, civil rights, medical care and many other problems, issues and programs of vital concern to the American people.

Trade unions range far past the workplace in their concerns and activities. Their involvement in the total life of the human community is broad and expanding.

This is particularly true in the field of politics.

The labor movement takes citizenship most seriously. We believe the rights and the responsibilities of citizenship are indivisible. The right to vote bears a responsibility to vote, and the right to participate a responsibility to participate.

Working people fought hard for this right to participate. More than 200 years ago, craftsmen in the northeastern cities were among the first to fight for "participatory democracy" when they organized to demand political equality with landed and merchant classes. From these activities, in part, emerged the Sons of Liberty movements in the late 1760s that sparked protests against repressive British measures in the colonies and led to the American revolution and nationhood.

Workers in the new nation fought for the right to vote that was at first denied them, and subsequently it was workers and their unions who demanded and won establishment of a system of free public education for all American children.

So grass-roots democracy is nothing new for American trade unions.

TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT of today, "participatory democracy" means working within the democratic framework to strengthen it and to make it function effectively to meet the needs of all citizens. Though not uncritical of today's institutions, we are confident that they are fundamentally sound and capable of increasing responsiveness to the demands of a nation undergoing wrenching change.

The labor movement believes the nation's institutions can meet the challenges of social, as well as technological, change if citizens participate in the decisions that help direct such change.

We encourage this participation. No single group dedicates more time or effort to engage citizens in the democratic process than the trade union movement. Look at the record:

- Each year, we help register millions of union members and other citizens in a non-partisan national registration campaign.
- Each election year, the labor movement conducts massive get-out-the-vote drives to make sure a maximum number of Americans participate in selecting the men and women who will assume the heavy responsibility of public office.
- All year every year, the trade union movement attempts to educate its members on major political issues and on the records of public officials on the theory that public servants ought to be judged on what they do, not what they promise.
- All year every year, thousands of union members and members of their families contribute time voluntarily to the programs of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) in their communities.
- On Election Day 1968, nearly 100,000 union members worked in getting out the vote. Prior to the election, the AFL-CIO's non-partisan registration campaign resulted in adding 4.6 million citizens to the registration rolls.

The AFL-CIO is proud that its political programs strengthen democracy and its institutions. We believe any effort to increase the participation of citizens in the political process must benefit all of society. Particularly now, with the emergence of problems unprecedented in the nation's history, is it essential that all Americans engage in "participatory democracy," not to tear down but to firm up American institutions.

This Labor Day 1969, as all before it have been, is a symbol of mutual faith and confidence between a nation and its working people. The labor movement has this faith and confidence in America, faith in the basic soundness of this nation and its institutions, and confidence in its capacity to confront successfully its many challenges.

We feel we express this faith best by being a part of that process by which decisions are made to meet these challenges—the political process.

To us, this is what "participatory democracy" means —not just a slogan or a fad, but a way of living and working in a free country where all are equal.

Building Trades Say:

Freedom Linked To Faith in Law

Labor Day message of C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

WE ARE ALL STILL BASKING in the glow of the incredible accomplishment of putting man on the moon.

One of the lessons of that spectacular voyage is that the American mind and the American political system seem to need great challenges and clear goals to work at their best.

It seems to me, now that we have demonstrated that almost nothing is beyond our ability once we have determined the goal, that there are other great adventures we should undertake.

Certainly it is harder to concentrate the mind on creating a just and decent society than it is to mobilize the intelligence and machinery to reach the moon. Human nature is more volatile and less predictable than the chemicals, fuels and measurable mathematics of rockets and electronics.

But we do have an opportunity to channel the energies and talents of the American people, particularly the people in the trade union movement, toward national purpose and ideal. Labor Day 1969 might make an appropriate launch date.

The young are at war with the Establishment and its conventional wisdom. Well and good. That is their privilege and certainly there is need for some changes. By all means, we should listen. But some individuals' concept of whether they are listened to is simply whether people will yield to any demands they make.

THE FAITH of the trade union movement grows out of community. Our mission is to be a convenant of the people. The unique emphasis of organized labor rests in its strong sense of social cohesion.

We are a faith of law. We have preached freedom under law, rather than freedom from law.

Our perspective tends to prefer reform to revolution. Righteousness exists within a social framework. To say, as some say, that "violence is as American as cherry pie" is utter nonsense. Lynching is American, too. Is that good?

Were it not for traffic lights, our streets would be impassable. Were it not for taxes we would have no schools or playgrounds. Were it not for an army, naked ambition and national greed would always have their way.

Dissent is dramatic and quite often necessary. But the consent of the governed and due process also are necessary. There is no justice under anarchy.

Industrial Union Dept. Says:

Vacuum in Political Leadership Puts Focus on Facts and Issues

Excerpts from a Labor Day statement by I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

A SERIOUS ATTEMPT to be prophetic on this Labor Day would be foolhardy indeed, for in every direction the view is clouded.

Although the national economy as a whole remains healthy on the surface, sustaining high employment and rising incomes, inflation cuts deeper into buying power from week to week. Exorbitant interest rates dash the hopes of home-seekers and slash residential construction. Hard-core unemployment, wages below the subsistence level, pockets of poverty in both city and countryside persist despite general prosperity and remedial programs.

Although sweeping social reforms enacted by Congress and decreed by the courts in recent years seem assured of permanence in law, they remain remote in practice. Their implementation, slow at best, is becoming slower still, threatening to perpetuate injustices no longer endurable to their victims nor tolerable in a free society.

Although there are many promises and some portents of peace in Viet Nam, of a start toward slowing the arms race, of steps toward easing world tensions, the war goes on, new weapons proliferate and new conflicts loom.

Even this fragmentary review demonstrates that uncertainty is the order of the day. It is not only the uncertainty that attends any time of trouble and transition; it also includes almost total uncertainty as to the course that will be taken by the federal government, whose influence is so pervasive in all these matters.

The only thing that's clear is that this is not a favorable time for soothsaying. But this doesn't imply a moratorium on action; quite the contrary.

There is nothing uncertain about the goals of the labor movement. They embrace all the aspirations of free men—the dreams of social idealists since the beginning of time, the pragmatic determination of today's workers to get their share now.

Most of these objectives have been translated into specific legislative programs and specific collective bargaining programs. So even as we admit we can't prophesy what the future is going to be, we can offer very definite ideas on what it ought to be—and we can work hard to make it come out that way.

In a time of uncertainty like the present our obligation is even heavier than usual. For good or ill, there is no dominating political leadership in view. The labor movement cannot look to a President or a senator to personify the cause of progress.

YET THIS MAY TURN OUT to be a blessing, not just for us in the labor movement but for the democratic society we cherish. Many of this country's toughest problems were solved that way.

The Revolution itself wasn't the work of agitators or orators, though there was a good supply of both. The decision to fight for independence rather than for fair colonial status was made calmly by thoughtful and rather conservative men. The Constitution was adopted, some years after victory, as the result of a nationwide campaign based entirely on reasoned discussion. Abraham Lincoln was no rabble-rouser, but he preserved the union.

To leap right into modern times, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 came about because the nation had searched its soul—not because of charisma or confrontations.

So let us now press toward our ultimate aim of a perfect nation and a perfect world, advancing our specific proposals with firmness based upon fact and reason. This era of uncertainty can be one of opportunity if we make it so—and make it so we must and will.

Supreme Court Nominee:

Conflict of Interest Charges Raised Against Haynsworth

(Continued from Page 1)

relations cases and allowing a foot-dragging approach to school desegregation and civil rights enforcement.

It was the White House which first publicized the issue of Haynsworth's involvement in the Deering Milliken case by releasing excerpts from correspondence that seemed to indicate that Haynsworth had been completely absolved of impropriety and that the Textile Workers had apologized for questioning his impartiality.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock then released the entire file of correspondence of late 1963 and 1964 to correct what he termed "misleading characterizations" of the case by White House Press Sec. Ronald Zeigler.

The correspondence revealed that in December 1963, after the Darlington decision, the TWUA had received a call informing them that Haynsworth was first vice president of the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co., and that Deering Milliken had cancelled contracts with other vending machine firms and was throwing its business to Haynsworth's firm.

The union's attorney reported the allegation to the chief judge of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, asking an investigation and noting that the union had no way of obtaining the full facts in the case.

The investigation disclosed that Carolina Vend-A-Matic had obtained one additional Deering Milliken contract while the case was before the court—doubling its business with the textile chain to about $100,000 a year—through legitimate competitive bidding. It had also failed to obtain two other contracts at other Deering Milliken plants.

Therefore the union concluded that there was no deliberate attempt to reward Haynsworth's firm and the union attorney expressed regret for any trouble caused.

But, Pollock stressed, the episode did not go into the conflict of interest principle as to whether Haynsworth should have disqualified himself because of his close connection with a company doing business with a party to the case.

He said the TWUA did not pursue that aspect at the time because the more serious charge had been proven false. "It was evident that the judges were not pleased with the union; and the union would inevitably be a litigant before those judges for years to come."

Federal law leaves it up to a judge to decide whether to disqualify himself—and Pollock observed that Arthur J. Goldberg, then on the Supreme Court, had disqualified himself when the case came before the high court for review because he had represented the TWUA some years earlier when he was in private practice.

Pollock noted that a New York Times story on Aug. 19 reported that Haynsworth declined to answer when asked by a reporter whether he had owned shares in the Vend-A-Matic firm at the time of the Darlington decision.

"We believe that the country and the United States Senate are entitled to an answer," Pollock said.

A story by William J. Eaton of the Washington bureau of the Chicago Daily News, provided the answer based on a check of Securities & Exchange Commission records.

It showed that the Carolina company, started by Haynsworth and other businessmen in 1950 with an "authorized capital" of $30,000, had been acquired by the Automatic Retailers of America, Inc., in April of 1964, more than six months after the Deering Milliken decision. At that time, records disclosed, Haynsworth received 14,173 shares of ARA stock in exchange for his interest in the Carolina firm.

Haynsworth then sold the stock for about $450,000.

Syndicated columnists Frank Mankiewicz and Tom Braden, commenting on the failure of Haynsworth to disqualify himself in the case and his silence on his business ties during its consideration, termed the judge's action "a clear violation of the canons of ethics" of the American Bar Association.

They quoted Canon 26, which reads: "A judge should abstain from making personal investments in enterprises which are apt to be involved in litigation in the court, and after his accession to the bench, he should not retain such investments previously made longer than a period sufficient to enable him to dispose of them without serious loss."

Haynsworth, they noted, retained his directorship and heavy stock holdings in the vending firm for more than seven years after becoming a judge.

They noted that it was conflict of interest allegations which led to the resignation of Justice Abe Fortas—creating the Supreme Court vacancy for which Haynsworth was nominated.

In a television interview on a network news program, AFL-CIO Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris gave this summary of Haynsworth's labor decisions:

"He has sat on five labor cases that went to the Supreme Court. In all five, he voted against the union. All five cases were reversed by the Supreme Court and only one Supreme Court judge in one case voted the way that Judge Haynsworth did in these cases."

Earlier, NAACP Executive Dir. Roy Wilkins charged that Haynsworth "voted for racial segregation" in four cases involving schools.

A statement by I. W. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., called for Senate rejection of the nomination.

"Nomination to the nation's highest court," Abel said, "should be the climax of a distinguished legal career during which the nominee has served justice by protecting and advancing the rights of those seeking justice."

Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, termed Haynsworth "a poor choice" whose record is one of opposition to "civil rights progress and the rights of working people."

The Senate Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on the nomination. Mississippi Sen. James O Eastland, chairman of the committee, has already praised the appointment.

MANY UNIONS have responded to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's call for disister relief aid, Chairman John Kenney of the District of Columbia chapter of the American Red Cross tells Meany, who presented the AFL-CIO's check for $25,000 to the Hurricane Camille Relief Fund. Damage is so severe that the Red Cross boosted its goal from $6 million to $15 million.

Union Volunteers Rally For Storm Relief Task

(Continued from Page 1)

The greatest need is still for money. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany turned over a check for $25,000 to the American Red Cross and urged every union and central body to contribute promptly.

The Steelworkers donated another $25,000 at Birmingham from the USWA emergency reserve fund, and state central bodies in all the disaster areas called on their members to give generously for the relief of 70,000 affected families.

"Contributing to local Red Cross chapters is the best way to do the most good in the fastest possible time," Meany said in a call for nationwide labor help.

The need is so great that the Red Cross raised its estimate of relief costs from $6 million to $15 million.

"The whole Gulf waterfront—50 or 60 miles of it—is completely destroyed," said Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO. Ramsay toured the disaster area with Walter Holmes, AFL-CIO area liaison officer with the Red Cross, members of the AFL-CIO Community Services staff, and other union representatives.

The first phase of the rescue effort was to gather the survivors, shelter and feed them, get clothing and provide the information needed by families after their rescue. That phase will be followed by rehabilitation after the waters of flooded rivers subside.

The Red Cross is setting up 17 disaster relief centers throughout the hurricane and flood areas, where food and clothing and medical care can be supplied.

The Government Employes, with thousands of members in the hurricane area, set up a Camille disaster committee to channel aid to storm victims.

At the VA psychiatric hospital in Gulfport, 250 members of AFGE Local 2238 were on duty when the hurricane smashed a new $1 million recreation center and poured 12 feet of water through wards holding 750 patients. Workers stayed at their posts around the clock, not knowing whether their own homes were still standing. VA's duty director called their devotion to duty "fantastic."

Louisiana unionists helped load trucks and Bussie led a caravan of 40 trucks from Baton Rouge to Biloxi and Gulfport. Volunteers from many community organizations helped round up and distribute medicine, milk and distilled water to relief shelters in those battered towns. Truck motors were kept running many hours to keep the supplies refrigerated, the Red Cross reported.

The Machinists District in Daleville, Ala., collected more than $4,000 worth of clothing, food and supplies for Biloxi storm refugees.

Fund drives in Mississippi and Alabama were launched by the two state central bodies with donations of $500 each.

The Marine & Shipbuilding Workers in Mobile, Ala., took several truckloads of supplies to the disaster area.

69-30-8

Consumer Prices Jump Sharply, Workers' Real Wages Continue Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

of production and non-supervisory workers increased to $115.44 in July, up 68 cents from June. This rise was attributed mainly to slight increases in the workweek and hourly earnings.

Weekly take-home pay after deduction of taxes for the worker with three dependents was up 51 cents to $100.62. For the worker with no dependents, the increase was 50 cents to $91.57.

When expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect price changes, the take-home pay of the worker with three dependents in July was $78.49. It was $71.43 for the worker with no dependents. Both figures were virtualy unchanged over the month.

However, these real spendable earnings were down over the year by 58 cents for the worker with three dependents and 32 cents for the worker with no dependents. The figures averaged about 1.4 percent below their highs of last September.

On the price front, increases for meat and poultry prices led to a 1 percent rise in food costs in July. Prices of fruits and vetgetables also were higher.

Housing costs rose by seven-tenths of 1 percent, led by an increase in the cost of home mortgages of nine-tenths of 1 percent.

Charges for consumer services averaged five-tenths of 1 percent higher in July. The medical care index jumped a full 1 percent as a result of higher fees by doctors and dentists and daily service charges at hospitals.

Higher retail prices for cigarettes followed earlier increases in wholesale tobacco prices. Furniture and house furnishings rose moderately. The only significant price declines were in the apparel and transportation categories.

BLS reported that commodities were up 4.8 percent over the year and services rose by 6.7 percent since July 1968.

The Wholesale Price Index, an indicator of future consumer price action, stood in July at 113.3 of its 1957-59 average, an increase of only one-tenth of 1 percent from June.

But Chase pointed out that the slight change was due to a drop in the wholesale prices of farm products. More than half of the products in the industrial commodities sector of the index rose over the month, he noted.

Chase foresaw another rise in consumer prices in August but declined to predict how much it might be or to forecast the trend of prices beyond that month.

More than 1 million workers employed in auto manufacturing, auto parts and farm machinery industries will receive an 8-cent an hour pay boost as a result of increases in the CPI over the past three months.

About 60,000 additional workers will receive pay increases ranging from 1 to 18 cents through other reviews of index action. Nearly 20,000 employes will get increases based on indexes for Chicago, Pittsburgh and Boston.

Approximately 17,000 workers covered by escalator provisions subject to the July index will not receive increases because they already have reached maximums allowed in their contracts.

NMU Members Vote Approval Of Dues Boost

New York—Members of the National Maritime Union voted, 8,681 to 3,056 in a secret ballot referendum to raise their union dues. The lowest raise is $1 a month, the highest $3.33.

Effective Oct. 1, dues for seamen on privately-owned ocean-going vessels will rise from $120 a year to $160, for those on privately-owned Great Lakes and rivers ships from $120 to $140 a year, for seamen on Military Sea Transportation Service ships from $100 to $120, for other government vessels services from $80 to $100, for domestic shoreside members from $5 a month to $6, for members employed in the Panama Canal Zone from $3 a month to $4.

Voting was conducted in 32 union locations in this country and overseas between July 21 and Aug. 4. The voting and counting were supervised by the Honest Ballot Association.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 6, 1969 | No. 36

Haynsworth Held 'Not Fit' For Supreme Court Post

ON EVE OF LABOR DAY, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany met with a group of veteran labor reporters for a candid interview on the state of the labor movement and the nation. From the bottom, clockwise, are Damon Stetson, New York Times; Stanley Levey, Scripps-Howard newspapers; Archie Robinson, U.S. News & World Report; Meany; Neil Gilbride, Associated Press, and Dick Levine, Wall Street Journal. **(Excerpts of interview on Page 6.)**

Meany Cites Violation of Ethics Code

Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., "is not fit to sit on the United States Supreme Court," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged.

Meany said in a network television interview that the South Carolina judge should be rejected by the Senate because he failed to live up to the code of ethics expected of jurists when he kept silent about a conflict of interest and took part in a decision in a major labor case.

Haynsworth in 1963 cast the deciding vote in a 4th Circuit Court of Appeals decision upholding the right of the Deering Milliken textile chain to close its Darlington, S.C., mill to punish workers for voting for union representation.

At the time, Haynsworth was deeply involved in a vending machine company that had a contract with Deering Milliken mills and was seeking additional business. He had been a founder of the firm, its vice president, and was a major stockholder, Meany noted.

"When the case came before him," Meany said, Haynsworth "didn't take himself out of the case. He didn't inform the litigants of his interest . . . despite the canon of ethics of the American Bar Association . . . and I say he was unethical to sit on a case where his own financial interests were involved in one of the litigants."

A unanimous Supreme Court later overruled the appellate court and said a company could not close down one of its plants if the intent were to discourage unionization of its other plants.

The AFL-CIO president was questioned about labor's opposition

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Labor Asks Action On Nation's Ills

Leaders of the American labor movement expressed confidence on Labor Day in the nation's ability to overcome its problems, but called for a greater sense of urgency by Congress and the White House to do so.

A series of network radio broadcasts by AFL-CIO officers on the holiday stressed organized labor's goal of making the nation's economy work for the benefit of all, not just a few.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spoke over the National Broadcasting Co. network. Other networks carried addresses by Federation Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph A. Beirne and John H. Lyons.

"The hard fact," Meany said, "is that not all Americans share in the wealth and goodness of America."

There was recognition of that in the early 1960s, Meany noted. "Racial discrimination, poverty and barriers to education were put under the focus of the national spotlight. Price-fixing and profiteering, consumer deception . . . were exposed."

But the momentum slackened, he observed. "Congress failed to measure up to the need" and the result was "half-hearted, underfinanced" programs.

Meany warned of "danger signs in the economy," threatening a recession. He cited swollen profits unmatched by increases in worker purchasing power, soaring interest rates, "creeping unemployment" and "housing construction at a virtual standstill."

He stressed also the "dangers which threaten all people"—rich and poor, city and country dweller, worker and employer.

These dangers, "perhaps the least excusable of all," were identified by Meany as the increasing pollution of air and water, along with an ever-mounting toll of "agony, pain, death and grief" from highway accidents.

The common point of all of the problems that face the nation, Meany said, is that "they are man-made and they must be solved by man. They can no longer be ignored or given only half-hearted attention."

Abel, who heads the Industrial Union Dept. and is president of the Steelworkers, spoke on the Columbia Broadcasting System on the issues of inflation and taxes.

Declaring that inflation is the result of "bloated profits and un-

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Pilots Support Global Strike On Hijacking

The Air Line Pilots are prepared to join with commercial pilots from throughout the free world in a 24-hour protest strike if Syria continues to hold as prisoners two Israeli passengers on a Trans World Airline plane hijacked by Arab commandos.

The governing board of the international pilots organization, with which the ALPA is affiliated, met in emergency session to demand international action to halt hijacking and secure the prompt release of all passengers.

ALPA Pres. Charles H. Ruby said the pilots' group has asked for a meeting with U Thant, secretary general of the United Nations, to discuss the "growing menace" of air hijacking.

"Piracy on the high seas . . . took many years and numerous lives before nations got together to

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Boon To Corporations:

Administration Hit On Tax Proposal

The AFL-CIO charged that the Nixon Administration "has rejected the concept of tax justice" by urging the Senate to give a bigger tax break to business corporations and less tax relief to wage-earners.

Federation Pres. George Meany termed testimony by Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy "a shocking display of concern for America's wealthy and powerful at the expense of all the rest."

Kennedy went before the Senate Finance Committee to complain that the House passed tax reform bill was "inflationary" because it would put too much money in the hands of consumers.

He asked the Senate to cut $2.5 billion from the amount of tax relief the House bill would provide for individuals and families—mostly in the low and middle income brackets.

At the same time, the Treasury chief complained that the House bill was too harsh on corporations and would discourage business investment. He asked that corporation taxes be trimmed nearly $1.6 billion below the amount provided in the House bill.

The Administration also asked the Senate to knock out some of the House bill's efforts to close capital gains loopholes and impose taxes on interest from state and local bonds.

Kennedy called for a continuation of present tax situations which he conceded would still permit some million-dollar-a-year incomes to escape all taxation.

"The AFL-CIO is completely opposed to the Administration proposal," Meany declared.

"America wants and needs tax justice," he said. But "the Administration proposal bears no resemblance to tax justice."

In contrast to the House bill, Meany noted, the Administration proposal "reduces tax relief for those just above the threshold of poverty, cuts needed tax relief for middle-income Americans, and weakens loophole-closing sections."

The Treasury Dept.'s own comparisons pointed up the contrast.

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Clothing Union Contract Boosts Wages 45 Cents

New York—The Clothing Workers have negotiated a 45-cent hourly wage increase for 100,000 members in the men's shirt and cotton garment industry in a new three-year contract.

An additional 2.5 cents a hour will be earmarked to alleviate inequities in certain categories of employment.

Substantial increases in health, welfare and pension benefits are also included in the contract, said ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky and Robert M. Dale, vice president of Cluett Peabody Co. Potofsky and Dale headed the negotiating teams.

The union's executive board had authorized a strike for Sept. 1, expiration date of the old con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Governors Ask Federal Programs For Health Insurance, Welfare Cost

Colorado Springs—The National Governors Conference has called on the federal government to establish a national system of compulsory health insurance and to take over completely all the costs of the federal-state public welfare system.

The governors, at their annual meeting here, voted with only minor opposition to approve the health insurance and welfare proposals submitted by New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller (R), who heads the conference's Human Resources Committee.

The proposals were set forth in broad terms with few details. Under the health insurance plan, the insurance would be bought from private companies and financed by payroll deductions from both workers and employers. The federal government would buy the insurance for families below the poverty level, and the Medicaid program would be retained to cover only catastrophic illnesses.

Rockefeller has proposed a similar program for New York state, but only to cover hospitalization costs.

The AFL-CIO, at its 1967 convention, reaffirmed its "long-standing support for national compulsory health insurance" based on the principles of "universal coverage, comprehensive benefits, adequate financing, assurance of high quality health services with adequate cost controls."

The plan envisioned by labor, however, would involve a government system instead of relying on the private insurance industry, and a greater federal role in financing.

Two Republican governors—Stanley K. Hathaway of Wyoming and Ronald Reagan of California—argued vigorously against the health insurance proposal and fought unsuccessfully for an amendment calling for a voluntary system.

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"WE ARE BETTER PREPARED to overcome the obstacles which impede progress in our nation." Adolfo Anez of Bolivia said in Washington at graduation ceremonies for the 27th class of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's training program. Anez spoke for the trade unionist graduates from 16 Latin American countries.

AIFLD's Role Stressed:

Latin Unions Hailed On Economic Gains

The Organization of American States is committed to aiding free unions so that they can "play a constructive and positive role" in the development of their countries, OAS Sec.-Gen. Galo Plaza declared.

Plaza, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers were the main speakers at graduation exercises for the 27th training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

The graduates — coincidentally numbering 27—came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

In eight years, the AIFLD program has now trained more than 700 labor leaders from Latin America at its school in Front Royal, Va. They, in turn, become instructors in their own countries.

"Unions which perform their basic function of seeking a fair share of the benefits of economic progress for their members . . . serve not only their members' interest but the national interest as well," Plaza told the graduates.

This is so, he pointed out, because greater parity of income in a nation spurs a "need for greater productivity," more adequate markets and more efficient business operations.

Unions also can assist in a nation's development, Plaza said, by aiding the expansion of health and social security programs; organizing cooperatives, workers' banks and housing projects; and helping rural migrants adjust to city life.

Meany, who presented diplomas to the graduates, termed it "significant" that the graduating class was engaged in a program of study of cooperative and community development.

Such a curriculum, he noted, "brings out the fact" that while unions have a specific purpose of improving wages and working conditions "they must also contribute to the building of a viable free society . . . for the benefit of all citizens."

Meany expressed the hope that "detractors" of AIFLD in the United States and other countries would have the opportunity to read the speech delivered by Plaza.

Plaza's remarks, Meany said, ought to convince some, at least, that unions have a responsibility to help strengthen their nations in the realization that "the interest of their own members is bound up with the interest of all the people in the society in which they are a part."

"You have gained some experience here," Meany said. "It is up to you to use your knowledge. It is up to you to build unions that can stand on their own feet, unions that can make the necessary contributions."

He called upon the graduates to help in the development of "mass purchasing power" among workers. "That can be developed in your country but it cannot be developed from outside your country," he cautioned.

Beirne spoke at a post-graduation luncheon, presided over by AIFLD Exec. Dir. William C. Doherty, Jr.

The CWA president voiced confidence that the graduates would return to their countries as "sensitive, informed trade union leaders . . . who will reach out their hands to lead their people to a better life."

Dignitaries attending the graduation exercises included Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, ambassador to the United States from Nicaragua; Joseph J. Jova, U.S. ambassador to the OAS; Rutherford B. Poats, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development; and Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Illinois Labor Scores Racial Bias, Poverty

Chicago—A strong attack on racial discrimination in employment and a 10-point program for combatting poverty were highlights of the 12th annual convention of the Illinois AFL-CIO here.

The 2,400 delegates approved a special executive board statement and a resolution urging member unions to act immediately to find new ways of increasing job opportunities for members of racial minorities.

The action of the convention followed weeks of demonstrations at Chicago construction sites, the invasion of the Chicago Building & Construction Trades Council's office, and meetings of black groups, unions and management in the construction industry seeking to resolve the dispute.

The statement approved by the convention said: "We urge all of our affiliates to give stronger heed to the times and to the protests of blacks and of youth, and to give their best efforts in support of training programs which will open up job opportunities to all persons regardless of race, color, creed or sex. We will not yield to threats or violence."

The statement drew the endorsement of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, head of Operation Breadbasket, the economic arm of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and David R. Reed, a leader of the Coalition for Community Action, which had been demonstrating at building sites here.

But it failed to satisfy some blacks at the convention who attempted to take over the podium and disrupt the convention, which adjourned 15 minutes before its scheduled closing.

Leadership of the coalition later publicly deplored the disruption.

The anti-poverty resolution adopted by the delegates called for:

- Support of the drive to end hunger and poverty.
- Increased state funds to improve welfare allowances and for free school lunches.
- Proper administration of food programs for the poor.
- A new state program to recruit, train and upgrade dis-advantaged persons.
- Efforts to seek out and remedy the causes of unwholesome lives in American society.
- Creation of more jobs.
- Elimination of all traces of discrimination within unions.

In other actions, the convention called for school textbooks that reflect the multi-racial character of the nation, the teaching of labor history in the public schools, protection of privileges of newsmen, and support of the AFL-CIO legislative program.

Other resolutions urged elimination of the state sales tax, a ban on imports that cost the jobs of American workers, and fulfillment of the Chicago Board of Education's contract with the Teachers' union, which has threatened to strike if the board fails to follow through with scheduled pay increases.

Speakers at the convention included Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie (R), Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Rep. Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.) and the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, head of the SCLC.

Lew Rhodes Ends 40-Year Union Career

Lew Rhodes, director of organizing for the Carpenters for the past 12 years, has retired after more than four decades of union service.

In 1929, while a member of Carpenters Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn., he was called upon to assist an AFL textile organizing drive in the Carolinas. In 1938, he was named a fulltime AFL organizer and he served in this capacity for 18 years, with time out for war service. All the while, he was editing and publishing a union paper at Jacksonville, Fla., and flying his own airplane in travels about the South.

Rhodes became the AFL's southern organizing director in 1948, after having served as assistant director.

In 1956 he joined the Carpenters' staff and shortly afterward was tapped as national director of organization by Carpenters' Pres. M. A. Hutcheson.

Anthony O'Chocki has been named to succeed Rhodes as the union's organizing director.

Clothing Union Contract Boosts Wages 45 Cents

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tract. But the new pact went into effect that day with 20 cents of the 45-cent package being added to workers' paychecks.

Additional increments of 12.5 cents each will be added next Aug. 31 and Aug. 30, 1971. The increases will total about $18 a week, plus other gains in pensions, welfare and hospitalization.

"This is the largest wage package the union has ever obtained," Potofsky and Dale noted. "The increase is in recognition of inflation on working men and women in these days of rising prices," they added.

A ratification vote is under way among the 100,000 ACWA members affected by the contract.

Negotiations for the settlement had been advanced through the aid of two special mediators—William E. Simkin, formerly director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and John A. Bello, a commissioner of the service—who were appointed by J. Curtis Counts, the current director.

The Clothing Workers had rejected an earlier management offer of 37.5 cents an hour over a three-year period.

George Ives Named To Mediation Board

Pres. Nixon has nominated George S. Ives, a Washington, D.C. attorney, to be a member of the National Mediation Board, succeeding Howard G. Gamser who has resigned.

The three-member board administers the Railway Labor Act, which regulates the labor relations of railroad and airline unions.

Ohio AFL-CIO Raps Legislature For 'Socking' Consumers on Taxes

Columbus—The Ohio AFL-CIO has denounced the state legislature for "socking the people with additional unfair consumer taxes" while sidestepping the vital need for tax reform.

The recently adjourned session of the legislature was further criticized for failing to act on added protection for workers against wage garnishment, increased jobless benefits, consumer bills and air and water pollution controls.

On the plus side, labor noted that legislation was passed to make miners who suffer the dreaded "black lung" disease compensable under workmen's compensation.

The State AFL-CIO also observed that lawmakers heeded its call for appropriations for day care centers to enable welfare mothers to go to work and ordered a probe of doctors' abuses of Medicaid.

In other action, the legislature granted state employes a 25-cent an hour wage increase, but failed to act on a measure to give public employe unions recognition and bargaining rights.

Most of the 30-week session centered on the need for additional revenue to meet increased costs of government programs and services, particularly educational needs.

There was some talk of tax reform to require more taxes from corporations and individuals with high incomes. Several bills to do this were introduced but died in committee.

Instead, the legislature passed new consumer taxes—on cigarettes, liquor, and utility use—along with a 1 mill hike in the corporate franchise tax. These came on top of increases in consumer taxes enacted in 1967.

The AFL-CIO said the new taxes "are not quite as steep as the 1967 tax bite, but nevertheless are just as painful." It calculated that "the average Ohio union family will be forced to pay an extra $38 per year in new taxes."

The federation charged the legislature "did not have the courage or initiative to act on a major tax reform bill" that would bring in needed revenue while correcting a "repressive" tax structure.

Labor wasn't alone in assailing the final tax legislation. The Toledo Blade called it a "masterpiece of oversimplification." The Akron Beacon Journal termed it a "monstrous outrage." The Dayton Daily News said "school kids are being cheated" by it.

The legislature's failure to increase unemployment benefits to half the average weekly wage of covered workers in the state "was both cruel and shameful," the state AFL-CIO said.

It pointed out that the average weekly jobless benefit paid to a family of four in Ohio is $55.63, "barely above the welfare benefits paid the same size families under the state's Poor Relief and Aid to Dependent Children's Programs."

Employer Contributions Drop

The statement declared that employers in the state "can well afford" to pay more money into the unemployment benefits fund. In 1939, they paid a tax of 2.7 percent of total payrolls; now the contribution rate is less than one-half of 1 percent.

Leaders of the 2-to-1 Republican-controlled legislature "shunned our appeal for the bill's passage even though we emphasized that it was the standard called for by Pres. Nixon," the state labor body said.

"What happened in Ohio," it added, "clearly proves that Congress must set federal standards for unemployment benefits because state legislatures cannot be relied upon to do so."

In South Carolina Strike:

IBEW Pickets Defy Union-Busting Bid

Myrtle Beach, S.C.—Mass arrests of workers at the strike-bound Aerovox Corp. plant here have failed to blunt the determination of the strikers to win a first contract from a law-defying management.

For more than two years, the corporation has refused to bargain in the face of the wishes of the employes, decisions of the National Labor Relations Board and the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

At the first hint of organizing activity by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in November 1966, management of the electronic parts plant launched a campaign based on threats, promises, intimidation and coercion, according to two examiner's findings and NLRB rulings upheld by the courts.

IBEW Local 382 got signed membership cards and won its first election at Aerovox, 40-26, in a company maintenance unit in 1967. Management refused to bargain, claiming the unit was "inappropriate," but was overruled by a trial examiner, the labor board and the Court of Appeals. Aerovox still refused to bargain.

The same local filed an election petition for production employes at the same plant, and won in 1967 by a vote of 307 to 294, with 66 votes challenged. Management refused to bargain, saying union leaflets had an adverse effect on the voters. An examiner, the NLRB and the 4th Circuit threw out the charge last April.

Aerovox sat down at the bargaining table for the first time but has continued since May to resist all employe attempts to win acceptable contracts.

When production and maintenance workers realized that the company had no intention of bargaining in good faith, they walked out of the plant at 11:30 p.m. Aug. 24.

The following day a local court issued a limited-picketing injunction drawn up by company lawyers a month before the strike began.

State highway patrolmen started arresting the pickets almost at once. They were withdrawn after an over-eager patrolman arrested the IBEW union business manager riding past the plant.

Gov. Robert E. McNair (D) ordered the sheriff to take over, and when he did not, county police arrived. Since then they have harassed the strikers, cursed pickets, thrown cigarettes at them and othrwise demonstrated their partiality, the union said.

About 150 of the 1,000 workers are Negroes and the union reports that white and black cooperation has been excellent.

A few days after the walkout began, plant management hired some Negroes as strikebreakers. They stayed one day, then walked out to join the union picket line.

The organizing drive started three years ago when maintenance workers tried to get their low wages increased. Management refused and the workers then asked the IBEW to provide them with membership application cards.

After the first election, the union filed refusal to bargain charges June 6, 1967, and an NLRB complaint was issued by the general counsel more than eight months later when negotiations bogged down. Those charges have been upheld all the way to the appeals court.

Further charges were filed by the union in March, April, May, June and August of 1967, and trial examiner's hearings were held in May, August and October of that year.

The examiner's findings of illegal company practices were upheld by the NLRB in July 1968, when the board ordered management to reinstate eight production employes discharged for union activities. The decision was appealed to the 4th Circuit Court in Richmond, Va., where it still is pending.

Meanwhile the strikers are still picketing while they await final court rulings on their right to engage in union activity free of company harassment. Local 382 has told their story in local TV broadcasts recounting the hostility of management and county police.

Washington AFL-CIO Presses Jobless Pay Bill

Tumwater, Wash.—A program designed to break a deadlock in the Washington legislature over the problem of modernizing unemployment compensation benefits was adopted by the 12th annual Washington State AFL-CIO convention.

The program, submitted by the federation's executive board and unanimously approved by the delegates, calls for a separation by the legislature of the economic measures involved in UC from the substantive philosophical differences between labor and management.

The more than 500 delegates called upon the legislature to adopt the week's work concept of eligibility, realistic provisions governing benefits to pregnant women and retirees, a weekly benefit designed to replace at least 50 percent of the unemployed worker's lost wage and other changes.

In effect, labor's unemployment compensation program asks the legislature to pass any or all of these provisions in one or separate legislative bills and to set aside the arguments over length of disqualification, seasonality clauses and funding the program through a charge-back or benefit-ratio concept favored by industry.

The legislature met for 120 days earlier this year but failed to make any changes in the unemployment compensation law. A second special session is due to convene in January 1970.

In another action, the convention called upon labor organizations to campaign in the January special session for more reforms in a tax package slated to go before state voters in next year's elections.

The package, while proposing to reduce the sales tax, carries with it a flat rate income tax.

A resolution endorsing U.S. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) for re-election in 1970 was passed enthusiastically by the labor delegates.

Joe Davis, president of the Washington AFL-CIO, presided over the four-day convention. Delegates approved a $175 per month pay increase for both Davis and Sec.-Treas. Marvin L. Williams, as recommended by the federation's executive board. Richland was selected as the site for the 1970 convention.

TRADITIONAL WREATH was placed at the statue of James Cardinal Gibbons, pioneer supporter of the rights of unions, following a Labor Day mass in Washington, presided over by Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle, right. Philip Daugherty of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., left, a District of Columbia City Councilman, spoke at the wreath laying ceremonies.

Labor Asks New Stress On Solving Nation's Ills

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justified price increases," not workers wages, Abel cited increases of 94 percent in corporate net profits and 78 percent in stock dividends over nine years compared to a 10 percent rise in the buying power of the worker's wage.

On the tax issue, Abel called on his listeners to urge their senators to improve the tax reform features of the recently-passed House tax bill an to "stand fast against efforts to weaken it."

"We must increase the pressures for tax reform that have been building this year, because we can win a great victory on tax reform if we maintain the pressures," he concluded.

Beirne, who is president of the Communications Workers, told his Mutual Broadcasting System audience that on this Labor Day "hard cold facts keep troubling us, like pebbles in a hiker's shoe."

He stressed that millions of the nation's workers are still denied the lawful right of collective bargaining, thousands of families have no work and millions of black people, Mexican-Americans and Indians "do not share our well being."

Labor believes that America's accomplishments outrun its deficiencies, Beirne said, but "we must get on with the job of making this country a better place for every citizen."

There is only one organization "whose vast resources, manpower and money are used in the interests of all the American people —and that organization is the labor movement," Beirne said.

Lyons, president of the Iron Workers, denounced the price-fixing schemes of big banks that are pushing up ever-higher interest rates and threatening to send the nation "into a financial tailspin."

The soaring costs of money are passed on from the manufacturer to the consumer, delay business expansion, stifle badly needing housing and result in workers losing jobs, he declared.

At a time when the nation needs 26 million more housing units, Lyons noted, construction is stagnated because of money lenders maintaining exorbitant profits.

Lyons predicted that demands for Congress "to probe and probe deeply into the nation's monetary mechanism and policies" will grow because "the American people are as tired of this situation as they are tired of tax injustice."

"Certainly, America cannot afford a situation where bankers profit excessively, while millions go without homes and unemployment increases."

Trailways Bus Strike Settled By Two Unions

Ticket agents and other terminal employes of Continental Safeway Trails, Inc., voted by a 2-1 margin to accept new contract terms and return to work after a two-month strike.

The vote, by members of Transit Union Local 1112, means a complete resumption of service on New York-Philadelphia-Washington, D.C. runs of Trailways. A few days earlier, drivers represented by United Transportation Union Local 1023 voted 213-58 to accept a company offer after a previous tie vote.

The drivers, who had been on strike for five months, won an improved mileage rate and other benefits. Ticket agents, baggage handlers, porters and garage employes voted to accept other improvements, their union said.

Final settlement of the long dispute was achieved with the aid of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Still awaiting action by the Interstate Commerce Commission is a charge by the Federal Highway Administration of "flagrant" and repeated safety violations by Continental Safeway Trails.

The FHA asked the ICC to suspend Trailways' certificate to operate buses on New York-Washington runs on the ground that it has since 1965 committed at least 1,700 safety violations by allowing drivers to remain on duty for long periods in such a way as to involve "great danger" to the public.

Montana Convention Hails Election Gains

Helena, Mont.—The state AFL-CIO credited members of Montana's 11 central labor bodies with helping keep the state in the pro-labor, pro-consumer column and pointed to the 1970 elections to finish the job in the state House of Representatives, still dominated by corporate interests.

Pres. Joe Crosswhite, stepping down after 15 years in office, and Executive Sec. James W. Murry reported that, for the first time in 30 years, COPE-endorsed candidates hold both U.S. Senate seats, both U.S. House seats, the governorship, and a five-seat majority in the Montana Senate.

Some 142 delegates from 250 local unions with more than 30,000 members attended the 13th convention here in the state capital. They raised the monthly per capita rate from 17 cents per member to 20 cents, effective at once, and elected two new officers and three new board members.

Chosen for two-year terms were Pres. Vincent Bosh, of Great Falls, a member of the Operating Engineers; Vice Pres. Robert Kokoruda of Helena, from the Carpenters, and Murry of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for his first elected term as executive secretary.

New board members are George Hammond of Missoula and Mitchell Mihailovich, Butte. Four members were re-elected. All will be installed at a meeting late this month.

Murry said state labor cooperated last year in "one of the most effective political efforts" in the nation to help elect six of 10 candidates for state and congressional office and to pick up seven seats in the state House, including one COPE-endorsed Republican.

In spite of roadblocks erected by the Republican House majority the 1969 legislature session saw improvements in the industrial accident and unemployment compensation programs, Murry reported. A new basic industrial safety code was enacted and the prevailing wage structure on public works projects was improved.

Murry and outgoing Vice Pres. John Miller, Jr., spent almost full time in the successful campaign to elect Democrat John Melcher in the special congressional election in eastern Montana, they reported.

Crosswhite urged the convention to restore funds needed for legislative research. He had been president for six years.

The convention urged all delegates to subscribe to the AFL-CIO News; to affiliate for all their members, and to stage concentrated organizing drives in target areas.

It voted support for strikes by the AFL-CIO Farm Workers in California, the Hotel & Restaurant Employes in Miles City, and the Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers at Missoula. The Missoula strike was settled a few days later.

Convention speakers included Gov. Forrest H. Anderson, Representatives Arnold Olsen and Melcher, Lt. Gov. Thomas L. Judge, State Attorney Gen. Robert Woodahl, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. James J. Leary, COPE Regional Dir. Jack E. McCoy, Executive-Sec. Emeritus James S. Umber and Mrs. Margaret Thornburgh, western area director of COPE's Women's Activities Dept.

As School Bells Ring

ONE WEEK AFTER LABOR DAY, millions of young Americans, hearing the rings of the school bells, are back in their classes. Perhaps it is time to designate a national School Day holiday to mark the service and importance of those who study, the same as we mark the contributions, with our established holiday, of those who work.

The sad fact is that for large numbers of young Americans, study—the effort to learn—has fallen into disrepute. We live in a time when respect for book and teacher has been undermined. The world is no longer to be conquered by intelligence, skill, experience and mutual respect. It is rather to be overcome or endured through denial by pot-induced illusions and the hypnotic effect of rock.

But youth is only a chronological fact. It does not cancel out economic and social distinctions among young people. The vast majority of this nation's young people are still concerned with meaningful learning. In thousands of communities throughout this land, the cry is for better education—not for rejecting education and study through either dilution of course subject matter or total dropout from studying.

This is especially true of teenagers in the minority groups of our metropolitan cities who cannot afford the cost of cars, jaunts to the country or high-powered sound systems.

THE CHANGING NATURE of work in our time has also thrown some kinds of work—just as with study—into disrepute. High school curricula, too often, are chiefly concerned with the college-bound student. Blue-collar jobs are denigrated as if they were of a lower order.

It is estimated at least 25 million people could benefit from vocational education. Yet, in the fall of 1967, only 8 million were enrolled in vocational schools. And of these, only 4 million were in the high schools. This means that 17 million who should have been trained and could have been trained were passed up.

The U.S. Office of Education reports that for every 10 pupils in the fifth grade during the 1959-60 school year, 7.2 graduated from high school in 1967. Four of those graduates entered college in the fall and of these, two are likely to graduate in 1971. Out of this total national picture—without adjustment for an even higher rate among minority groups—3.2 high school graduates went directly to work or were unemployed.

Out of the total 10—on a national scale—only 1.2 entered an occupation for which they had been vocationally trained. The rest went to work without any vocational training.

Study can accomplish what neither violence, nor withdrawal, nor division nor mystic experiences can accomplish. The means for study must not be denied either through segregation, false economy or phony subject matter.

Studying is working—for the improvement of oneself and one's community. Those who can afford it can avoid both work and study. But millions of young Americans picking up their books again share the conviction that life is enriched by both.

Excerpted from the Sept. 1, 1969, issue of Justice, the official publication of the Ladies' Garment Workers.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, September 6, 1969 No. 36

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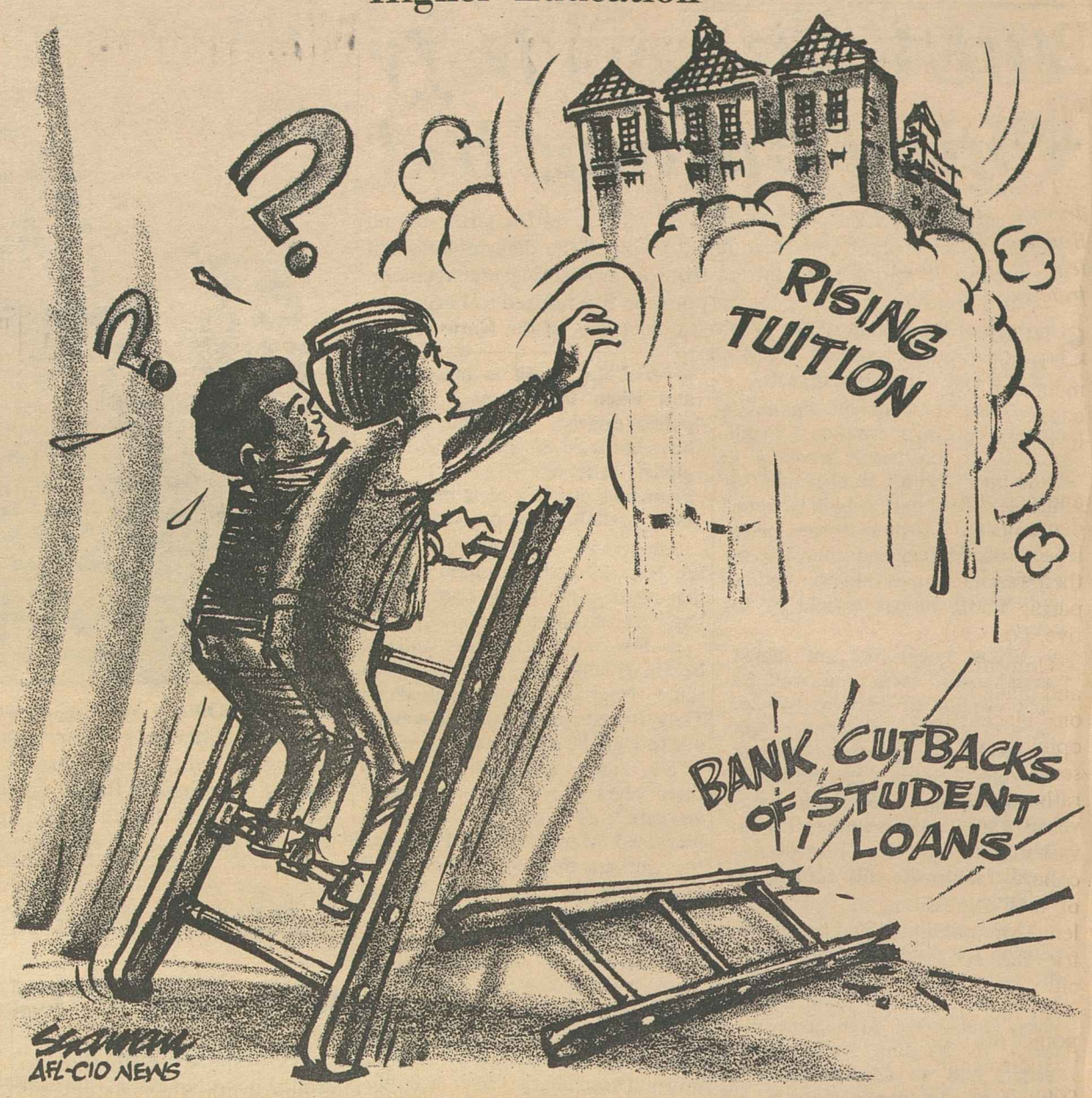
Higher Education



A Word Edgewise:

Fulbright's Liberal Facade Slips to Bare McCarthyism

By John P. Roche

A LOT OF WEIRD THINGS go on in American politics, but surely one of the strangest has been the liberal canonization of Sen. J. William Fulbright. It is a classic example of what happens to liberal judgment when one issue (here the war in Viet Nam) is allowed to overpower all others. It is not a new phenomenon. Some of us recall a similar episode back in the days before Pearl Harbor when the late Socialist leader Norman Thomas was appearing on America First platforms to oppose American intervention in World War II. Then and now, the gospel has seemed to be "to him who opposes war, all else shall be forgiven."

A cold appraisal of Fulbright's record in the Senate indicates that he is giving the people of Arkansas what they want. Indeed, with the exception of foreign policy, his voting behavior is remarkably similar to that of John McClellan, who is generally considered a reactionary baron.

A look at the 1968 election figures in Arkansas suggests that Fulbright's re-election was guaranteed by the Wallace voters, two-thirds of whom voted for him against his GOP opponent, Charles Bernard. Some have even argued that Fulbright's contempt for our efforts in Southeast Asia is a simple extrapolation of his attitude towards American Negroes: we have no obligations to inferior races.

Let me make it clear that I do not consider support for the war in Viet Nam a litmus-test of liberalism. When Fulbright supported the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, I still considered him a reactionary Southern Democrat. And in the last election I strongly supported a number of liberals—among them, three senators, George McGovern, Alan Cranston, Harold Hughes, for examples—who disagree with my interpretation of events in Asia.

The war in Viet Nam is a tragic, complex affair about which I hold strong, principled views. It is possible that I am wrong, but whatever history may determine about the war, liberals today must not permit it to become a touchstone of orthodoxy.

There can be no excuse, for instance, for the absence of liberal protest over Fulbright's recent assault on George Meany of the AFL-CIO. If any other issue but the war had been involved, the protest against Fulbright's statements and insinuations would have been earsplitting.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had charged flatly that Meany had been "paid off" by Pres. Johnson, and furthermore that a $28 million grant by the Agency for International Development to an AFL-CIO-sponsored organization in Latin America had bought labor support for the war in Viet Nam.

Let us suppose for a minute that Fulbright had charged that a federal grant to a labor-sponsored organization in the field of equal opportunity was a device for obtaining AFL-CIO endorsement of the civil rights act. Or that his Arkansas colleague, Sen. McClellan, had accused the Ford Foundation of subsidizing subversion by providing money for Negro advocates of community power in Brooklyn. I could write the Americans for Democratic Action press releases in my sleep. The key word would be "McCarthyism." But one suspects that if Joe McCarthy were alive and anti-war, even he might be granted liberal absolution.

IN ANY EVENT, George Meany asked to set the record straight and was granted a hearing by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It was a wild session, utterly dominated by Fulbright on the committee side.

No one has to feel sorry for Meany; he can take care of himself in rougher company than he met that day. But the appalling aspect was that not only did Fulbright reiterate his original attack; he also suggested the AFL-CIO was racist, was tied in with the CIA, but was probably not responsible for the recent murder of Tom Mboya in Kenya.

Some 15 years ago, when I was running for local office against a Joe McCarthyite, my opponent issued a statement stating that I was probably not a Soviet agent. I couldn't very well hit him so I announced he was probably not an adulterer. Meany was more polite, but Fulbright's behavior deserves the condemnation of all those who value fair play—whatever their convictions may be on the issue at stake.

Frustrations Aid Separatists:

Banks' Obligation to Negroes Termed Jobs, Not Reparations

The following is excerpted from remarks by Andrew F. Brimmer, first Negro member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, to the annual convention of Phi Epsilon Pi fraternity.

SIGNIFICANT STRIDES have been made in recent years in the formal educational achievements of Negroes. This is especially true at the college level, and the outlook is for an acceleration in college enrollment.

However, because of the substantial educational and cultural deficit which most of the black students bring to the campus (a deficit reflecting the legacy of segregation and discrimination which their families have had to bear), the task of preparing them for professional roles in a competitive, post-college world is also enormous.

Unfortunately, this task is being complicated and made more difficult by an increasing emphasis on "black studies" and similar programs. In my opinion, such programs (perhaps unconsciously) serve mainly to cultivate a cult of incompetence—rather than to build rigorous intellects or to develop expertise in a discipline. Hopefully, the vast majority of Negro students—as well as their college faculties—will recognize the limitations of such digressions and get on with the real challenge of making education a meaningful vehicle for the economic advancement of our Negro citizens.

In the case of the business community, several points are also clear.

Increasingly, the business leadership of this country is placing its weight and employing its energies to help ease the plight of our urban areas and to improve the economic conditions of minority groups.

Sadly, however, some of this same business leadership (also perhaps unconsciously) is helping to strengthen the forces of racial division and separatism which can only frustrate and delay the Negro's full participation in an open and integrated economy.

I am particularly distressed by the acceptance on the part of some of our most prominent business leaders of the essential arguments advanced by the advocates of separatism. I personally find it difficult to believe that men at the forefront of industry and finance can doubt that an open and integrated economy offers the only sure path to genuine progress by minority groups in the United States.

Yet, the approaches which some of our leading corporations and financial institutions are adopting in an effort to cope with the urban crisis as it confronts them go a long way toward accommodating the racial separatists and thus further deepen the racial divisions which plague us.

Personally, I think we have reached a point where the business community must be asked to pause and ponder the long-run implications of some of the responses being made under the immediate stimulation of pressures exerted by small—but vocal—bands of black segregationists. Personally, I am glad to see that, in the field of banking—which is of special interest to me—the key leadership in the industry has recently erased what appeared to have been the acceptance of a patently unreasonable demand advanced by one group committed to a policy of separatism.

The banking industry finally rejected the demand that $6 billion of assets be transferred to the 20-odd black-owned banks as "recoupment" of outstanding claims against the white community to compensate in part for the damages which racial discrimination has inflicted on Negroes over the years.

This episode, which grew out of a conference on urban affairs sponsored by the banking industry in the late spring of this year, illustrates all too well the dangers to orderly progress inherent in attempts to compromise with the advocates of racial division and separatism.

RATHER THAN SEEK WAYS to accommodate the separatists, leaders in the business community should make it unmistakably clear that they are committed to the broadening of opportunities for minority groups within the framework of an open and integrated society. These leaders should also accept the fact that most members of these minority groups will require a considerable amount of special preparation (including on-the-job training) in order to take advantage of these opportunities.

At the same time (while it might be painful to admit it), Negroes and other minority groups should recognize that the acceptance of the validity of this proposition is not a capitulation to racism. Having seen this truth, they should get on with the urgent task of remedying the deficit in technical qualifications from which most of them suffer.

To obtain a better appreciation of the progress of minority groups in the banking industry I asked the presidents of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks to share with me their assessment of the extent to which members of such groups are making headway at the executive level in the leading banks in their districts. The picture which emerges from these observations is far from encouraging.

There are virtually no members of these minority groups serving on the boards of directors or as senior officers of the leading banks in any of our large cities.

A substantial number of banks have members of minority groups serving as junior officers, and an even larger number of banks have them enrolled in management training programs.

However, most of the banks have a difficult time holding minority group members who are junior officers and trainees or attracting others.

In my personal judgment, the banks (and other large corporations as well) can take—and should take—steps to strengthen their relations with minority groups, without trying to negotiate treaties with racial separatists, and thus enhance the contribution which the business community can make toward improving conditions in urban areas.

Culture in Union Halls:

Demonstration Arts Projects Enriching Lives of Workers

A YEAR'S EXPERIENCE in pilot programs shows that union-sponsored arts and cultural projects can be valuable tools in helping to "enrich the quality of workers' lives," AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis declared.

Perlis said that historically, both control of and access to the artistic and cultural institutions has been "largely in the hands of the well-placed, the well-to-do and the well-educated." Now, he said, it is time that the base be broadened to make museums, theaters and concerts more readily available to the less-affluent where they live and work.

"There is really no reason," he said, why fine paintings and sculpture, ballets, symphonies and plays can't be brought into union halls and other neighborhood facilities.

"It is about time that the whole base of artistic and cultural life be extended, so that more and more people participate . . . so that more and more people can and do enjoy them," he asserted. That, he said, is the aim of the AFL-CIO Demonstration Arts Projects, backed by the central labor bodies, in Buffalo, Louisville, Minneapolis and New York City.

Appearing on Labor News Conference, Perlis said that in addition to the need to improve wages, working hours and working conditions, there is the "need to enrich our lives by participating in the cultural and artistic activities in our communities."

Perlis said that the unions of actors, musicians, entertainers and others in the art and culture industry are also co-sponsors in the projects. He pointed out that while these unions do have an "economic interest" in providing more job opportunities for their members, "they, like all the other AFL-CIO unions and their members, are concerned largely with the enrichment of the quality of human life for all."

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE WAGE & HOUR Division of the Labor Dept. recently reported that its investigations had found that 475,000 workers had been bilked of more than $89 million in minimum wages and overtime during 1968, the conclusion might easily have been reached that the defrauded workers were going to get the $89 million.

Unfortunately, nothing could be further from the truth. Agreements to make restitution were reached by the Wage & Hour Division for only $31.7 million—a fact which the Labor Dept. news release did not mention.

The remaining $57.3 million, inquiring reporters learned, were accounted for in cases where employers flatly refused to make restitution, where they merely promised to pay proper legal wages in the future, or were cases before the courts in one way or another.

Whatever the reason for neglecting to mention that only one-third of the missing $89 million actually had been recovered, the Wage & Hour report has served to call attention to shocking inadequacies in enforcement of a law that is designed to help millions of workers at the bottom of the economic ladder.

The $31.7 million recovered represents only a tiny fraction of the losses suffered by the poor. Worse, the $89 million known wage frauds actually discovered in 1968 represent only a small fraction of the probable losses, too. Wage & Hour enforcement officers can reach only about 3 percent of the 2 million plants that come under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Experts in the field believe that the wages actually lost go into the hundreds of millions.

Why does this shocking situation exist?

One of the major reasons is the weakness of the enforcement provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Wage & Hour Division has no direct power to compel recovery of lost wages. It can negotiate agreements to cover past violations and that is about all. An aggrieved worker can bring suit on his own or can ask the Secretary of Labor to bring suit on his behalf.

The law provides virtually no penalties. The delinquent employer is under no compulsion to pay more than he owes even if the law finally catches up with him and only in rare cases can he be punished for contempt of court if he disobeys a court order.

On top of the weaknesses in the enforcement power of the law itself, has come a disturbing attitude toward enforcement by Robert D. Moran, newly appointed Wage & Hour administrator.

MORAN HAS MADE a number of pronouncements indicating that he sees his role in enforcing the law as more of a teacher than a policeman.

In announcing the 1968 figures, Moran said, "finding violations is not our goal." Rather, he said, "We are more concerned with improving the level of compliance through informing employes and employers of their rights and obligations. Therefore, we have started new and expanded information and education programs through which we hope to reduce the violations reported in future years."

However important his educational function may be, the fact is that the law has been on the books for 31 years now, attention to which was called by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany who has insisted that finding violations is essential to enforcement of the law.

Moran's philosophical, educational approach to enforcement of the law has a certain air of detachment that may be impressive to many people, but surely it can have little appeal to the worker who has been defrauded of the modest income that minimum wage brings or the worker who has been equally defrauded of his time-and-a-half for overtime.

The present Wage & Hour Law is weak for a number of reasons. It fails to set a realistic, living wage as the minimum and it fails to cover many millions who ought to be covered. But its weakness is compounded over and over by a weak policy of enforcement and the obvious need for much tougher enforcement provisions and penalties in the immediate future.

UNION-SPONSORED arts and cultural projects are valuable tools to help "enrich the quality of workers' lives," AFL-CIO Community Services Activities Dir. Leo Perlis, center, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the AFL-CIO public affairs interview were Walterene Swanston, left, of the Washington Evening Star and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The program is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Meany Views State of Labor, Nation

Following are excerpts from an interview with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany on Aug. 28. Reporters questioning Meany were Damon Stetson of the New York Times, Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press, Dick Levine of the Wall Street Journal, Stanley Levey of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, and Archie Robinson of U.S. News & World Report.

Q. Would you say that the labor movement is in better or worse condition this Labor Day than all the others that you can recall?

MEANY: I think the movement is in better condition than it ever was. I think that each year things are better. When I look back, it is hard really to realize the progress that is being made when you are so close to it. But if you take a look back a few years and try to think of what was going on then—for instance, this business of welfare funds and pensions and holidays with pay—this was a dream at one time. Now this is accepted as commonplace.

People say: "Well, we have so many paid holidays, vacations with pay and we have pensions and hospitalization and welfare." You say: "So what, everybody has got it." But I remember a time when this was unthought about.

Q. The laboring man has become middle class, has advantages that he didn't have before, is more conservative than he was. Some people think that labor people now—leaders—are out of tune with the generation.

MEANY: Actually, I think the labor leaders are out of tune with the people who feel that they know better than labor does what is best for labor. We have always had that type of people.

We have people who are constantly worrying about the lack of militancy—militancy on the part of labor. We no longer march in the streets; we no longer have the sit-down strikes. Labor, to some extent, has become middle class.

When you have no property, you don't have anything, you have nothing to lose by these radical actions. But when you become a person who has a home and has property, to some extent you become conservative. And, I would say, to that extent labor has become conservative. I don't think there is any question of that.

But, at the same time, the program of the trade union movement—the things we fight for—there is nothing conservative about that. We still want to break through with new ideas.

Q. How do you assure that the rank and file—the man and woman in the home in the suburb—is behind the leadership as you look for new areas of . . .

MEANY: I don't. I go by what happens in the organization. For instance, when you say the rank and filer who owns a home—he might not have attended a union meeting for 10 years. So he is pretty hard to reach. But still you will find that from his union, from the local union level, these problems come into the movement. I am not looking over my shoulder to see if the rank and file is following. I am quite sure that if we are doing things the rank and file doesn't want, we will learn it in the very same way as we find out about the things that they do want.

Q. In other words, you are doing what you think is right and good for the labor movement.

MEANY: Yes, and doing it on the basis of what we know about the labor movement. All of these things come up through the labor movement. The heads of the trade union movement and the so-called liberals who were on the fringe of the movement—they didn't go off into a smoke-filled room and come up with the idea that workmen's compensation is a good thing. That isn't the way it happened. Workmen's compensation came right out of the shop.

I don't worry about what the rank and file wants because I know I will hear what they want. I don't go searching and hold a referendum here and a referendum there, because these things have a way of coming through the trade union structure.

Q. What is the answer to bringing in today's militant groups—the poor and the black and others—so that they own a house and they have a piece of the action and perhaps are less militant and stop creating the same kind of disturbances that labor perhaps once had created? How do we face this particular problem?

MEANY: We face it by doing what we have always done. We continue our constructive work.

As far as the black militants are concerned, I don't think some of them want improvement. I think they want the issue. I think they want to be militant. I think they want to demonstrate. I don't know what I can do for them.

As far as the black, non-white minority is concerned, there is no question that they still have a long way to go. But there is no question that they have come a long way. The statistics will show that. Of course, the militants say: We don't want to know what happened last year; we don't want to know how much improvement; we don't want to know how many black families are now in certain levels—and this is going up all the time.

Any corporation in America that sells to the general public will tell you, they are paying attention to the black market because the black market is getting more and more ability to buy all the time. They are going up. But the black militants don't want to hear about that. They don't want to know what happened yesterday or the day before. They want sort of instant solutions for all these problems. And, of course, they are not going to get it.

Q. Some labor statisticians of late have been proving that workers are on a treadmill—that they are not really getting any place. What do you think about the state of collective bargaining? Is it really working?

MEANY: This doesn't represent a failure of collective bargaining at all. In fact, this shows that by the collective bargaining process, at least he is keeping pace with the treadmill. He is not gaining anything, maybe he is losing a little bit, but if he didn't have collective bargaining, where would he be?

Q. What is the answer to inflation? How are we going to stop it? Controls on everything?

MEANY: The only way you are going to stop it—and I am not advocating this, but you are asking me and I can only go by my experience and I don't pretend to be an expert but I do have some experience—the only way you are going to stop it is by controls.

Q. Legal controls?

MEANY: Legal controls. And we will not accept legal controls unless they control all forms of income, prices, dividends, profits and everything else.

Q. Do you think it is coming to that?

MEANY: I don't know. I hope not, but you ask how do I see the end. I don't see the end to this.

Q. Is there any voluntary way you can work it out between labor and industry to resume some restraint on wage settlement?

MEANY: The fellows who have this responsibility directly—I don't have it directly—wouldn't buy wage controls unless it was a national emergency, unless the President said that our commitments overseas were such that we had to have this. Then they would buy wage controls and we repeatedly have said this, that we would take wage controls if the President thinks this is necessary, providing there are controls of all the other elements that go into the economy. This would include profits, income of all sorts.

Now, whether this thing will cool down—there is no indication of this so-called cooling down. You find the big corporations who want to invest for expansion, nothing stops them. In fact, the high interest rate was supposed to stop that. Well, it has not stopped it. Even repeal of the 7 percent tax credit was supposed to have that effect, but there is no indication of that.

Q. After all these years in the labor movement, Mr. Meany, are you able to look back and reflect and say if things had been different you would have preferred to do something else other than what you have done?

MEANY: No, if I look back, I don't know of anything else that I would prefer doing. I don't know of anything that could ever possibly have given me the excitement, if you want to put it that way, the interest or the satisfaction.

Q. Which President do you think has done the most for the working man while you have been watching things?

MEANY: Johnson.

Q. Are you including Roosevelt in this?

MEANY: Yes. You are talking about quantity and quality of the two. Now, of course, Roosevelt couldn't possibly have done what Johnson did because there were different times. Johnson couldn't have done what he did if there hadn't been a Roosevelt before him. It was a difference of 30 years. The things that Johnson did, for instance, in the field of federal aid to education.

Q. What about Nixon? Can you size that up yet?

MEANY: Well, I have been trying and trying, and waiting and waiting and, up to the present time, I just can't size it up. He seems to come out with statements, he has a little bit for everybody. Even if you are on opposite sides. He has got some for people on each side. He has certainly done things to warm the cockles of Strom Thurmond's heart and, at the same time, he has been doing things that the civil rights people think are all right, too, in certain areas.

I think that some of the things on his tax position were favorable. I think as far as the common people, the ordinary people at the low economic level, I think merely by opening up this welfare thing with the statement from the highest level, the White House, I think this was a great plus.

That doesn't mean I agree with the remedies he proposes, but the mere fact that he said this business has got to be overhauled, it is out of date, it is bad and so forth, I think this will be helpful.

Q. Are you with him on Viet Nam now?

MEANY: I haven't changed my mind on Viet Nam. I think that we made a commitment there. I think it is unfortunate the way we got into it. I don't see how we can get out of it unless we can, in some way, insure that this area is not going to fall over, one country after another, to the Communists. I can't see anything that changes my theory that if they take Viet Nam they will keep going.

And I think it is significant that the countries who are nearest to Viet Nam are closer to our position than the countries who are a long way off.

I wasn't a critic of Johnson on this war and I certainly am not going to be a critic of what Nixon inherited. But I think Johnson inherited it.

Frankly, I think Nixon would like to get out of this war. I know Johnson would have done almost anything within his power to get out of this war except surrender and withdraw unilaterally. And I don't think Nixon will do that.

Q. What do you think labor's program, looking ahead, has got to be in the next few years? What are some of the major challenges that are confronting the AFL-CIO, labor generally?

MEANY: I think the challenges that are facing labor are the challenges that are facing the American people. Any number of things. I think inflation is a real problem—the runaway cost of living.

I think we have got a long way to go before we can say that the job is done in the field of civil rights.

And I think something that we talk about more and more is becoming more and more important and that is the question of how do we live in this country. What happens to our air and our water. This is a tremendous threat. I think more and more people are concerned about that.

I think we will go right down the road doing the things that we can do for the consumer, for the little fellow generally, for the people who don't have their full rights as citizens. Frankly, I don't see any change in the direction. I think there will perhaps be more action and more action required.

Q. On a broader basis, what kind of a situation does the formation of the ALA present? Does it indicate perhaps some more splitting of the labor movement?

MEANY: I don't know. That's the purpose of it. Whether it succeeds or not, I don't know. I don't see signs of any great success. This is history repeating itself. We had this back in 1934 and 1935.

Q. Looking back, do you think the CIO helped the labor movement?

MEANY: Yes. The formation of the CIO—and I don't think Lewis had this in mind, I don't think Lewis even thought about it; I wasn't in the national picture then but I was very much in the labor movement—the formation of the CIO was a shot in the arm to the labor movement.

Q. The next question, of course, will the ALA. . .?

MEANY: We don't need a shot in the arm. No, you see this is not a decadent organization. This is an organization that is moving. Moving all the time into everything. We are in more activities now than I ever thought would be part of the routine work of the trade union movement. We don't have the same situation.

Q. How damaging is it to have a split at this time?

MEANY: I don't know. It certainly isn't strengthening the labor movement. Just how much damage it would do, I don't know. After all, if the ALA believes in the things it says it believes in, they believe in a lot of the things we believe in and there shouldn't be any difference of opinion. There shouldn't be any difference of opinion, for instance, on legislation.

Q. Next week, Fred Hoehler comes aboard and the Labor Studies Center starts. How important do you think that is to the future of the trade union movement?

MEANY: I think it is tremendously important for the future. I hope it will be. I hope it will develop along those lines. Now, of course, it is just getting started and I just wouldn't want to predict what would happen. But I personally feel it is of tremendous importance that we have a better educated trade union movement, at least at the leadership level. I don't think it can be underestimated. I think there are great possibilities there.

Ask Welfare Subsidy:

Governors Propose Health Care Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

The only voice raised against the proposed federal take-over of the welfare system was that of Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia, who declared it was "all part of a move to have the states abidicate their responsibilities to the federal government."

The welfare proposal, which called on the government to take over the entire program within five years, was clear evidence that the governors feel Pres. Nixon's proposals for welfare reform fall short of relieving the burden for most of the states.

The Administration's program calls for a national minimum standard of $1,600 a year in welfare payments for a poor family of four with the states paying the bill beyond that. In effect, the federal government would pick up virtually the whole welfare tab for 20 states currently paying the lowest benefits —one of which is Maddox's Georgia. The governors want this concept extended to all the states.

Backed By Harris

The chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, here to meet with governors from his party, promptly endorsed the welfare proposal and said he plans to introduce legislation to put it into effect.

Vice Pres. Spiro T. Agnew also said he favors federal takeover of the welfare system as a "final objective," but declared "there isn't the money to do it now."

As for the health insurance plan, the Vice President said the proposal "doesn't excite me to the point that I would go out and beat the drums for it."

Agnew addressed a closed session of the conference, but some of the governors revealed he had brought bad news in the form of a report that the Nixon Administration plans a heavy cutback in federal construction projects throughout the nation.

The President later spelled out the details—a 75 percent cutback in all federally-financed construction. Nixon also suggested that states and cities similarly cut back on construction.

Agnew was giving the governors advance notice of the cutbacks, scheduled to be announced formally by the White House later in the week. Involved are tens of millions of dollars in highway, building and other projects.

In other actions, the governors:

- Called for establishment of a trust fund to finance development and expansion of mass transit systems, similar to the fund used for interstate highway construction. The Administration's mass transit program, recently submitted to Congress, would continue the current system of federal contracting with local agencies.
- Asked the federal government to assume "far greater responsibility for the financing of education" without specifying any amount.
- Generally endorsed the Administration's plan for federal sharing of revenues with the states without strings, but asked for a bigger share than proposed. Nixon has set $12 billion a year as a target sum to be allotted among the states by 1976.

Rockefeller challenged a statement the President made in an address to the conference that "dreams of unlimited billions of dollars being released once the war in Viet Nam ends are just that—dreams."

The New York governor argued that economic growth alone, even if the war were to continue, would produce $125 billion in new federal revenues by 1976.

Pilots Urge Crackdown On Airliner Hijacking

(Continued from Page 1)

outlaw the practice," Ruby said. "Today we are seeing a rebirth of piracy in an ocean that encompasses the planet—an airspace that covers the world."

Ruby urged Pres. Nixon to add the prestige and name of the United States to the Tokyo Convention of 1963, an international protocol based on international law, as the first step in eliminating piracy against airships.

Nixon signed the convention articles in June but the State Dept. has not transmitted the document to the 12 other signatory nations. Nixon's signature will, when transmitted, encourage other nations to sign, the union president said.

U.S. Pilots Represented

The U.S. pilots' union was represented by Capt. Ray Gruber of Pan American Air Lines at a Sept. 1 meeting of executive board meetings of the International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations in Paris.

Board members voted to call a 24-hour worldwide flight stoppage unless Syria acts within 15 days after Sept. 8. Also they asked the UN Security Council to take action, and instructed two officers to present the IFALPA viewpoint to U Thant.

If such action is unsuccessful, the organization said, that will "bring the urgency of the situation to the attention of the traveling public by one of the few avenues" open to the pilots of free world air lines.

The board said it expects member associations representing 44,000 pilots of virtually all major airlines in non-Communist countries to ratify the strike call.

Two weeks' notice will be given the airlines and the public in the event such action is decided on, it announced.

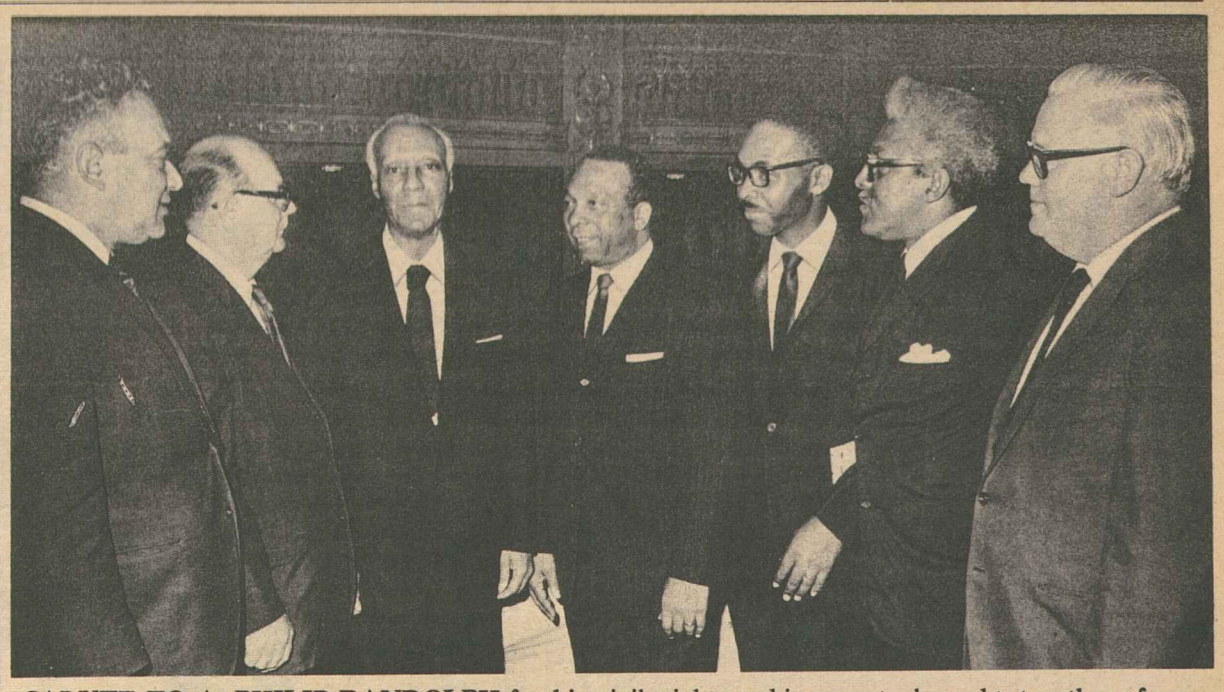
Arab commandos were reported responsible for hijacking the TWA jet plane over southern Italy in what they said was a counterblow against the sale of Phantom jet fighter planes to Israel by the United States.

In Washington, Sec. of State William P. Rogers condemned the plane's seizure as an act of international piracy and called on Syria to release the plane and all its passengers.

The TWA jet hijacking was said to be the first recorded seizure of a U.S. plane outside the Western Hemisphere.

Some 25 American planes, including one diverted to Cuba on the same day as the hijacking in Italy, have been forced to fly to Havana.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, at its February meeting, called for international agreement to extradite hijackers to the country where the flight originated and urged that governments ban all flights to countries which provide sanctuary for hijackers.



SALUTE TO A. PHILIP RANDOLPH for his civil rights achievements brought together, from left: Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes; Randolph; Washington Mayor Walter Washington; Joseph A. Beavers of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes; Executive Dir. Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO.

Randolph Holds Violence No Tool For Improving Lot of Minorities

By Eugene A. Kelly

America's minority groups "cannot achieve social change effectively" by using the weapons of violence, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph told a Washington dinner audience gathered to commemorate his achievements.

The people of labor, government and the community came to salute the veteran civil rights battler in his 80th year and were themselves saluted by the guest of honor, still active in the cause of social justice for the poor and friendless after 59 years of advocacy.

Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes and Pres. J. C. Turner of the Greater Washington AFL-CIO saluted Randolph for the labor community; Mayor Walter E. Washington for the district government; Bayard Rustin for the Institute bearing Randolph's name; Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle for the Catholic archdiocese; and representatives of other church and civic groups.

To advance the institute's registration-and-vote drive in the Washington community, Mrs. Arline Neal of the D.C. Labor & Community Action Committee gave Randolph a check for $1,000 and a pledge for an additional $1,500 as a thank-offering for the veteran unionist's leadership through the years.

"I salute all you leaders of the civil rights cause," said Randolph, an AFL-CIO vice president who became president emeritus of the Sleeping Car Porters after 40 years of service in the president's post.

"I salute my good friend and brother, Pres. George Meany of the AFL-CIO, dedicated to the cause of the common man and one who believes in social justice."

"I remember Cardinal O'Boyle in the march on Washington—he was there" in 1963, when 200,000 black and white civil rights adherents staged a peaceful march to the Lincoln Memorial—a march that helped move Congress to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Randolph reminded his audience.

Addressing a testimonial dinner commemorating that march, Randolph said "we are concerned about eliminating poverty, discrimination, anti-Semitism and the deprival of the rights of Catholics" in northern Ireland.

Where people are fighting to preserve human personality, Randolph said, "we may not agree with their tactics and strategy but we cannot forget they are fighting to restore dignity."

Randolph said he hopes that, "in the fight for the realization of our objectives, we remember that we cannot achieve social change affectively with the weapons of violence." Those who throw a Molotov cocktail "believe they have achieved something . . . but violence begets violence, and is more destructive of those who beget it" than the evils they seek to eliminate, the civil rights champion declared.

He said "I am grateful to my brothers from the labor movement" whose efforts demonstrate that "all black people are not against whites, and all whites are not against blacks."

Recalling sessions of the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1964 and 1965, Randolph noted that "George Meany at every session gave special attention" to implementing the federation's equal rights policies.

He gave special thanks to Andrew J. Biemiller, Clarence M. Mitchell and Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., as the principal tacticians behind the drive to pass the Civil Rights Act, and he added "the whole power of the AFL-CIO was put behind the struggle." Biemiller is AFL-CIO legislative director. Mitchell is Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Rauh is an attorney who formerly was chairman of the District of Columbia Democratic Committee.

Organized labor had fewer than 100,000 Negro members in 1929 but now has more than 2 million, he said.

Mitchell and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were co-chairmen of the Randolph dinner. Mitchell called Randolph "a man of principle" who follows fair rules. Sullivan, who spoke for Keenan, called Randolph "a great American, a great human being who always fought for workers."

Rustin urged his audience to "save the Supreme Court from racism" by joining the fight of labor and civil rights groups to defeat Pres. Nixon's nomination of Appeals Court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to the high court.

Hospital Union Wins Elections In Baltimore

Baltimore — Workers at Johns Hopkins and Lutheran hospitals voted by emphatic margins for Hospital & Nursing Employes Local 1199E in elections consented to by management and supervised by the State Labor Dept.

The local, affiliated with the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, won its campaign for bargaining rights with the aid of a labor and civil rights coalition like one forged earlier against bitter opposition of state and county government officials in Charleston, S.C.

The vote at Johns Hopkins, a nationally known hospital and medical school, was 807 for, 460 against the union, after an earlier 2-1 margin of victory at Lutheran.

Mrs. Coretta King, widow of Dr. Martin Luther King of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is honorary chairman of the union's national organizing committee. She told the nonprofessional workers at rallies here that unionization will be "good for the employes," the community and the hospitals.

Direct Presidential Vote Backed by State Leaders

Leaders of state legislatures favor direct, popular election of the President of the United States, according to a poll taken by Nation's Business magazine.

The Chamber of Commerce publication surveyed delegates to the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders and found that:

- **By a 6-1 margin, they favored changes in the present Electoral College method of electing the President.**
- **Two-thirds of those favoring a change support direct election of the President—far more than the number supporting any other plan.**
- **Of those favoring a direct vote, 75 percent were of the opinion that the houses of the legislature in which they serve would ratify a constitutional amendment to that effect.**

To End Hunger, Malnutrition:

Improvement Urged In Food Stamp Plan

A strong, comprehensive food stamp program is essential if America is to eliminate hunger and malnutrition among its poorest families, the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Such a program can be formulated by "combining the best provisions" of several bills to amend the Food Stamp Act of 1964, Julius Rothman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Urban Affairs testified.

The legislation to be approved by the House Agriculture Committee and sent to the floor, Rothman said, should include the following criteria:

- Federal eligibility standards that are lower than those contained in the present food stamp program so as to permit more people to receive food stamps.
- Free food stamps for the lowest income groups.
- Powers to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the food stamp program in localities unwilling to cooperate, and pay states up to the full amount of administrative costs for food stamp plans in localities unable to meet the costs.
- A prompt, simple method for certifying eligibility for food stamps along with an improved method of issuing them.
- A system of installment or partial-payment for stamps to accommodate families whose paydays do not coincide with stamp issuance periods.
- A broad list of items that may be obtained with food stamps, including such necessities as soap and household items.
- Simultaneous operation of the commodity distribution and food stamp programs during a county's transition from one to the other, or when the food stamp program is failing to meet the need.

Rothman also recommended "the most careful study and consideration" of a bill which would expand the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corp. to finance food stamps.

The measure would assure that the food stamp program "would have sufficient financing each and every year to carry out its most important task" in eliminating hunger, Rothman said.

He called the Administration's request for $610 million in fiscal 1970 for the food stamp program "a step in the right direction" but not as "realistic" as the $750 million called for in the Senate version of the 1970 agriculture appropriations bill.

"A billion dollars could easily be invested in expansion of the food stamp program," Rothman stated, "and still there would be a very substantial number of our fellow citizens without enough to eat."

This cost is not great, he added, "when measured against the illness, the wasted and dependent lives which result from hunger and malnutrition."

Rothman cited studies which show that between 10 and 12 million Americans are "hungry or grossly undernourished" and malnutrition runs as high as 15 percent of the population in certain areas.

America has the capacity to wipe out hunger, "it is simply that we have not committed sufficient resources—financial or intellectual—to the effort to eliminate it."

The AFL-CIO also gave attention to another problem that is allied with getting food to the poor—that of educating them to consume foods which are the most nutritious.

Since professional nutritionists and home economists "have been notably unsuccessful in reaching the poor," Rothman suggested that the Dept. of Agriculture turn to the poor themselves to find persons who can communicate ideas about nutrition.

"An 'outreach' program of this kind could have a significant impact on poor families and especially on the health of their children," he pointed out.

Distress Signal

Administration Asks Tax Aid to Business

(Continued from Page 1)

Under its proposals, a married couple with two children and a $5,000 income—taking the standard deduction—would pay $53 more than under the House bill.

A similar family with a $10,000 income would pay $54 more. But at the $25,000 level, there would be no change.

Kennedy argued that the House bill would leave consumers with too much spending power and thus spur inflation.

He said the House had been overly liberal in raising the standard deduction from the present 10 percent to 15 percent and lifting the dollar ceiling from $1,000 to $2,000 over three years.

The deduction should go up only to 12 percent, the Treasury chief said, and the ceiling only to $1,400.

For corporations, Kennedy proposed a cut in the maximum tax rate—now 52.8 percent when the surtax is included—to 46 percent by 1972. This would be $1.6 billion a year below the pre-surtax rate.

The House got back into action by passing a bill to extend the Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 for three more years and include tires in the program for manufacturer recall of autos with safety defects.

Manufacturers and retailers of tires would be required to keep names and addresses of purchasers and notify them of any safety defect found in tires.

A similar requirement for auto and truck manufacturers in the 1966 law has led them to recall some 11.2 million vehicles for repair of safety defects.

The measure, as it passed the House, 321 to 0, also would establish standards for motorcycle helmets and retreaded tires and authorize government research and testing facilities for highway and vehicle safety.

The Senate resumed debate on a military authorization bill which it has had under consideration since June and which is expected to occupy most of its time for the next two weeks.

Backed up behind the measure for floor action are a number of major bills, including a coal mine safety bill, housing legislation and a measure to permit more trade with Communist nations.

The Senate Finance Committee said more than 600 persons and organizations have asked to testify on the tax bill. The committee previously set an Oct. 31 deadline for reporting the measure.

House leaders scheduled floor action during the coming week on a proposed constitutional amendment to replace the electoral college system with direct, popular vote election of the President and Vice President.

The labor-backed proposal has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee. It will require a two-thirds vote for House passage, and a similar margin in the Senate. If it clears Congress, it then must be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

Also, still ahead for Congress are potential showdowns on legislation involving housing, water pollution, food stamps, anti-poverty programs, foreign aid, bank holding companies and a whole series of money bills.

Republicans will apparently have to complete the session without the guiding hand of their party leader. Sen. Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, longtime GOP leader, is recuperating from a serious lung operation.

The titular role now falls to Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the GOP assistant leader.

Speirs Named To Board on Rail Pensions

Neil P. Speirs, assistant president of the United Transportation Union, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon as labor member of the Railroad Retirement Board.

Speirs, subject to Senate confirmation, will succeed A. E. Lyon, who is retiring as labor member. Lyon was appointed to the post by Pres. Kennedy in 1962 and reappointed by Pres. Johnson in 1964. His five-year term expired earlier this year.

The tripartite board, composed of labor, management and government members, administers benefits paid out under the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Acts.

Speirs, 56 was president of the Switchmen for ten years prior to the merger of that union, along with the Firemen & Enginemen, Conductors & Brakemen and the Trainmen, into the UTU last January.

He began his railroad career as a Southern Pacific employe at San Francisco in 1937, became the Switchmen's general chairman on SP in 1952 and was elected a union vice president in 1955. He was elected Switchmen's president in 1959.

A native of Alberta, Canada, Speirs came to the United States with his parents in 1919. He holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Idaho.

Lyon was executive secretary of the Railway Labor Executives' Association for 17 years before being named to the board. Prior to that he was president of the Railroad Signalmen. He will make his retirement home in Arlington Heights, Ill.

69-9-6

TV Collections For Dystrophy Top $2 Million

Contributions and pledges poured in at a record pace during a 20-hour telethon Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 as the drive against muscular dystrophy collected more than $2 million.

Entertainer Jerry Lewis was joined by a number of outstanding stars and national labor leaders on the television program.

Contributions and pledges totalled $2,039,139.

Uuion leaders participating in the program included Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers, Pres. William H. McClennan of the Fire Fighters, Sec.-Treas. Stanley Ballard of the Musicians, Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America, Exec. Sec. Thomas R. Donahue, Jr., of the Service Employes; Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Community Services and Vice Pres. Samuel Talarico of the Meat Cutters.

Meany Brands Haynsworth 'Not Fit' For Advancement to Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

to Haynsworth's nomination during the Issues and Answers program over ABC's television and radio network.

Meany said the odds against convincing the Senate to reject a presidential nomination to the Supreme Court didn't enter into the AFL-CIO's decision to fight the nomination.

Labor's opposition is a matter of principle, Meany stressed. Referring to the outcry which led to the resignation of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas last May, Meany said: "There was nothing in that case that even approaches the conflict of interest that I feel is proven on the record and admitted by Judge Haynsworth."

Haynsworth will have to defend his actions in the Deering Milliken case when he appears before the Senate Judiciary Committee, but he apparently won't have to convince Committee Chairman James O. Eastland.

The Mississippi Democrat, who said "two or three days" of hearings would begin Sept. 9, told newsmen that he doesn't think there was any conflict of interest in Haynsworth's actions.

Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, suggested that Haynsworth's civil rights record "explains the enthusiasm" with which Eastland and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) reacted to the nomination.

He charged that advancement of Haynsworth to the nation's highest court would be a step towards restoration of the "separate but equal" doctrine which guided the Supreme Court until 1954.

Nixon, he suggested, is trying to recreate the Supreme Court of an earlier era "whose conservatism on civil rights was equaled only by its hostility to labor unions."

Rustin charged that Haynsworth "has supported management in labor disputes as consistently as he has sided with segregationist school boards against Negro parents."

Both the civil rights and the labor movements, Rustin said, are "fully united" in opposing the advancement of Haynsworth to the Supreme Court.

Simkin Designated As Harvard Fellow

Cambridge, Mass. — Harvard University announced that William E. Simkin, former director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, has been chosen as the first recipient of the Meyer Kestnbaum fellowship at Harvard.

The fellowship is supported by a memorial fund established jointly by the Clothing Workers through the Sidney Hillman Foundation; the Hart, Schaffner & Marx Co. and the Kestnbaum family and friends.

Weston Dies At Washington State Parley

Seattle—Funeral services were held here for Evan M. Weston, retired president of the Washington AFL-CIO, who died of a heart attack, Aug. 26, while attending the federation's convention in Tumwater.

Weston headed the former Washington AFL from 1946 until the AFL-CIO merger, at which time he was elected head of the new merged state organization. He retired in 1961 but maintained an active interest in union affairs.

As a chief spokesman for labor in the state, Weston twice led successful battles against employers' efforts to enact a "right-to-work" law in the state.

He was a member of Boilermakers Local 104, and had served a president and business agent of the local. He also had served as president of the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 13, 1969 | No. 37

Lag in Job Growth Points To Economic Slowdown

New Conflict Charge Hits Haynsworth

Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., will face a new conflict of interest allegation when he testifies before the Senate Judiciary Committee as Pres. Nixon's nominee to fill a Supreme Court vacancy.

Like the earlier charge, it deals with the South Carolina judge's lucrative involvement in a vending machine company that did a $100,000-a-year business with the Deering Milliken textile chain.

And it also concerns the tie-breaking vote that Haynsworth cast when the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that workers had no claim to jobs or back pay after Deering Milliken closed its Darlington, S. C., textile mill when employes voted for union representation.

Congressional Quarterly, an authoritative non-partisan publication, dug deeper into the corporate records of the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co. and found that:

Just a month before the case came before Haynsworth and four other appellate court judges, the law firm which represented the Darlington mill handled the incorporation of a subsidiary of Carolina Vend-A-Matic.

Three members of Darlington's law firm signed the incorporation papers and were listed as initial directors of the subsidiary, although they resigned shortly afterwards to be replaced by the officers of the parent corporation.

It was earlier revealed that Haynsworth served as a director of Carolina Vend-A-Matic for many years—until he resigned in compliance with a resolution of the Judicial Conference of the United States barring federal judges from serving as officers or directors of profit-making corporations. His resignation came after the Darlington case was argued before his court, but before the decision was handed down.

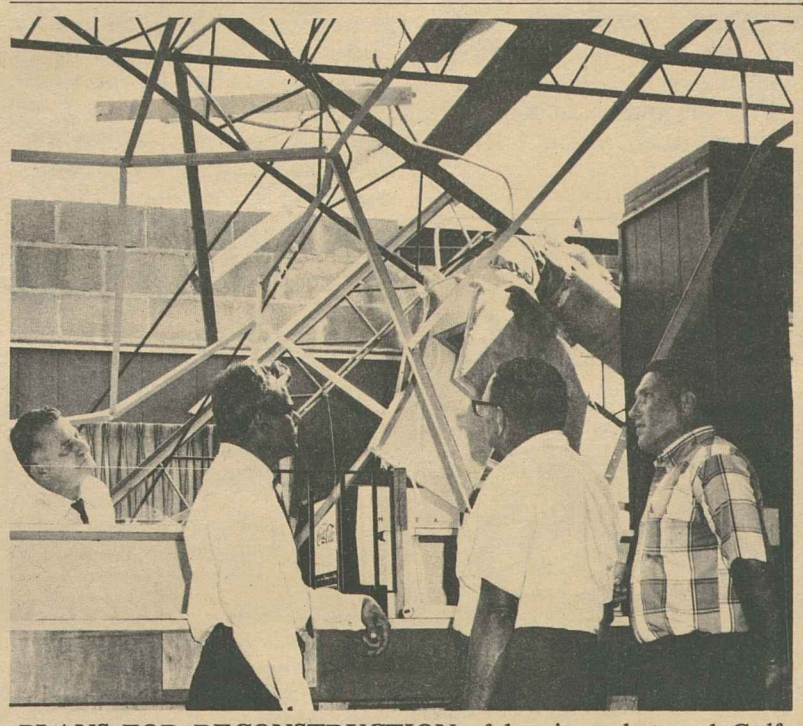
Corporate documents filed some months before the case reached the court also list Dorothy M. Haynsworth—the name of the judge's wife — as secretary of Carolina Vend-A-Matic.

Haynsworth's final connection with the company came some four months after the Darlington decision when he signed a purchase agreement by which Automatic Retailers of America acquired the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co. This led to a profit of nearly $450,000 on Haynsworth's original investment of a few thousand dollars.

Labor and civil rights opposition to the Haynsworth nomination continued to mount as the Judiciary Committee prepared to open its hearings. The hearings had been postponed a week after the death of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen.

Cesar Chavez, director of the

(Continued on Page 2)



PLANS FOR RECONSTRUCTION of hurricane-battered Gulf Coast area are made at Boilermakers' hall in Pascagoula, Miss., which was damaged but not destroyed. From the left, Mississippi State AFL-CIO Pres. Claude Ramsay; Walter H. Holmes, labor liaison with the American Red Cross, Gulfport, Miss.; H. H. Robbins, Office & Professional Employes Local 204, and Walter Thornton, Boilermakers Local 693.

Union Contributions:

Hurricane Relief Exceeds $110,000

Union contributions to the Hurricane Camille disaster aid fund have passed the $110,000 mark, the American Red Cross reported as relief workers continued pumping out flood waters and feeding, clothing and housing storm victims in Mississippi, Louisiana, southern Alabama and Virginia.

With some $5 million of the Red Cross emergency relief fund of $15 million pledged, the need for funds is still urgent disaster workers reported.

The AFL-CIO started a drive for labor contributions to the Red Cross with a $25,000 donation. The Steelworkers donated another $25,000, the Carpenters gave a similar amount and the Painters voted an immediate contribution of $10,000, plus $2,000 collected from delegates at the union's convention.

Checks for $5,000 were forwarded by the Operating Engineers and the Transit Union as well as $2,500 by the Machinists and $1,000 each by the Ladies' Garment Workers, Transport Workers and Asbestos Workers. Nearly $5,000 additional has been raised by the Service Employes, the Cement Workers, Roofers, Telegraph Workers, Rubber Workers and the state central bodies in Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, Red Cross disaster relief headquarters in Washington, D.C., reported.

The Louisiana AFL-CIO and the state Building & Construction Trades Council are rounding up 1,100 volunteers for work on weekends starting Oct. 4. Some will be flown in and others will arrive by auto and boat to rebuild the homes of 150 storm victims who lost everything but their lives.

The "building bee" has a schedule of 25 homes per week in Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes and other stricken areas of southern Louisiana, state federation Pres. Victor Bussie said. No work can begin in some areas until water has been pumped out and building sites dried, he said.

Construction Work Continues to Decline

By Duane Emme

The nation's jobless rate was virtually unchanged in August but employment figures indicated a continued slowdown in the economy, the Labor Dept. reported.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 3.5 percent was termed an "insignificant" change from the 3.6 percent rate in July. That rate was the highest to date in 1969.

There was a sharp increase in the number of persons working part time because they can't find full time jobs—to the highest level in more than two years.

Although non-farm payroll employment increased by about 165,000 in August to 70.4 million seasonally adjusted, about 100,000 of the increase was attributed to the return to work of auto workers following earlier-than-usual model changeovers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics noted that in the past six months non-farm payroll employment "has slowed down substantially."

Monthly increases averaged 145,000 in the March-August period, in contrast with a 250,000 average pickup in the previous six months. The slowdown has run through most major industries.

Construction employment continued a steep decline.

Harold Goldstein, BLS deputy commissioner, reiterated an earlier prediction that a continued lag in jobs will most likely lead to a further climb in unemployment.

The number of unemployed persons was 2.9 million in August, 325,000 fewer than in July as students began their exodus from the summertime labor force.

However, after seasonal adjustment, unemployment remained the same over the month for most major work groups and was up by about 275,000 from a 12-year low

(Continued on Page 8)

Trades Hit Cutback on U.S. Projects

Pres. Nixon's order cutting back new federal construction projects by 75 percent is "a wrong weapon . . . being used at the wrong time against the wrong people," declared Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

Haggerty made the remark in a brief reaction to the President's announcement, noting that the BCTD was still uncertain as to exactly what Nixon was proposing and would withhold further comment until it had analyzed the cutbacks.

Nixon said he was ordering the sharp reduction in federal construction as an anti-inflation measure that would "release resources for home building where the need is great and where severe strains are already being felt."

But Haggerty pointed out that a number of elements have contributed to the rise in construction costs.

"The extremely high cost of money which is almost indefensible, the soaring cost of land which the federal government could greatly alleviate by releasing some of its

(Continued on Page 8)

Unions Back Textile Strike In Alabama

Columbiana, Ala.—Alabama unions were rallying to the defense of union members here who have been fined and jailed, run down by company autos on a picket line and ordered to post a $75,000 "peace" bond to get their part-time organizer out of Shelby County jail.

The Alabama AFL-CIO called for statewide labor support for 125 employes of the Elastic Corp. of America who joined the United Textile Workers earlier this year. They staged a protest strike Aug. 4 when management fired the union organizing committee, and returned to work Sept. 5 under an

(Continued on Page 7)

Direct Vote for President Urged To Replace Dated Electoral College

The AFL-CIO strongly urged the House to approve a constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and provide for the direct, popular election of the President and Vice President.

The appeal was made in a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to all House members as floor debate on the proposed amendment got under way.

Biemiller also called upon the lawmakers to reject alternative proposals "that would weaken this long overdue reform of our present antiquated electoral college system."

Any constitutional amendment requires two-thirds approval by both the House and Senate, followed by ratification by three-fourths of the states.

The popular vote amendment, which won an impressive 28-6 endorsement from the House Judiciary Committee in May, would:

- Assure the election of the candidates for President and Vice President with the most votes if the winning ticket received at least 40 percent of the popular vote.
- Provide for the runoff election between the two top slates if no candidate received at least 40 percent of the popular vote.

Such an amendment was urged by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he testified before the committee earlier this year.

The amendment also has drawn support from a wide range of groups and organizations, including the American Bar Association and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Pres. Nixon, who at first preferred a modified electoral college, later said that a direct election amendment "will have my enthusiastic support" if Congress enacts it, although he voiced "some doubts" as to whether it could be ratified.

Meany had told the House committee that "if the proposal for direct popular election cannot be adopted, there is little reason to believe that any other plan can."

Before the House committee ap-

(Continued on Page 8)

Meany Cites Dirksen's Aid On Rights Act

The late Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen and labor often differed on major issues "but we always knew him as an opponent of great legislative skill," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany extended the AFL-CIO's "sincere sympathies" to the family of Dirksen after the Republican leader died from a cardiac arrest Sept. 7, five days after a malignant tumor was removed from his lung.

Meany said labor would remember Dirksen best "as a colleague in the desperate and successful efforts to pass the landmark civil rights bill" of 1964.

"It was his personal support," Meany recalled, "that made this legislation possible, with his tactical ability on this occasion used on behalf of a great liberal cause."

Dirksen, 73, who served in Congress for 25 years and was the GOP Senate leader for the past 10 years, was eulogized by Pres. Nixon as a leader who "put his nation before himself and his party."

After the body lay in state in the Capitol for two days and funeral services were held in Washington, Dirksen was flown to Pekin, Ill., his bithplace, for burial.

As Senate Republicans prepared to caucus to choose a new leader there were signs of a sharp battle between moderates and conservatives over the post. Until the choice is made, party affairs will be run by Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, the assistant minority leader.

Yost, Marnell Head Railway Employes Dept.

Chicago—James E. Yost, a leader in the Boilermakers since the 1940s, has been named the new president of the AFL-CIO Railway Employes Dept., succeeding Michael Fox, who is retiring.

The department's executive council also chose Paul J. Marnell, a former Machinists leader on the Milwaukee Railroad, as secretary-treasurer. He succeeds Howard Pickett, who also is retiring.

Both appointments are effective Oct. 1, when Fox and Pickett retire. The offices are subject to election when the department holds its next convention in 1972.

Yost, 43, a native of Bluefield, Va., served a blacksmith's apprenticeship on the Norfolk & Western Railway. Following service in World War II, he returned to N&W and helped organize the Boilermakers there in 1947.

His first full-time union job was as assistant general chairman on the N&W in 1950. He was named an assistant to the president of the department in March 1956 and has served in that capacity since.

Born in Walnut, Kans., and later educated in Texas, Marnell served his Machinists apprenticeship in the West Milwaukee, Wis. railroad shops.

Marnell, 48, was elected secretary-treasurer of IAM District 73 in 1950 and general chairman of the district in 1953. In 1958, he, too, was named an assistant to Fox and has since filled that post.

Fox, a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has headed the department since 1950.

Pickett, a member of the Railway Carmen, has been secretary-treasurer since 1958.

The department is composed of five rail unions, commonly known as the shopcrafts. They represent 135,000 workers. The affiliates are Boilermakers, IAM, IBEW, Carmen, Sheet Metal Workers.

HIGHEST HONOR given by the U.S. Navy to a civilian, its Distinguished Public Service Award, was presented to retired AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler by Admiral I. J. Galatin, Chief of Naval Material, in Washington ceremonies attended by Mrs. Schnitzler, center, and top trade union leaders.

Czechoslovakia Called Test of Soviet Intent

Portsmouth, England—If Soviet rulers sincerely want better relations with the West let them withdraw their troops from Czechoslovakia, Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks told the British Trades Union Congress.

Dennis and Pres. Kenneth G. Brown of the Lithographers & Photoengravers were AFL-CIO fraternal delegates to the 101st annual TUC convention.

"What has happened, and is happening in Czechoslovakia saddens the hearts of all of us and free men everywhere," Dennis said.

When the Soviets invaded Czechoslovakia in August 1968, Dennis noted, the international labor movement "unanimously denounced" the invasion and free trade unions which had engaged in exchange programs with Communist organizations "broke off all contacts."

Any resumption of exchanges at this time, Dennis added, "would be an unpardonable blow against the brave workers of Czechoslovakia now desperately resisting Communist tyranny."

The Soviet aggression against the Czechoslovak people "demonstrates how illusory are the notions about international detente and liberalization behind the Iron Curtain," Dennis pointed out.

He also reiterated the AFL-CIO's call upon the U.S. government to place the Czechoslovakian problem on the agenda of any talks it holds with Moscow and "make every effort" to get the United Nations to call for Soviet troop withdrawal.

In another area, Dennis described the role played by his union and other U.S. transport unions through their affiliation with the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF).

"We have devoted much of our time and resources," he said, "to assisting the ITF and other trade union organizations in their task of building free transport unions in every corner of the world.

"To that task we are committed, at home and abroad, and we shall pursue it with diligence and determination."

In extending greetings to the TUC on behalf of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Dennis described the organization as one "which shares with American workers a common heritage of freedom and democracy in the work place and in the government."

Brown told the TUC that U.S. unions are hard pressed in bargaining to negotiate wage increases that will allow workers "just to keep even" with rising living costs.

He cited statistics that illustrate the sharp increases that have occurred in the United States in the prices of food, clothing, medical services and housing.

"The cry that abounds," Brown said, "is that union bargaining is driving up the cost of living when, of course, the facts don't support that claim."

He emphasized that profits have risen at a much faster rate than wages and the "sharpest rises in living costs are occurring in the least unionized segments of industry where labor costs are not even a major factor."

Marble Union Delegates Vote Higher Dues

New Orleans—Delegates to the 16th convention of the Marble, Slate & Stone Polishers approved an increase in the union's monthly per capita dues.

Two other major constitutional changes were also adopted.

The per capita was raised from $1.50 to $1.75 a month, with the increase to be divided between the cost of an accelerated organizing drive and meeting higher operational costs.

The other two constitutional amendments adopted would change the term of local officers from two to three years and set local monthly dues at the equivalent of a member's rate of pay for two hours work.

There were no elections at the convention since Pres. William Peitler and 10 vice presidents are in the middle of four-year terms to which they were elected by the union's 1967 convention.

Peitler, who also holds the office of secretary-treasurer, reported to the convention on progress made by the union in organizing and negotiations since the last convention.

Convention speakers included Sec.-Treas. Frank Bonadio of the Building & Construction Trades Dept; John T. Joyce, treasurer of the Bricklayers; Donald H. Williams, Dept. of Labor representative in New Orleans, and Maurice Adams, the union's general counsel.

TUC Rejects Wilson Policy:

British Unions Hit Bargaining Controls

Portsmouth, England—British trade unionists rejected any kind of government interference in collective bargaining at the 101st British Trades Union Congress here.

Delegates by big majorities voted their opposition to the Labor Government's policy of studying selected wage increases, and its power to delay payment on some of these boosts.

The TUC had been expected to condemn the government's powers to hold up increases but not demand an end to the Prices & Incomes Board which probes bargaining situations.

By its actions, TUC rejected the counsel of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who told it earlier in the week that the government intends to continue its policy of wage restraint.

"I must make it clear," Wilson said, "that whatever the pressures we are not going to put our achievements at risk. This is not politics. This is Britain's livelihood."

Wilson also told the delegates that if the government introduces legislation to compel employers to give women "equal pay for equal work" then male workers should hold back on wage demands.

But TUC shunned him on this issue, too, by passing a motion calling for immediate introduction of the equal-pay legislation. "Equal pay is a matter of principle and of right," one speaker said.

All told, week-long debates made it clear that the strains which had been created during this summer's battle between the political and industrial wings of the British labor movement have not disappeared.

During the summer, Wilson tried to get the British Parliament to pass laws curbing the right to strike, but TUC opposition thwarted his effort. Delegates here were, in effect, celebrating their victory.

In explaining an agreement reached between the government and TUC following his unsuccessful efforts to get the strike bans, Wilson described the pact as a means of getting unions to discipline members who strike in defiance of TUC proposals for return to work.

But the new TUC general-secretary, Victor Feather, who was formally appointed successor to retiring Gen.-Sec. George Woodcock, didn't see it that way:

"The TUC has never been and never will be something separate and apart from the unions, sitting in judgment on them," he said.

He described the unions as "independent, voluntary organizations" and the TUC as their "federal body" which seeks to influence them only by discussion, persuasion and agreement.

Following the government's decision to withdraw its proposals for trade union reform, TUC agreed to its own system of reform by accepting rules that would permit it to intervene in an attempt to resolve unauthorized strikes.

The TUC general council promised to conduct and investigate its organization and services in answer to complaints by white collar unionists that they are not adequately represented on the council.

TUC condemned the continued presence of Russian troops in Czechoslovakia but by the closest vote in its history rescinded its previous policy of banning contacts with organizations in the Warsaw Pact nations.

The vote was 3,971,000 in favor of rescinding the policy, and 3,969,000 against—a margin of only 2,000 votes out of the nearly 8 million cast by the delegates.

TUC's international committee had recommended upholding the policy but the margin against it was supplied by two big unions, the Transport & General Workers and the Amalgamated Engineers & Foundryworkers.

Spokesmen for the general council said after the voting that it was still unlikely that any major unions would actually re-establish contacts with groups behind the Iron Curtain.

No decision was taken by TUC on the proposal that Britain enter the European Common Market. It was announced that a special TUC session will be held at a later date to decide policy on this issue.

New Facts Turned Up On Haynsworth's Role

(Continued from Page 1)

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, urged the Senate to reject the nomination of Haynsworth both because of his anti-union and anti-civil rights decisions.

"Most of us farm workers are of the brown and black minority," Chavez wired the Senate.

"Today we are engaged in a bitter struggle to help ourselves and our families through the American self-help machinery of unionism.

"It is difficult, under the best of circumstances, to break the tradition of humiliation and frustration which results from social discrimination and to rise above the poverty that is inflicted through economic discrimination.

"Prejudice and animosity toward us is bad enough in its present form. It should not be represented on any judicial bench," Chavez urged.

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition of national civil rights, labor, religious and civic organizations, said in a letter to every senator that "the constitutional rights of millions of Americans will be less secure" if Haynsworth moves to the high court.

"In several landmark civil rights cases, Judge Haynsworth has been a spokesman for segregation," the conference charged.

In its letter, signed by Chairman Roy Wilkins, the conference noted that Haynsworth ruled on the side of Prince Edward County, Va., when it tried to abandon its public school system rather than integrate.

It said he upheld a school transfer program designed to thwart desegregation and defended discrimination against Negroes in federally-assisted hospitals.

"It is scarcely surprising that the Supreme Court has repudiated Judge Haynsworth's views over and over again," Wilkins wrote.

His confirmation, the leadership group warned, "will build into the Supreme Court for years to come further hindrances, further delays, further denials of constitutional rights and further racial alienation."

It would also "shake the confidence of millions of Americans in one primary source of law and order—the belief that the judicial process will produce justice."

Convention Pledges Support:

Transport Union Girds for Talks

By John R. Oravec

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Transport Workers served notice on their employers that it will take major gains—not token improvements—to negotiate new contracts.

The nearly 400 delegates to the TWU's 13th constitutional convention pledged the union's full resources to back negotiators in forthcoming talks with the Penn Central railroad and the New York Transit Authority.

Pres. Matthew Guinan also stressed the need for public employes to have the right to strike as a bargaining weapon. This is vitally important if they are to gain economic justice, he said.

Guinan told the delegates that the TWU, in the four years since its last convention, won significant gains in contracts covering city passenger transportation, airlines, railroads, utilities, campus maintenance and the space industry.

The convention opened with a note of sadness as the delegates paid tribute to the union's founder —Michael J. Quill—who died in 1966.

Guinan promised the delegates that the union will continue to dedicate itself to the goals and principles of Quill.

Before passing a strong civil rights resolution, delegates heard Bayard Rustin charge the Nixon Administration with attempting to destroy unity in labor.

Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said the labor movement and the black movement are "on the doorstep of very serious problems."

He warned that the Administration is trying to put the blame on labor for the employment problems of black people. The job problems are not the blame of the building trades unions or the black militants as much as Pres. Nixon's decision to cut back the public works projects, he stated.

Rustin also charged that the Administration's fiscal policies would boost unemployment in an attempt to check inflation. When there is not adequate work, housing and medical aid, black rage grows and white fears increase, Rustin said. He called on the labor movement and black movement to work even more closely together.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland expressed concern for the Administration's drive to reopen tax loopholes for business which were cut down in the House-passed tax reform bill.

Kirkland suggested that the Administration's appointment of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court further reflects its anti-worker attitude.

Kirkland cited Haynsworth's long record of standing against progress in civil rights and against rights for trade unions.

Delegates reacted to Kirkland's message with the adoption of a resolution that calls for Pres. Nixon to recall the nomination of Haynsworth and for TWU members to strongly voice their opposition to confirmation by the Senate.

At the urging of the TWU's Air Transport Division, the convention called for a federal investigation of the mutual aid pact that air carriers have enforced during recent strikes.

It noted that during the American Air Lines strike earlier this year, the company received more than $5 million in economic aid from other carriers in the pact. The TWU charged that the pact's operations over the years "encouraged carriers to force strikes and has delayed good-faith bargaining."

The union also urged legislation requiring federally supervised training and licensing of flight attendants to insure greater safety for air line passengers and flight crews.

In other resolutions, the convention urged:

- Improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase the federal minimum wage from $1.60 to $2 an hour.
- Improvements in social security to increase benefits 50 percent and wider coverage under Medicare.
- Passage by Congress of stiff occupational health and safety legislation to encompass strong federal inspection, enforcement and penalty provisions.
- Extension of full labor relations rights to farm workers and federal minimum wage protection.

UNITY IS THE KEYNOTE at the Transport Workers convention. From left are TWU's Sec.-Treas. Douglas L. MacMahon, Executive Vice Pres. James F. Horst, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute and TWU Pres. Matthew Guinan.

Chicago Building Trades Promote Job Opportunities for 4,000 Blacks

Chicago—The Chicago Building & Construction Trades Council is moving ahead with a four-point program to provide job and training opportunities for 4,000 more black workers in the city's construction industry.

The council announced it would open an office in Chicago's largely Negro South Side to proceed with the recruiting program despite rejection of the plan by the Coalition for United Community Action, made up of a number of black organizations in the city.

The plan was spelled out by construction unions and management in a series of negotiations with the coalition following demonstrations that closed projects here involving nearly $100 million.

The proposal, issued jointly by the Building & Construction Trades Council and the Building Construction Employers Association, offered to:

- "Endeavor to obtain employment at once" for 1,000 qualified black journeymen and asked the coalition to help recruit them.
- Find probationary employment for another 1,000 blacks with at least two years experience in a particular craft and assign them after 30 days to the equivalent of the apprenticeship rate applicable to their experience.
- Recruit 1,000 blacks with no previous training or experience for a one-month preparatory training period along the lines of the Outreach program to help them enter the existing apprenticeship programs of all crafts.
- Launch an on-the-job training program for 1,000 more Negroes who choose not to enter pre-apprenticeship training or who fail to pass the tests involved.

In full-page advertisements in Chicago newspapers, the employers and unions outlined their program and recited continuing efforts to attract black workers into the construction industry.

This is achieved through the Apprenticeship Information Center set up by the federal government and in cooperation with the Urban League under the Apprenticeship Outreach program, which has placed 459 apprentices over a 30-month period.

"We have organized bus trips for high school students to job sites," the union-industry statement said. "Want ads for skilled tradesmen are run daily. We have worked through social agencies in the black community and through the Illinois State Employment Service. We have done our best to alleviate the labor shortage in every way we know. Yet all these efforts have resulted in pitifully few black applicants—far fewer than the number we have been ready to accept into our ranks."

The Coalition for United Community Action, whose original demands were for employment of blacks eventually in 30 percent of all construction jobs, rejected the union-industry proposals as "unrealistic" and "totally unacceptable."

A spokesman for the coalition, the Rev. C. T. Vivian, indicated a central issue in the dispute was the control of hiring and training.

"We would not be in control of our own program, and we must reject it," Vivian was quoted by the Associated Press.

The union and industry negotiators advised the coalition that they would welcome its participation in dealing with recruiting, counseling and motivational problems but would not accede to demands that would put responsibility for hiring, training and construction "in inexperienced hands."

Thomas Murray, president of the Building Trades council, and Arthur O'Neil, president of the employers' association, both expressed disappointment that the coalition leaders had "summarily dismissed" the proposals. O'Neil called the plan a "breakthrough" that could add 25,000 skilled black craftsmen to the construction program in the city over the next five years.

The council said it has no hard and fast figures on the number of blacks currently in construction jobs, but estimated they account for 20 percent of the 50,000 to 60,000 peak workforce in the immediate Chicago area.

In developments elsewhere:

- The Black Construction Coalition in Pittsburgh withheld further job-site demonstrations as negotiations continued with construction employers and unions over a job and training program. The Pittsburgh plan differs in detail from the Chicago proposals, but contains similar provisions for recruiting and admitting black journeymen, for pre-apprenticeship programs and for on-the-job training. The AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights, through Dir. Donald Slaiman and Staff Rep. Robert McGlotten, provided advisory services both in Pittsburgh and Chicago.
- In Buffalo, the local building trades council, the contractors' association and the Minority Coalition signed an "affirmative action" agreement that provides for the training of 350 to 500 construction workers from the minority community in the first year. The agreement was negotiated under the auspices of the State University Construction Fund but will also apply to other area construction.

The plan also calls for the training of one worker from the minorities for each $1 million of estimated construction expenditures after the first year.

State funds will be provided for the recruitment and training programs, which envision four classifications—trainee, pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship and journeyman trainee. Another training program for minority workers in the area, Project Justice, already has graduated 50 students who now hold journeymen's cards.

- In Philadelphia, Business Manager James L. Loughlin of the local Building & Construction Trades Council took sharp exception to frequently-quoted estimates showing a disproportionately low rate of minority employment in the various trades. Loughlin appeared before a Labor Dept. panel on the Philadelphia pilot plan announced by the department which would in effect set quotas for employment of minorities under government construction contract. He put total membership of unions in the council at about 36,000 and said a review of the individual crafts revealed that more than 11,000—over 30 percent—are blacks. Without considering the Laborers' union, which has a substantial proportion of Negro members, the remaining craft jurisdiction in the city includes about 12 percent black workers, he said.

AFTRA Leader Bud Collyer Dies

Greenwich, Conn.—Performers filled First Presbyterian Church here Sept. 11 in farewell tribute to Bud Collyer, radio and television star for 35 years and a union leader. He died at 61 of a circulatory ailment.

Collyer was president of the Television & Radio Artists in 1948-49 and 1957-58 and was a trustee of its pension and welfare fund from 1956 to 1969. Collyer also received the union's "gold card" award for his services to performers.

From 1938 to 1952, Collyer portrayed Superman over a radio network and worked on six other programs, including Truth or Consequences. His television shows included Break the Bank, Beat the Clock and To Tell the Truth.

Labor Presses for Probe Of Wages in Kentucky

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky AFL-CIO has asked a court here to order John Young, the state's labor commissioner, to investigate low wages in Kentucky as the law requires him to do.

The suit, filed in Franklin Circuit Court, is in line with a statute calling for an investigation to determine if "any substantial number" of workers are receiving "oppressive and unreasonable wages" upon the petition of 50 or more residents.

In June 1968, the state federation called for just such a probe in a petition signed by 1,500 resident citizens. But Young still has not moved to set up new industry wage boards.

Commenting on the suit, the Kentucky Labor News noted that the state ranks 45th in per capita income and that it has a "pitiful" 65-cent an hour minimum wage.

Meany Aids Appeal For Cystic Fibrosis

A message of support for the work of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation on behalf of children suffering from serious lung diseases has been issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"I am pleased to endorse the work" of the foundation, Meany said. "It is heartening to know that thousands of children with lung afflictions are being diagnosed and treated" in 110 regional centers.

End Poverty Wages

IN 1959 if a family of four earned less than $2,974 a year it was classified as poor. By that definition 22 percent of the nation lived in poverty.

In 1968 if the same family of four earned less than $3,553 a year it was classified as poor. By that definition 13 percent of the nation lived in poverty.

Obviously, removing 9 percent of a growing population from the poverty level over a nine-year period is a marked accomplishment. But in terms of America's wealth and potential, as well as its dedication to eradication of poverty and need, there's a great deal more to be done.

In formal terms the "war on poverty" was launched five years ago when Pres. Johnson signed the Economic Opportunity Act. In fact the war on poverty had been going on as long as trade unions and other social institutions fought to bring a decent standard of life to all Americans.

The basic tool in the union battle against poverty is a decent wage, nailed down initially in a contract with employers. From this grew the idea of legislation to establish a national minimum wage, a long grueling struggle that was finally won 30 years ago, with the payment in 1938 of a 25-cent-an-hour minimum wage.

Over the decades unions have succeeded in gaining for workers a fairer share of the wealth they help produce as well as increasing the national minimum wage floor to the present $1.60 an hour and spreading its coverage to millions of workers previously unprotected. But today the $1.60 an hour, if earned over a full year, produces less than the government-defined level of poverty.

IF PROGRESS in the fight to wipe out poverty is to continue, as a basic first step the minimum wage must be increased. The AFL-CIO is currently campaigning for a $2 an hour minimum with universal coverage.

Recognition of the failure of the current wage structure to deal with the problem of poverty has been coming, but slowly. It received a boost from nationally syndicated columnist Sylvia Porter who writes in a recent column:

"What is desperately needed is a profound change in attitude toward the compensation of workers in this country—so that the individual willing and able to produce a thing or perform a service which society considers necessary and valuable can count on earning a wage on which he can support himself and his family above the poverty line.

"Decades ago the United States made a national commitment to support by direct subsidies those too sick, too old, too handicapped to work to provide for themselves. Now new solutions must be found for the working poor."

The AFL-CIO has put together a program to aid the working poor and eliminate poverty in America. It is based on the simple principles that there must be work at decent wages for everyone who can work and decent incomes through updated social insurance and a modernized, humanized and federalized public welfare system for those who cannot work.

We cannot wait another nine years for the percentage of Americans living in poverty to drop 40 percent. There must be quickly adopted Miss Porter's recommendation that anyone willing and able to work deserves a wage "on which he can support himself and his family above the poverty line."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Telephone: NAtional 8-3870

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, September 13, 1969 No. 37

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Muddy Boots

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon Rides Democratic Split To Bolster GOP for 1970 Vote

By John P. Roche

AS CONGRESSMEN, politicians, lobbyists, and journalists reassemble for the fall season, the Democrats seem—if possible—more atomized than they were after Hubert Humphrey's defeat. Initially, of course, they were cheered by the seeming closeness of the 1968 results; only gradually did they recognize that the narrowly elected Nixon represented a strong mandate, that in fact 57 percent of the electorate voted against the liberal Democrat.

Pres. Nixon has been consolidating that 57 percent in extremely effective fashion. If George Wallace can be disposed of, Democratic nominees for President can rack up 43, or even 49, percent of the votes for the rest of the 20th century and never set foot in the White House. Wallace's only excuse for living, in political terms, was to stimulate resistance to federal liberalism. Mr. Nixon's "southern strategy" is cannily designed to bring the Wallace states (which were Goldwater states) back into the big GOP tent.

As the President quietly consolidates his mandate, the Democrats are busy trying to whistle up a wind. I have gone to six or seven meetings and everywhere found the same atmosphere of simulated jubilation. There is a kind of group therapy aspect to it.

Party member A says "Nixon really killed himself with that Haynsworth nomination." B agrees and adds that the Negroes are furious about the Administration's neglect of urban problems. C, bubbling with good cheer, notes that the President has alienated the young and that Viet Nam will bring him down. This can go on for hours, with all hands finally reaching a crescendo of consensus: "Everyone is against Nixon!"

In politics (as elsewhere) the critical sign of intellectual bankruptcy is when one begins to believe his own press releases.

As I go from one of these victory parties to another, I keep asking the same questions. When I am told, for example, that Nixon has infuriated the blacks, I simply inquire how many votes has he lost? Moreover, I have yet to find anybody at one of these sessions who voted for Nixon in 1968 and will vote Democratic in 1972—nobody voted for him in 1968.

To say this is not to suggest that Kevin Phillips is correct when he asserts that structural factors in American politics are creating a permanent Republican majority. (His interesting book, "The Emerging Republican Majority," is reserved for separate treatment.) But it is clear to me that in September 1969, the GOP is riding high. And if the liberal Democrats remain in their optimistic trance, we are in great danger of being clobbered in the congressional elections next year.

TAKE VIET NAM as a case in point. The conventional wisdom seems to be that "time is running out on Nixon," that if he hasn't liquidated our commitment by 1972 (at the latest), he is a dead political duck. Excluding the merits of Viet Nam from consideration (that is, whether you agree or disagree with our policy there), the question is how can Viet Nam hurt Nixon? How can any Democrat, particularly a liberal, object? All the President has to do is start quoting Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and ask the American people what right any Democrat has even to talk about Viet Nam.

The place where the Republicans can really be hurt is the economy. A major recession would dispose of Phillips' "emerging Republican majority" faster than the Black Death. However, whatever Democratic advantage might result, we all have a vital interest in forestalling economic disaster.

There are some Republican zealots who think that the way to stop inflation is to add a million or two to the unemployed, but sober minds (recalling 1958) will probably keep that scenario in a maximum security safe.

In short, the Democrats are in deep, deep trouble, which is compounded by a leadership vacuum. Whatever the issues may be, and however they may break, you still can't beat somebody with nobody. I shall explore this leadership crisis at a later date.

IBEW Analysis Shows:

Land Costs and Interest Rates Chief Factors in Housing Costs

The following material appears in the September 1969 issue of The Electrical Workers World, monthly publication of the IBEW. The article, entitled "Balderdash," appears in the magazine's Dept. of Research & Education section.

CRITICS of construction unions, with their ease of access to mass communication media, have been extremely successful in conditioning the general public to believe that construction unions, through restrictive work practices, monopoly control of the work force, and high wages, are the primary cause of soaring housing costs.

Time and time again, these accusations have been refuted by knowledgeable and responsible persons from all areas of the society, but because of limited exposure, the truth has had little impact on the general public.

A recent study, prepared by McGraw-Hill for the President's Committee on Urban Housing, is the basis for an enlightening analysis of the relationships between the various components of monthly occupancy costs of a development-built, single-family house. The following presentation differs from the original McGraw-Hill presentation in that it is a more detailed analysis of the debt retirement and the assumed rate of interest is 8 percent instead of 6 percent, which was in effect at the time the study was originally prepared.

The unit analyzed in the McGraw-Hill study was chosen according to specifications of the President's Committee on Urban Housing. The costs shown in this study are the actual costs for a single location. Thus, such cost factors as land and taxes, in particular, may be significantly different in other locations.

The analysis was based on the construction of a one-story, wood-frame, ranch-style house built on a slab with a partial basement. Three bedrooms, a living room and dining room, plus a kitchen and bath account for 1,000 square feet of living area. This house is built on one-third of an acre and has city water, gas heat, and a septic system.

The McGraw-Hill analysts first studied the initial cost of construction and development and then prepared a second study, which included it with other costs essential to the occupancy of a house.

Initial construction costs are related to monthly occupancy costs in other ways, besides being a portion of debt retirement. For example, high-quality thermal insulation will increase initial costs but result in reduced heating and air-conditioning costs in the long run. Time and time again, this type of decision occurs in the design of a house. In each case, there is a trade-off of higher initial costs versus lower occupancy costs. The analysts, aware of this relationship, emphasized the broader and much more important monthly occupancy cost, which includes such absolutely essential factors as debt retirement, taxes, utilities, maintenance, and repairs.

Unfortunately, the McGraw-Hill study obscured the actual cost attributable to on-site labor by including it with the other four elements of development and construction costs, plus the cost of financing in a broad, general category of debt retirement. The principal objection to this method is that the addition of the financing costs imputes to labor a responsibility for the terms of financing, which is completely beyond its control.

The actual fact is that a 20 percent increase in labor costs is responsible, at the most, for about 4 percent in the increase of construction and development costs and less than 1 percent in the increase of monthly occupancy costs.

Conversely, a 20 percent reduction in wages or a 20 percent increase in productivity will decrease the cost of housing by only those same relatively-small amounts. Therefore, the critics are concentrating their efforts on an area which, at best, will produce only minimum efficiencies.

In fact if labor costs were entirely free, the monthly occupancy costs would still be $186.40, or only $7.60 less than the original $194.00.

The outstanding fact of this analysis is that the borrower will repay $40,320 on a $15,276 mortgage at 8 percent interest for 30 years. This is almost three times the cost of the house. The interest alone comes out to $25,044, or over one and one-half times the original cost of the house.

NEXT TO INTEREST RATES, local realty taxes are the largest single cost item. This area involves the complex political relationships and responsibilities of the local, state and federal government. Any effort to disturb the present balance, or more accurately imbalance, triggers a wide variety of hostile responses. The fact remains that realty taxes place an inequitable burden for the operation of local government on the home owner. The surest way to extend the opportunity of home ownership to a greater number of families is to decrease realty taxes.

Land represents the fastest-rising element of all major housing costs. In 1950, the average price for the site of a new, FHA-insured, one-family home was $1,035, or 12 percent of the total house price. By 1967, the average site value had increased to $3,766 and represented 20 percent of the total house price.

Ever-increasing upward pressure on land prices in the future is predictable, because land is a diminishing commodity; each year, the availability of the supply of usable land decreases. However, creative and imaginative public policy can conserve and effectively utilize this diminishing supply. These facts are not reflected in the McGraw-Hill analysis since, in order to comply with the specifications of the President's Committee on Urban Housing, the land costs were limited to $3,000 an acre.

This is a non-realistic restriction, because the only land available at this cost is located a considerable distance from the urban centers. Consequently, the land cost component in this study is not representative of the real market.

In summary, the unreasonable persistence of the intensive attack on construction labor costs defies explanation, when compared to the impact of the other cost components on monthly occupancy costs, unless ulterior motives are involved.

Accordingly, if ignorance is excluded, it can be safely assumed that these attacks are a direct attempt to influence public opinion and, thus, create conditions which weaken all of organized labor's bargaining position by limiting the effectiveness of construction unions.

Mishaps Peak in '68:

Stiff Federal Rail Safety Laws Held Key to Curbing Accidents

A RAIL UNION safety expert called for broader, tighter federal safety laws to roll back the mounting toll of train accidents that last year reached an all-time high.

"Ninety-five percent of all rail accidents are caused by factors not subject to federal control," said Al H. Chesser, national legislative director for the United Transportation Union.

Chesser, chairman of the committee on safety of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, is a member of the Task Force on Railroad Safety named by Transportation Sec. John A. Volpe.

Derailments, Chesser said, figured in most of the more than 8,000 reported train accidents last year that killed and injured nearly 27,000 employes and passengers.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Chesser blamed the sagging railroad safety record on "too much deferred maintenance of track and roadbed . . . far too little inspection of equipment" and the use of "a great deal of old" and improperly maintained equipment that "just will not stand 70 mile-per-hour speeds."

CHESSER WARNED that under present conditions, the shipment of phosgene gas that is currently stirring hot public debate, "is absolutely unsafe."

"We think that if this gas must be shipped, it is much safer to ship it on the railroads than it is by air, or by truck on the highway, if the right precautions are taken," he added.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE CONTINUING high level of violence in our national life has been one of the most—if not the most—distressing problems today for most Americans.

Several months ago the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, which was established to study this precise problem, issued a new report on firearms.

The report received a good splash in the news media for a day or two and then faded away.

The commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. Milton Eisenhower, declared:

"After extensive study we find that the availability of guns contributes substantially to violence in American society. Firearms, particularly hand guns, facilitate the commission and increase the danger of the most violent crimes—assassination, murder, robbery and assaults."

Here are a few of the disturbing facts which the commission reported:

- There are an estimated 90 million firearms owned by private citizens.
- During the first half of the century, about 10 million firearms, on the average, were added to the civilian supply each 10 years but in the decade since 1958, 30 million guns have been added to the civilian stockpile.
- The sharp increase has been in hand guns which are not sporting or hunting guns.
- Extremist groups, both white and black, have been in the forefront of those exhorting their followers to buy guns and oppose any actions which restrict the use of them.
- Firearm accidents and violent crimes have risen sharply. Example: in Detroit between 1965 and 1968 homicides by guns increased 400 percent while homicides with other weapons were up 30 percent. In the United States, two out of every three homicides are committed with guns.
- Guns play an increasingly deadly role in aggravated assault and robbery. In 1968, 23 percent of all aggravated assaults were committed with guns compared with 13 percent in 1963.

A PRIME ARGUMENT advanced by the National Rifle Association and many individuals against any firm gun control problem is that it would deny the citizen the right to a gun for self protection at a time that the criminal is free to obtain a gun.

The commission examined this argument carefully and it concludes that:

"Since many owners keep their guns in the home for protection against intruders, it is important to assess, to the extent possible, the nature of the threat from intruders and the chances of gun owners to defend themselves successfully with their weapons.

"What is the nature of the threat in the home? The number of killings in the home by burglars and robbers is not large relative to the total number of homicides. Burglars usually try to avoid contact with the homeowners; they rely on stealth. . . . Studies in several cities indicate that killings in the home by robbers and burglars account for no more than 2 percent or 3 percent of all criminal homicides."

At the same time, a substantial number of the 23,000 annual firearms accidents take place in the home. The commission also found that of the 8,000 annual firearms deaths, a large percentage occur among family members or acquaintances and many of these occur in the home.

Just how Congress should seek to control firearms is a difficult and open issue. It is generally agreed that the Gun Control Act of 1968, while it does place some control on interstate shipments and imports of guns and restricts ownership by dangerous people, has not met the problem.

But the commission report should not be disregarded. It faces the issue squarely. The next step is up to both the President and the Congress.

BROADER, TIGHTER federal safety laws are the key to curbing the mounting toll of train accidents that reached an all-time high last year, Al H. Chesser, center, national legislative director of the United Transportation Union, said on Labor News Conference. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio. Chesser was questioned by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Stanley Levey of Scripps-Howard.

CREDIT MAY LOOK EASY, but soaring interest rates and abuses in lending add to the squeeze on the American consumer.

Abuses of Consumers Slip by Protective Laws

The highest interest rates since the Civil War and other problems still confront the U.S. consumer despite a "decade of accelerated activity" in his behalf, Sidney Margolius writes in the September issue of the American Federationist.

Margolius, author of several books and a widely-read weekly newspaper column on consumer affairs, cites consumer credit, food prices, auto insurance and utility rates as prime targets for improvement.

Consumer credit, Margolius says, is the area in which the greatest recent improvements have been made. "But credit practices are still so wasteful and deceptive," he says, "that it also is the area of most urgent need for further reform."

Truth-in-lending, requiring disclosure of true annual interest rates, is the major achievement, Margolius says, but unfortunately it does not reduce interest rates. And at present high interest rates are biting into such vital U.S. programs as loans for college students, Margolius notes.

Specific abuses which Margolius says should be removed include the "holder-in-due-course" doctrine which enables finance companies to escape responsibility for lack of performance by the seller; the seller's right to repossess and also get a deficiency judgment; subsequent garnishment to collect the deficiency judgment and high-priced life and health insurance required for the duration of the loan.

These accompanying insurance policies are providing 35 percent of the total profit for the nation's 37 top finance companies and banks, Margolius points out.

Food prices have soared 5.5 percent in the past year, the author says. Most of the cost has been added by processing and distribution which are now getting 60 cents of each consumer dollar while the farmer is getting 38 to 40 cents.

One result of the "hard-sell" on food products is the irrational method of packaging, in which Margolius cites such sizes as 5.25 ounces and the "classic" 71 different sizes of potato chips.

Truth-in-packaging did cut those potato chip sizes from 71 to 48, but White House consumer adviser Virginia Knauer noted recently that there are still no regulations to control slack fill, cents-off labeling, size standards and labeling of ingredients.

The author calls for a solution through "unit pricing," which requires the seller to spell out the price per pound, ounce, pint or other standard measure. In this area, Margolius says the most progress has been made in New York City where "a surprisingly knowledgeable Consumer Commissioner, former Miss America Bess Myerson Grant, is moving toward a pioneering requirement of unit pricing of some packaged goods."

Auto insurance has received intense attention, the article points out, with concentration on arbitrary cancellations of policies and premium increases which often sail through state regulatory agencies without being questioned. In several states, labor and credit unions are exploiting group buying as a way to reduce auto insurance costs.

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) is trying to get Congress to establish a utility consumers' counsel, Margolius says. At present, utility companies "are represented by phalanxes of experts, completely outmanning state commission staffs" on rate increases.

Margolius sees some hopeful signs in consumer affairs, including the appointment of Mrs. Knauer and her stand on fat content in frankfurters and other issues.

Some innovative state legislation is also encouraging, Margolius says. These include the licensing of home improvement salesmen in Michigan, the 12 percent retail credit ceiling in Washington and court injunctions barring deceptive practices on auto repair and furnace installations in Rhode Island.

Bakers Name DeConcini to Succeed Sims

John DeConcini has been named secretary-treasurer of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, succeeding Curtis R. Sims who has resigned. The change was effective Sept. 1.

DeConcini, executive vice president of the ABC since it was founded in 1958, was chosen by the union's executive board to complete Sims's term, which is subject to election at the union's convention next year. The board approved a retirement pension for Sims.

The board named Vice Pres. Joseph G. Kane of Elmonth, N.Y., to complete DeConcini's unexpired term as executive vice president, Kenneth F. McLellan of Stoneham, Mass., was chosen to fill out Kane's term.

The union also announced that "in the light of Sims more than 36 years of service to workers in the bakery and confectionery industries," the board has conferred upon him the title of secretary-treasurer emeritus.

A Growing Program:

Union Scholarships Enable Hundreds to Attend College

Hundreds of students are starting college this year with financial help from ever-broadening scholarship programs of AFL-CIO affiliates.

International and local unions and central bodies have established programs ranging from relatively modest grants to approximately full tuition costs. Some scholarships are granted without regard to union membership; others are reserved for members and their sons and daughters.

The Service Employes announced winners of 10 scholarships worth $500 a year for four years. The awards are made annually to children of SEIU members on the basis of high school records and college entrance board tests.

Winners are: George R. Angehr and Victoria L. Garcia, New York City; David W. Thomas, Greensburg, Pa.; Rimas F. Cernius, Joseph A. Consolo, and Bruce A. Johnson, all of Chicago; John E. Jackson. Richmond, Calif.; John P. Menard, Sacramento, Calif.; and John A. Tessitore, Providence, R. I.

Nine children of members of the National Maritime Union have won scholarships providing up to $2,500 per year for four years. Started in 1959, the program is financed jointly by NMU and American-flag vessel operators.

The awards went to Jose T. Alvarez, Luz L. Cofresi, Robert Chuong and Thomas P. Ng, all of New York City; Consuelo M. Soto, Deer Park. Long Island; Maria Ann Halvorsen, Newburgh, N. Y.; Angelica C. Vasquez, Schoharie, N. Y.; Andre M. Williams, Trenton, N. J., and Georgia H. Ballard, Port Arthur, Tex.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has awarded 12 scholarships under its unusual program which provides $2,500 annually for up to four years to permit IBEW members to study for degrees in electrical engineering.

The scholarships are open to workers who have been union members for five years and are under 30 at the time of application.

This year's scholarships went to Raymond K. Alessi, Oakland, Calif.; Robert S. Flumach, Balboa, Canal Zone; Thomas P. Hart, Toronto, Ont.; D. Max Hixson, Oklahoma City; J. Edgar Hoover, Cheyenne, Wyo.; William A. Lausten, Sacramento, Calif.; Lawrence E. Monrad, Tucson, Ariz.; Kenneth W. Brownell and Robert J. Poston, both of Knoxville, Tenn.; and Leonard W. Rice, Lawrence M. Stoddard and John R. Sulkko, all of Chicago.

First for Pressmen

A panel of judges has selected five winners in the first annual scholarship program of the Printing Pressmen. The program, authorized by the union's 1968 convention, allots awards of $500 each to sons and daughters of union members.

Winners, selected on the basis of high school scholastic records and a series of tests, are: Martin Auerbach, Brooklyn; Michael O'Donnell, Chicago; Carolyn Lee Lauer, Baltimore; Mary E. Bartz, Yakima, Wash., and Colleen Momo Kam, Honolulu.

Steelworkers Dist. 31 in Chicago announced scholarships worth $25,700 to 11 children of members of the union in the Chicago-Calumet-Gary area. All scholarships are awarded on the basis of tests administered by the American College Testing Program.

Winners of tne scholarships, which range in value from $4,000 down to $1,000, are: Robert A. Vurva, Karen R. Lesniak, Gary L. Davis and Harold M. McDaniel, all of Gary, Ind.; Jay A. Lehman, Tinley Park, Ill.; Curtis N. Watson, Highland, Ind.; Gail F. Claus, Crete, Ill.; Gerald A. Kreuger, South Bend, Ind.; Michael E. Farrell and Raymond E. Figlewicz, both of Chicago; and Gerald T. Marcyk, Thornton, Ill.

Twelve scholarships ranging in value from $500 to $2,000 have been granted by Utility Workers Local 1-2 to sons and daughters of the local's members who live in the New York City area.

The winners are Eugene A. Cordaro, Andrew R. Stefaniuk, Kevin E. McDermott, Regina L. Walther, Joseph F. Marschhauser, Dennis J. Ceru, Andrea M. Paskalis, Brian J. McCarthy, Patricia A. Brzozowski, Thomas E. DeJulio, Barbara T. O'Malley and Jean C. O'Gorman.

Pioneer Program

SEIU Local 32B awarded $4,800 scholarships to four children of members in the New York City area. It is one of the oldest union scholarship programs in the nation, going back to 1940. Winners in 1969 are: Nancy Astudillo, Jean Kelly, Irene Sawchyn and Allen Tannenbaum.

Ladies Garment Workers Local 190 has granted $2,400 scholarships to five children of workers in the knitgoods industry in the Philadelphia area. They went to Darlene Szablewski, Leonard Pfeffer, Larissa Kitenko, Kathleen Ledva and Joan Evansho.

Also in the Philadelphia area, Clothing Workers Joint Board announced winners of 10 scholarships given to honor the late Charles Weinstein, board manager for 30 years.

The scholarships for this year went to Anna Arena, John Benante, Murray Bolno, Joan Chermak, Michael D'Ottaviano, John J. Dougherty, Elizabeth T. Joyce, Susan Kushner, Alfina Sorbello and Patricia Tatta.

Nine high school graduates have been awarded $2,000 college scholarships under the scholarship program of the ACWA Laundry Workers Joint Board in New York. The awards, to children of laundry workers, went to Susan B. Cooperman, Beretha Elkins, Anne Fortunato, Curt Gottlieb, Rhonda Parella, George H. Reillo, William Schumm III and Wanda Watson.

Local 408 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers in New York granted two $500 scholarships based on high school grades, college entrance exams and essays. The candidates for the optical workers awards must be children of members. Winners are Ellen Rosen and Mindell Seidlin.

1,100 Candidates

Awards of $500 each have been made to 19 students in the 19th annual scholarship competition of the California AFL-CIO. The recipients, who triumphed over more than 1,100 other high school seniors on the basis of competitive exams, are:

Margaret M. Piper, Oakland; Cynthia S. McDowell, Pleasant Hill; Peggy Sonnenschein, Orinda; Marleen Newburn, Fresno; Robert E. Moore, Villa Park; Scott Smith, Santa Ana; Gayle A. Louie, San Francisco; Kenneth S. Flamm and Michael Lai, Sacramento.

Also, Norma Hammes, San Jose; Cynthia N. McCain, Sunnyvale; Luke D. Bailey, Santa Rosa; Lucy Dechene, Petaluma; Kathleen S. Costa, Mike Lipson, Peggi Morrison and Bruce R. Wilde, Long Beach; Arne Pearlstein, Los Angeles, and Robert M. Porter, Sepulveda.

Five high school seniors were awarded a total of $3,800 in scholarships offered by the Oregon AFL-CIO in the 23rd year of its annual contest. Awards are presented on the basis of an examination on labor and industrial problems, plus interviews.

Top winner of a $2,000 scholarship is Betty Jean Justen of Astoria. Martha Lamb, Medford, and Lynnda Marie Nunn, Scappoose, received $600 each. Prizes of $300 went to Kenna Diane Narkaus, Astoria, and Christina Kuettner, Lake Oswego.

The Washington State AFL-CIO awarded two $500 scholarships to winners of the annual Evan M. Weston Scholarship Contest, honoring the late president of the federation. Winners are Bonnie G. Cardwell, Spokane, and David L. Warren, Seattle.

Newspaper Guild Elects Perlik as New President

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has been elected president of the Newspaper Guild by a vote of 7,455 to 5,367 over Brian Flores, administrative officer of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, in a membership referendum.

Perlik, 45, ANG secretary-treasurer since 1955, becomes the union's first paid president in its 35-year history. Delegates to the 1969 convention made the presidency a full-time paid post and abolished the title of executive vice president—a post currently held by William J. Farson, who is retiring.

James B. Woods of St. Louis, incumbent president, will become international chairman when title changes take effect Oct. 15.

Elected with Perlik were Robert Crocker, Maine State House correspondent for the Associated Press, as secretary-treasurer, and their slate of six vice presidents at large —incumbents James G. McMahon, Detroit; Barney Peterson, San Francisco; Harry E. Ryan, New York City, and these new officers: James Young of Vancouver, B.C.; Joseph B. Downey, Boston, and John C. Edgington, Columbus, O.

Crocker won, 7,026 to 5,481, over John Ned Sweet, secretary of the San Antonio, Tex., Guild.

A proposal to raise ANG defense fund assessments from 3 percent of weekly earnings per month to 4 percent was defeated, 7,881 to 5,091.

In contests for regional vice presidencies, winners were Joe Holt Anderson, Jr., Washington, D.C. and Glen Ogilvie, Toronto, Ont., both incumbents; Edward J. Schrode, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and George McCormick, Minneapolis. McCormick defeated Vice Pres. Noel Wical, Cleveland, by a vote of 1,312 to 1,270.

At ATU's 40th Convention:

Mass Transit Called Cities' Prime Need

New York—Government, labor and industry leaders addressing the Amalgamated Transit Union's 40th convention here were in complete agreement on one point—development of urban mass transit is essential to curing the ills of America's cities.

Traffic and transportation problems, and what to do about them, were the subjects of addresses delivered by Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mayor John V. Lindsay, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, and a number of transit experts.

Pres. John M. Elliott reported on the union's progress since its 1967 convention in New Orleans, collective bargaining and organizing efforts and the union's exact-fare program.

The Transit Union was successful in getting an exact-fare requirement in Washington in June 1968 to protect drivers from thefts and other crimes. Management at first fought the proposal. It now is hailed by employers and has spread to 40 cities, Elliott noted.

The convention approved an increase in the union's per capita dues from $2.40 to $2.65 a month. The hike was called for by Elliott as essential to meeting the union's ever-mounting cost of doing business.

The 400 delegates re-elected Elliott, Executive Vice Pres. Edward W. Oliver, and other incumbent officers, including James J. Hill, who was appointed secretary-treasurer when O. J. Mischo, retired last December.

Newly elected vice presidents are John F. Healy, Springfield, Mass.; James Lasala, New Brunswick, N.J.; and Ivey G. Smith, Raleigh, N.C.

"Our city streets are jammed; our freeways are clogged; parking is expensive; our interstate highway system is only 70 percent complete," Kirkland told the convention.

"Safe, high-speed mass transit systems are imperative," Kirkland said.

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO through its Dept. of Urban Affairs is trying to help in "focusing" on transit and other city needs. But, he emphasized, the main need is for mass transit to get a higher priority on the agenda of city, state and federal governments.

Rockefeller said that transit between the city and its suburbs is directly tied in with the "jobs problem." The jobs have moved to the suburbs in many cases, he explained, while large concentrations of the unemployed still live in the city.

Lindsay, who addressed the opening session of the convention, said the funds called for by Pres. Nixon in his mass transit bill now before Congress are "totally inadequate."

New York City taxpayers, he said, are putting almost $1 billion a year into a budget for mass transportation; the state "is putting in a little more than half of that; and the federal government is putting in almost nothing."

Asst. Sec. of Labor William Usery praised the Transit Union's ability in preserving collective bargaining rights for its members where switches from private to government ownership of transit systems are being made.

North Carolina Elects New State Officers

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina AFL-CIO elected a new president at its 12th annual convention and amended the constitution to reinstitute the office of secretary-treasurer, eliminated seven years ago.

At the final convention session in Wrightsville Beach, Wilbur Hobby was installed as president and James Hart of the Communications Workers, Burlington, as secretary-treasureer and state COPE chairman.

Hobby had resigned his post as COPE area director late in August to run against W. M. Barbee, state federation president and secretary-treasurer. Hart was elected to the state COPE chairmanship to succeed Bob Brown.

Hobby is a former president of the Durham AFL-CIO and former editor of the Durham Labor News. He is a member of the Newspaper Guild and the Tobacco Workers.

$25,000 CHECK for disaster relief is presented by Carpenters Sec. Richard E. Livingston to W. John Kenney of the Red Cross. The AFL-CIO has urged unions to contribute generously to the Red Cross emergency fund for hurricane and flood victims.

52 Teacher Strikes Usher In School Year

The 1969-70 school year got under way with teachers on strike for better wages and conditions in 52 school districts—13 of them represented by the AFL-CIO Teachers.

By week's end, settlements had reduced the number of struck districts to 10 for the AFT but strike votes have been scheduled in some other areas where contract talks were deadlocked.

The emphasis on economic action shifted this year from big-city districts to suburban and small-town districts. Union settlements were reached without strike action in Chicago, Pittsburgh, Wilmington, Del., Butte, Mont., and Duluth.

AFT strikes kept classrooms teacherless in Superior, Wis., Waukegan, Ill., New Britain, Conn., East Detroit and Hamtramck, Mich., and smaller districts in Michigan and Illinois.

The National Education Association, which once scorned strikes as "unprofessional," reported that on opening day, 10,650 teacher members and 319,750 pupils were affected by NEA work stoppages in 13 states. Early settlements reduced those figures to 18 strikes affecting 4,315 teachers and 130,000 pupils in six states.

Tennessee Strike in 3rd Week

The first strike of the school year, called Aug. 18 in Lawrence County, Tenn., was still unsettled in its third week. The school year starts early in that school district.

In Michigan, NEA teachers are still affected by eight strikes and one lockout, with teachers in 103 school districts back at work without a contract—10 of them by court order.

Other NEA strikes persist in New London and Norwalk, Conn., Aliquippa and three other Pennsylvania districts, New Bedford, Mass., and Whiting, Ind.

Among major settlements for the AFT was an 18-month agreement between the Pittsburgh Federation of Teachers and the school board. It provides for salary increases ranging from $1,100 a year at the beginning bachelor's-degree step to $2,200 at the master's degree maximum in 11 steps.

Salary hikes come in three installments, with a range of $7,600 to $12,600 a year by next September. With improved fringe benefits, the city's 3,400 teachers will divide a $7.75 million package of benefits under the contract.

In Duluth, union and board negotiators reached agreement at 5 a.m. on the day of a strike deadline. The one-year contract raises the starting salary from $6,100 a year to $6,700 and the master's degree to $12,900 in 11 steps. Also agreed to is a guaranteed duty-free lunch period and class preparation periods.

In Chicago, City Council averted a strike by agreeing to give the schools the increased allocations called for by a contract agreement reached last spring.

Machinists Win Major Gains At Beech Shops

Wichita, Kan.—Machinists in four Beech Aircraft plants voted to end a four-week strike and return to work with major contract gains for 6,200 employes.

The strikers voted by an 88 percent margin to accept improved terms after having rejected three previous company offers. They are members of IAM locals in Wichita, Liberal, and Salina, Kan., and in Boulder, Colo.

IAM District 70 officers said the new three-year pact raises Beech employes from an average base rate of $3.26 an hour to at least $3.78, with those in higher classifications getting more.

A wage inequity fund of 2 cents per payroll hour worked will be used to bring employes with substandard rates up to the industry standard. In addition. the contract provides an improved progression system to bring workers to the top of their classification faster than the old contract.

Monthly pension benefits will be raised to $5 per year of service now, rising to $5.50 in 1971.

The contract provides 30 days of accumulated sick leave; severance pay equivalent to half of unused sick leave; hospital care insurance at $44 a day, rising annually with any rise in hospital rates; improved surgical and life coverage; and a 10th paid holiday, to be added to any weekend after 30 days' notice.

For the first time, safety matters are covered by the grievance procedure ending in arbitration and pay checks will be distributed on company time, another first for Beech, the union said.

Election Role Stressed By Connecticut Unions

New Haven—The Connecticut State AFL-CIO, with membership at an all-time high, plans to play an even bigger role in future local, state and national election campaigns, officers reported to state convention delegates.

Pres. John J. Driscoll told 680 delegates that the state labor council is preparing to assemble membership lists of all affiliated unions by data processing for use in registration and get-out-the-vote drives.

The convention gave National COPE Dir. Al Barkan a standing ovation for his speech reviewing the lessons learned in the 1968 elections and urging an even more comprehensive COPE campaign for 1970.

Delegates urged the Senate to reject the nomination of Appeals Court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., of Greenville, S. C., to the Supreme Court because of his involvement in an apparent conflict of interest.

They called for federal action to roll back the banks' prime interest rate on loans to 6 percent.

In other resolutions, they asked that postal employes be granted "real collective bargaining" rights and called for modernization of the postal system without setting up a public-type corporation to run it.

The delegates also voted to press for a minimum wage of at least $2 an hour and for 1 million federal service jobs as one means of fighting poverty and reducing unemployment.

Driscoll and other top officers were re-elected without opposition for new two-year terms. They include Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober, Executive Vice Pres. Leonard B. Kershner and Executive Sec. George Froehlich.

The only election contests resulted in the return of Everett Shaw and Spencer Johnson of the State, County & Municipal Employes to the executive board. These new board members also were elected: Dante J. Bertolini, New Haven AFL-CIO; George Chandler, New London AFL-CIO; Frederick Macari, Waterbury AFL-CIO; Curtis Godell, Danbury AFL-CIO; Frank Gencarella, Textile Workers Union of America; Justin Ostro, Machinists; Emerico Perlini and John Gregori, Steelworkers; James Whitewood, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Louis Santoianni, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Robert Petronella. Meat Cutters, and Charles Greenberg, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Alabama Labor Acts To Aid Textile Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

arrangement whose terms management promptly violated by firing more union sympathizers.

"This company and the community have used tactics reminiscent of another century in their efforts to intimidate the workers, harass and frustrate the union and break the organizing drive," the state body said.

"Injunctions have been issued against the union and its members, strikers have been fined and jailed, pickets run over by the autos of supervisors and hospitalized."

State Circuit Judge Kenneth Ingram, an appointee of former Gov. George Wallace, set a $75,000 bond for the release of Albert DeLoach, president of UTW Local 201 at Childersburg, Ala., and assigned by the international union to help Elastic employes organize.

DeLoach was charged with violating an injunction issued by the court. A union attorney appealed to the Alabama Supreme Court, which lowered the bail to $20,000 pending a later hearing on the union's appeal of the bond. DeLoach was then freed.

The issue is important enough, the union believes, to justify further appeal to higher courts if that should be necessary. The issue involves the right of a court to make a defendant's release conditional on "good" behavior by every company employe, the attorney said.

Two union pickets were hospitalized Aug. 15 and three others were injured less seriously when two supervisors drove rapidly through a union picket line at the plant.

The incident was the second in recent months in Alabama strikes, state AFL-CIO Pres. Barney Weeks said. Six months ago a member of the Iron Workers was hospitalized and was under treatment until recently, Weeks said.

The Elastic plant in Columbiana makes webbing and supports for clothing manufacturers. Employes tried to organize a year or more ago but the attempt was smashed when management "ruthlessly fired" organizing leaders, Weeks reported.

Clement J. Lemon Dies in Delaware

Wilmington, Del. — Clement J. Lemon, first and only president of the Delaware AFL-CIO, died here at 64 of a heart attack. He was buried after services Sept. 10 at St. Matthew's Catholic Church in Woodcrest, Del.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Helen Lemon and their five children that Lemon "served all his fellow workers with diligence and devotion" and was an outstanding leader.

Lemon served as head of the state AFL before the merger of AFL and CIO state bodies in 1957, and also as president of the Wilmington Building & Construction Trades Council. A member of Bricklayers Local 1 for 37 years, he was its business agent for 14 years.

Construction Drop Continues:

Lag in Job Growth Points to Slowdown

(Continued from Page 1)

reached early last winter.

Jobless rates for adult men (2.1 percent), married men (1.5 percent), women (3.8 percent), and teenagers (12.5 percent) were virtually unchanged in August.

The rate for full-time workers was 3.1 percent for the fourth straight month. The rate for part-time workers remained unchanged from July at 6.8 percent.

Jobless rates for both white and Negro workers were unchanged in August, and the two-to-one ratio between black and white rates continued as it has for the past several years.

In fact, the gap has widened slightly this year. The white unemployment rate in August was 3.2 percent, up from 2.9 percent in February; while the rate for blacks was 6.5 percent, compared with 5.7 percent in February.

On the jobs side, most manufacturing industries showed little or no change in August. The only sizable increases were in primary metals and electrical equipment. Employment dropped in the apparel industry.

Employment in contract construction was down by about 45,000 from July and 95,000 over the past two months. Since June, the unemployment rate has risen from 5 to 7.4 percent.

"Both of these developments primarily reflect significant declines in housing starts," BLS said.

Payroll employment in services increased by 55,000 in August, following a four-month period in which the increase averaged only 5,000 a month, compared with a 65,000 average monthly increase over the prior five months.

Sales Force Employment Rises

Employment in wholesale and retail trade increased by 30,000 and state and local government rose by 20,000 in August. Federal government jobs were down by 25,000, marking the fifth drop in the past six months.

BLS announced that the number of persons who want full-time non-farm jobs but are employed only part time "for economic reasons" rose by 200,000 in August to 2.3 million, "the highest level since early 1967."

The civilian labor force in August stood at 81.1 million seasonally adjusted, about 300,000 above July. It was up about 600,000 over the year.

In another area, the Labor Dept. reported that average hourly earnings for rank-and-file workers were unchanged in August at $3.04. Due to a longer workweek, average weekly earnings rose by 61 cents to $116.43.

The seasonally adjusted average workweek edged up one-tenth of an hour to 37.9 hours after five consecutive months without change. For manufacturing, the workweek was down one-tenth of an hour to 40.6 hours. Factory overtime averaged 3.6 hours a week, unchanged for the third consecutive month.

TWO OF 23 KENTUCKY youngsters who "earned their way to camp" receive their reward from, left to right, Boy Scout leaders Durwood Bishop and Bob Combs, and Ray Hayden, president of the Owensboro Council of Labor. Owensboro union members selected the boys from OEO lists of underprivileged youngsters and let them earn one week at camp by spending three Saturday afternoons cleaning up city parks and playgrounds. Next year, the Owensboro AFL-CIO hopes to expand the program to 100 youngsters.

AFL-CIO Backs Bill to Allow Consumer Suits

Passage of a bill to allow consumers to join together in federal court suits would bring "more effective protection of consumer rights," the AFL-CIO told Congress.

Support for the proposal, known as the Class Action Jurisdiction Act, was expressed in a letter from AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller to Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.). He is chairman of a Senate subcommittee handling the bill.

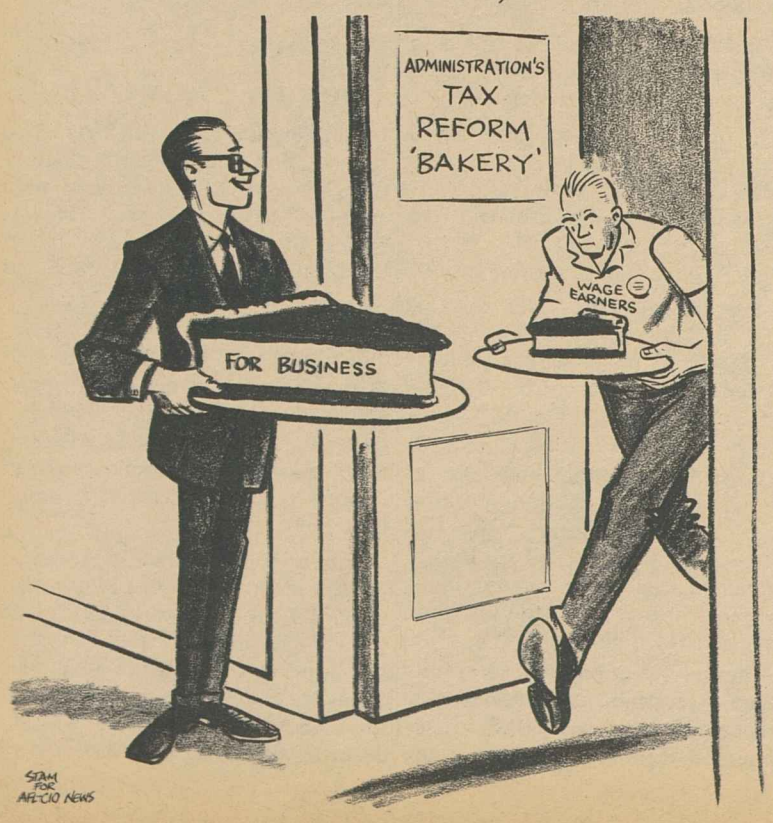
The legislation spells out the power of federal courts to handle class actions when violations of federal consumer law are involved, as well as establishing federal court jurisdiction involving violations of state consumer statutes.

"Class actions," Biemiller pointed out, "are potentially a highly effective method of redressing grievances of groups of consumers who have been victimized by the same seller or lender."

Further, he noted, "the costs for a single consumer to seek redress of a grievance through an individual suit are almost always prohibitive."

Biemiller also stressed that procedures in many state courts "are so restrictive that consumer class action suits are virtually impossible" whereas federal court procedures could be better adapted to this type of suit.

'You Got a Slice, Too!'



Organizers' Guess Hits Mark on Voting

A team of AFL-CIO and Rubber Workers organizers hit it on the nose when they predicted between 195 and 212 votes for the union in a representation election at the Loma Plastics Co., Fort Worth, Tex.

The actual vote was 206-81 for the union.

The close prediction was cited as an example of the thoroughness of the organizing effort by URW Organization Dir. Robert L. Hill in a letter thanking AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Nicholas Kurko for the assistance of the federation's staff.

Labor Asks Direct Election Of President

(Continued from Page 1)

proved the amendment for direct election of the President, it rejected two alternative proposals:

One was a system which would divide each state into districts and the candidate carrying a district would receive one electoral vote.

The other would divide each state's electoral votes in proportion to the popular vote in that state.

In his testimony, Meany noted that under the "district" system, John F. Kennedy would have lost the Presidency to Nixon in 1960 by 33 electoral votes although Kennedy polled the most popular votes.

The House Committee also scored the "proportional" system in its report spelling out its reasons for supporting the direct, popular election amendment.

The committee said that all of the alternatives it considered and rejected left open the possibility of "election of a President who is not the first choice of the voters."

Even so, conservatives planned a push on the House floor for alternatives about the same as those rejected by the committee.

In his letter, Biemiller stressed that the need for electoral reform "has long been apparent" and the committee-approved amendment "will make sure that the candidates who receive the most popular votes will be elected."

The amendment, he added, will "operate effectively to prevent the multiplicity of candidates that some people fear will be encouraged to enter the race under a direct popular vote system."

As for the alternatives, he concluded: "Such proposals, in our judgment, would only make the present unsatisfactory system much worse."

Building Trades Score 75% Construction Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

own vast unused land, and the zooming cost of materials are far more important factors in the inflation situation," he said, "than the wages of building tradesmen, which in most cases scarcely cover the increase in their cost of living."

The building trades leader also warned that the cutback could stifle efforts to recruit and train more Negroes for construction jobs.

"If we don't have the work for them, we can't very well put them on and train them," he said.

Haggerty dismissed an attack on the construction unions by Carl M. Halvorson, president of the Associated General Contractors, who termed the Nixon order "an expression of frustration in the face of 'union-created inflation' in the building industry" and called on Congress to restrict union wage settlements and practices.

Halvorson has been "signally unsuccessful," Haggerty said, "in his innumerable attempts to turn the construction industry anti-union" and now wants Congress "to undertake the job for him."

He blamed Halvorson for the AGC's withdrawal from the Construction Industry Joint Conference, the vehicle set up to discuss and resolve labor-management problems in the industry. Halvorson, Haggerty said, also was largely responsible for the AGC's refusal to take part in development of procedures to expand minority employment in construction jobs under the model cities program.

Nixon, in announcing the cutback, warned states and cities that unless they followed the federal example with voluntary reductions of their own construction plans, he would order further restrictions on federal grants to aid such projects.

The President also:

- Urged private industry to postpone construction projects "that are not immediately essential."
- Directed the Secretaries of Labor and of Health, Education & Welfare to develop manpower training and vocational education programs "to achieve a major increase in needed skilled labor for the construction industry."
- Set up a Cabinet Committee on Construction to appraise the nation's construction needs, the industry's problems, and the impact of federal activities.

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, counselor to the President, estimated that the cutback would reduce federal construction contracts by about $1.6 billion in this fiscal year, but that actual spending would drop only $300 million because of the lag between the signing of contracts and expenditures.

If states and cities reduce their construction plans in the same proportion, he said, this could mean a reduction of about $4.5 billion in federal grants for jointly financed projects and an actual budget saving of $700 million this fiscal year.

But Burns conceded that states and cities are unlikely to go that far in their own cutbacks.

9-13-69

College Study With Pay Won In SEIU Pact

Providence—Rhode Island social workers will be paid while taking graduate studies under a new contract negotiated by Service Employes Local 580 with Gov. Frank Licht.

The agreement also provides substantial pay increases, a modified union shop and third-party arbitration procedures.

It permits social workers of the Division of Public Assistance up to 20 days of educational leave a year when they take graduate training toward a master's degree in social work at an accredited school.

Workers granted such leave will receive full pay and benefits plus one-half of the actual tuition at the graduate school.

The union security section specifies that all new Rhode Island social workers shall become and remain Service Employe members as a condition of employment and present members shall retain their membership.

House Okays Direct Vote for President

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 20, 1969 | No. 38

Meany Scores Haynsworth On Ethics, Hostile Rulings

House Backs Direct Vote Amendment

The House voted to amend the Constitution to allow the American people to elect their President by direct, popular vote.

The proposed constitutional amendment won by 339-70, more than the required two-thirds majority. Before it takes effect, however, it must be passed by two-thirds of the Senate and then ratified by 38 of the 50 states.

Before approving the labor-backed direct election plan, the House rejected a series of substitutes that would have retained the chief drawback of the antiquated Electoral College system—the possibility that a candidate who received fewer votes than his opponent could be elected President.

Conservatives sought unsuccessfully to substitute a district plan, which would have allocated one electoral vote to the popular vote winner in each congressional district and two to the candidate who carries the state.

As opponents pointed out, this would distort the electoral vote even more than the present system under which the winning candidate statewide takes all of a state's electoral votes. In 1960, it would have elected Richard M. Nixon over John F. Kennedy.

The district plan, whose chief sponsor was conservative Rep. John Dowdy (D-Tex.), was beaten on a 245-162 rollcall vote.

Also rejected was the "proportional" plan supported by Pres. Nixon as having the best chance of ratification by the states. It would have allocated a state's electoral votes among the candidates in pro-

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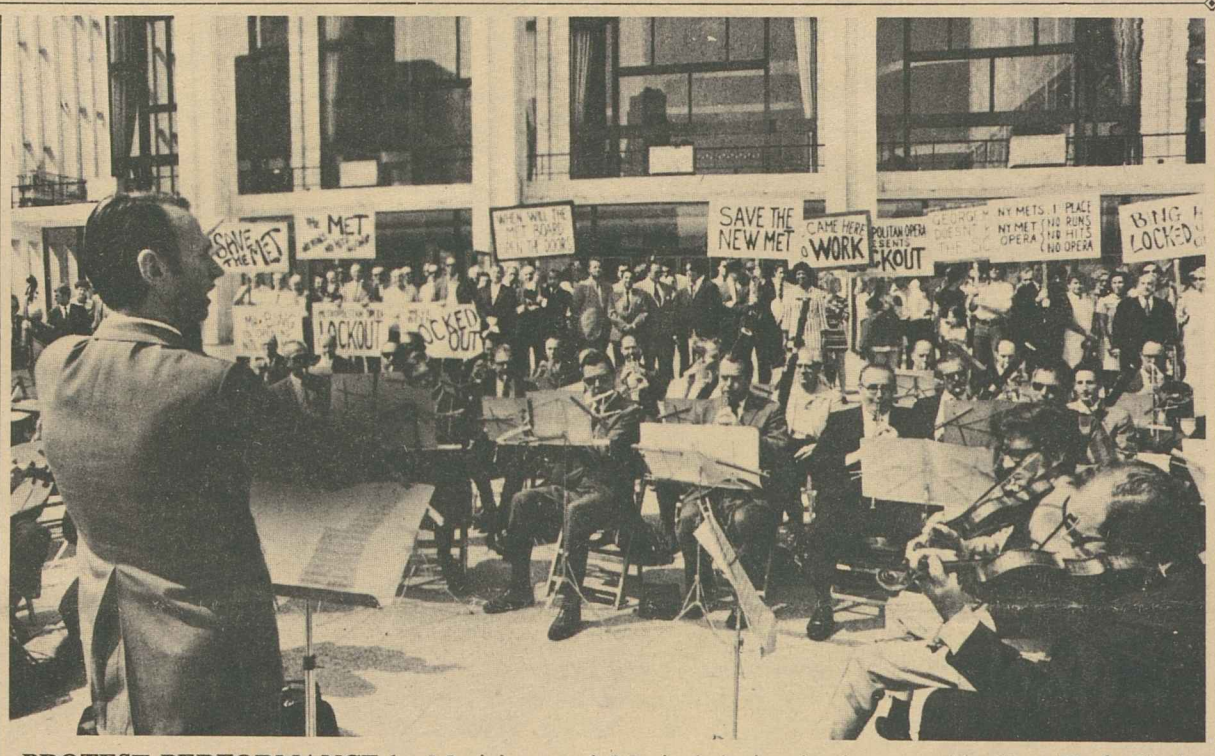

PROTEST PERFORMANCE by Musicians and Musical Artists is given outside New York City's Lincoln Center to dramatize the lockout by the management of the Metropolitan Opera. The opera company postponed the season when negotiations bogged down and locked out the musicians, performers and stage hands. They played and sang to Verdi's "Aida." **(Story, Page 6.)**

Top Officials Set to Speak At Convention

Three members of Pres. Nixon's Cabinet have accepted invitations to address the eighth convention of the AFL-CIO opening Oct. 2 in Atlantic City, N.J., Federation Pres. George Meany announced.

Due to the demands of his official schedule, the President had to decline an invitation to address the expected 1,000 delegates, Meany said.

Presenting the Administration's views will be Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird and Sec. of State William R. Rogers.

Former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, 1968 presidential can-

(Continued on Page 7)

Charges Nixon Retreat:

Rights Unit Assails Desegregation Lag

The Nixon Administration was accused by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission of "a major retreat in the struggle to achieve meaningful school desegregation."

The charge and other sharp criticisms were included in a unanimous report and an accompanying statement by the six-member commission.

Meanwhile, Negro elected officials meeting in Washington declared that the Administration is "at war with itself" over civil rights and "doing little or nothing" about problems that concern black Americans.

The Administration made no direct reply to the commission's report. However, Sec. of Health, Education & Welfare Robert H. Finch defended its actions at the meeting of Negro officials.

The commission accused the Administration of "slackening" efforts toward school desegregation by de-emphasizing cutoffs of federal funds for recalcitrant school districts in favor of court enforcements.

"Court orders to desegregate," the commission said, "have not generally been as effective a means of desegregating . . . schools as administrative proceedings backed by the threat of a fund cutoff."

One reason for this, the commission pointed out, is that federal judges in the South have been "unsympathetic" to eliminating segregation and "insensitive" to the orders coming down from higher courts and the requirements of Congress.

The report cited six cases in

(Continued on Page 2)

Asks Senate To Reject Nomination

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged at a Senate hearing that Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., lacks the ethical standards required of a Supreme Court justice.

Haynsworth demonstrated his unfitness, Meany said, by sitting as a judge in a case that posed a clear conflict of interest—based on his long-standing business relationship with a textile chain accused of illegal union-busting tactics.

That's the "most important" reason the Senate should refuse to confirm Haynsworth, Meany told the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Haynsworth's nomination also should be rejected, Meany said, because his decisions as an appellate court judge show him to be anti-labor and hostile to civil rights for Negroes.

On the latter charge, Meany associated the AFL-CIO with a documented criticism of Haynsworth's decisions made by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. These showed the South Carolina judge upholding efforts by southern states to evade desegregation until overruled by the Supreme Court.

Meany submitted to the committee an analysis by AFL-CIO attorneys of controversial labor cases in which Haynsworth participated.

He said Haynsworth's record in labor cases demonstrated "insensitivity to the needs and aspirations of workers and to the plight of unorganized employes working for

(Continued on Page 7)

Bakery Unions Agree On Plans for Merger

A merger agreement has been unanimously approved by the executive boards of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, the unions announced.

ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway and B&C Pres. Max Kralstein worked out merger terms and submitted them to members of the two boards. Approval of the terms was voted by the B&C board Sept. 9 and the ABC board two days later.

Merger would heal a breach existing since 1957, when AFL-CIO convention delegates voted to expel B&C on grounds of domination by corrupt interests. The leadership that existed at that time is no longer in office.

The merged organization would have more than 150,000 members in some 266 local unions and would be affiliated with

(Continued on Page 2)

House Bill Asks 50% Social Security Hike

Legislation designed to virtually wipe out poverty among the nation's elderly by raising total social security benefits at least 50 percent by 1974 has been introduced in Congress.

The measure, initially sponsored by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.) of the House Ways & Means Committee, drew immediate support from the AFL-CIO and the National Council of Senior Citizens.

In explaining his bill at a press conference and on the House floor, Gilbert termed it "the most comprehensive social security bill ever submitted to Congress."

He pointed particularly to its increase in minimum benefits that "will place nearly all beneficiaries above the poverty level," general increases in benefits and "substantial" improvements in Medicare.

Meanwhile, Pres. Nixon announced that he will send a request for a 10 percent increase in social security benefits to Congress next week. That is 3 percent more than he had previously proposed.

Nixon made the announcement in signing a bill extending a federal support program for local projects that employ older Americans. He

(Continued on Page 3)

Charges Nixon Retreat:

Rights Unit Scores Desegregation Lag

(Continued from Page 1)

which southern federal judges have shown a "pro-segregation bias," adding that in some cases there appeared to be "a flagrant violation of judicial ethics."

In addition, the commission declared, "it is more difficult, under current law, to enforce a school board's compliance with a court order than it is to enforce by withholding federal funds. . . ."

The statement noted that when Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell announced the new reliance on court procedures in July he said he wanted the nation to "watch what he did rather than focus on what he said."

"It is with this in mind," the commission continued, "that we find ourselves especially disheartened" by recent actions of HEW and the Justice Dept. in Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama.

"For the first time since the Supreme Court ordered schools desegregated," the commission observed, the government has actually requested a "slowdown" in desegregation by asking a federal court to postpone desegregation in 30 Mississippi districts.

In South Carolina and Alabama, "the government took other action to delay desegregation," the statement added.

"Certainly," it concluded, "those who have placed their faith in the processes of law cannot be encouraged."

The commission rebuked the Administration for using statistics that give "an overly optimistic, misleading and inaccurate picture of the scope of desegregation" in schools.

The report noted that the Administration listed 2,994 school districts as "completely desegregated" but failed to mention at least 1,018 of these had no black students.

A more accurate measure, the report said, would be to point out that only one-eighth—114—of 914 districts in the seven most "resistant" states have been desegregated.

The commissioners voiced strong fears that even the "limited gains" made to date in school desegregation would be reversed if Congress passes an amendment sponsored by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.)

As tacked on to a House-passed school appropriation bill, it would prevent cutoff of federal aid to school districts that refuse to comply with desegregation orders.

The commission recalled that the Administration took no position on the amendment in the House even though it was urged to do so. Just as the commission's report came out, Finch said the Administration would oppose the amendment in the Senate.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University and the commission's chairman, released the report and read the statement at a news conference. The statement was signed by Commissioners Stephen Horn, Mrs. Frankie Muse Freeman, Hector P. Garcia, Maurice B. Mitchell and Robert S. Rankin.

Horn, a Republican, agreed with the commission's statement but also appended one of his own charging that the Johnson Administration had allowed more delays in school desegregation than the Nixon Administration, 67 compared to 51.

More than 300 Negro office holders concluded a three-day meeting of the Institute for Black Elected Officials by adopting a statement that read:

"The major issue that emerged is that the Administration is at war with itself over the urgent civil rights questions. It is inconsistent and contradictory.

"It has done little or nothing about poverty, school desegregation and other problems. In saying this, we are reflecting the concern of all black Americans, Democrats and Republicans alike."

Finch appeared on a panel at the meeting and defended the Administration's reliance on courts to get desegregation by predicting there would be more integration of schools in the next two years than there has been in the past 15 years.

He released a report showing that the proportion of Negro students in desegregated schools in the South had risen from 20 to more than 33 percent in the past year.

The report conceded that most of the progress made this year was under the policies established by the Johnson Administration but added that "momentum was maintained since Jan. 20."

Iowa Delegates Set Campaign On Legislation

Waterloo, Iowa—The annual convention of the Iowa AFL-CIO set its sights on an intensive 1970 effort to get labor-supported bills out of committee and enacted by the state legislature.

The convention, with 350 delegates from 250 affiliated unions attending, approved officers' reports calling on all Iowa members to lobby for labor's legislative program with state senators and representatives well in advance of the next session.

Most labor bills have been pigeonholed, Pres. Hugh D. Clark and Sec.-Treas. James J. Wengert reported. The 1968 convention had adopted a program that included improved state safety standards, state minimum wages and consumer protection laws.

The delegates re-elected the two top officers, dropped the office of executive vice president from the constitution, named two new vice presidents to the state board, and chose Sioux City as the locale of the 1970 convention. The new board members are Gilbert Schevers of the Steelworkers, Keokuk, and Fred Nolting of the Meat Cutters, Waterloo.

The officers reminded the convention that monthly per capita payments will rise to 23 cents next Jan. 1, and the state body will start printing a monthly newspaper next August by mandate of the 1968 convention.

Speakers included Vice Pres. Robert K. Garrity of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO Dir. of Organization William L. Kircher, Executive Dir. William R. Hutton of the National Council of Senior Citizens, George Kourpias, grand lodge representative of the Machinists, and Gov. Robert D. Ray (R).

Astronaut Armstrong Saluted by Musicians

Wapokoneta, Ohio — Astronaut Neil Armstrong, who plays five instruments, became an honorary member of the Musicians here at a home-coming celebration.

The first man to walk on the moon received the AFM's Gold Life Membership Card from Jack C. Bigelow, president of Musicians Local 320, and a $500 check for a local space museum.

New Phone System Set for AFL-CIO

Effective Monday, Sept. 22, the AFL-CIO Headquarters building will convert to a new "centrex" telephone system that will permit direct dialing to all staff personnel as well as to the building itself.

The new AFL-CIO number as of that date will be 293-5000. The area code, of course, will remain 202.

The new number for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) will be 293-5101.

Stereotypers Vote to Push Merger Talks

Detroit — The Stereotypers & Electrotypers voted at their convention here to continue merger talks with the Printing Pressmen and to send several proposed constitutional changes to referendum.

About 135 delegates from 78 locals and 200 guests heard reports of progress on meetings of two-union merger committees, held here the week before the convention opened. After debate, the delegates voted 301-86 to continue seeking agreement on merger terms for final submission to a referendum vote of the membership.

Agreeing on details "turned out to be a bigger job than we expected," said Stereotypers Pres. James H. Sampson. Jurisdiction is a key issue, and the committees from both unions will meet again shortly to resume negotiations, according to Sec.-Treas. Frank G. Creamer.

Sampson told the convention that both he and Pres. Anthony J. DeAndrade of the Pressmen addressed the committee sessions and encouraged members to continue their deliberations.

The Stereotypers have held two membership votes on merger in recent years but fell slightly short of the required two-thirds majority —first on merger with the Lithographers & Photoengravers, then last December with the Pressmen. Two conventions have now acted to authorize continued negotiations.

The most recent convention approved proposals to reduce the apprenticeship training period from six years to four, to increase the convention expense fund, and to change the constitution to provide for a merger convention. All must be ratified by membership vote.

Demands Repeal:

Transport Union Hits Taylor Law

By John R. Oravec

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Transport Workers called for an early special session of the New York state legislature to repeal the Taylor Law that stifles the rights of public employes.

The enforcement of the Taylor Law could be a major factor should a dispute arise in coming negotiations between the union and the New York City Transit Authority. The TWU represents 36,000 bus and subway workers.

A resolution at the TWU's 13th convention here labeled the law harsh and repressive, observing that it violates the safeguards in the state's constitution that "employes shall have the right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

Delegates further urged the enactment of a Magna Charta for public workers "granting them the same freedom to settle their disputes with governmental agencies as do employes in private industry."

The convention re-elected Pres. Matthew Guinan, Sec.-Treas. Douglas L. MacMahon and Executive Vice Pres. James F. Horst to new four-year terms. Guinan, an AFL-CIO vice president, succeeded the late Michael J. Quill in 1966.

Four new vice presidents were elected to the union's executive council which was expanded from 12 to 14 members. The new vice presidents are John J. O'Connell, Timothy Cronin and Charles Faulding, all of New York City, and William Redford of Miami.

Delegates also elected 17 new members of the TWU executive board, which was enlarged by two seats to 31. The new members fill vacancies caused by deaths and retirements, in addition to the two new seats.

Per capita dues were increased from $1.50 a month to $2 to cover increased costs of operations.

Rep. Claude D. Pepper (D-Fla.) alerted delegates to the battle pro-labor candidates face in the 1970 elections. He warned that the Republican party is massing a huge war chest in a campaign to take over control of Congress.

Pepper said that this drive is part of a concerted effort by anti-labor forces to elect congressmen and senators who would adopt national legislation detrimental to unions and social progress.

COPE Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO and Pres. Raymond Corbett of the New York State AFL-CIO also emphasized the importance of labor's role in electing candidates friendly to the trade union movement.

Among the 40 resolutions adopted by the convention, delegates called for:

- A reduction of the workweek in the mass transit and utilities industry to 32 hours because of increased productivity and technological advances.
- Federal manpower legislation to eliminate unemployment and under employment.
- Reorganization of the unemployment compensation system to extend coverage to some 16 million workers now excluded from the benefits—including 2.3 million employes of non-profit religious, charitable and educational institutions.
- Improvements in pensions and retirement benefits of railroad workers under the Railroad Retirement Act.
- Establishment of a $40,000 scholarship fund to honor Quill, the TWU's founder. The scholarship would be awarded to children and dependents of TWU members.

Bakery Unions Agree to Plan For Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

the AFL-CIO and the Canadian Labor Congress.

Conway has headed the ABC since its chartering by AFL-CIO as a successor organization. The merger announcement said:

"We now await the action of the B&C convention" to start Oct. 6 in Miami Beach. "Should that convention endorse the action of its executive board, the ABC and B&C will each call separate special conventions to be held simultaneously in the same city."

Following the separate conventions, a merger convention will be held. Delegates will "proceed to adopt the agreement to merge and the constitution, and elect the necessary officers of the merged organization."

CONTRIBUTIONS POUR IN at the Transport Workers convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., to aid the 1,000 members of the Machinists who were locked out of their jobs by National Airlines eight months ago. The TWU delegates raised $804 in the appeal on the convention floor and the union's executive board added more money to round out the total contribution at $1,000.

Labor Backs Measure:

House Bill Asks 50% Social Security Hike

(Continued from Page 1)

did not elaborate on his announcement except to say he would ask that benefit increases be effective Apr. 1, 1970.

The need for "substantially" raising the general level of social security benefits, Gilbert said, "becomes very clear to everyone who looks at the low level of present benefits and considers the fact that most beneficiaries have very little other income."

"The bill recognizes for the first time," he added, "that the elderly have a right to live their declining years in dignity and in reasonable comfort."

Under the bill the minimum social security benefit would be increased by 87 percent, going from its present level of $55 a month to $80 in January 1970, to $90 in January 1972, and to $103 in January 1974.

Other benefits would be raised by 10 percent, 12 percent and 14 percent over the same three steps. Benefits for dependents and survivors would be increased proportionately.

For the first time there would be cost-of-living protection under social security, with benefits automatically adjusted annually for each 1 percent increase in the cost of living beginning in 1975.

The medical insurance part of Medicare, now paid for partly by the retiree, would be financed through contributions paid during the beneficiary's working years, in the same way hospital insurance is now financed.

The present insurance coverage under Medicare would be expanded to include the cost of prescription drugs, and the entire program would be extended to include persons under-65 who are receiving disability benefits under social security. These provisions would take effect in January 1972.

Gilbert cited these other provisions:

- The maximum lump-sum death payment would be raised from $255 to $500, effective in January 1970.
- The amount of earnings a person can have in a year and still get a full social security benefit would be increased from the present $1,680 to $1,800, effective in January 1970.
- Improvements in widows' benefits; higher benefits for those who retire under the Social Security Act before age 65; permitting a retiree's benefits to be based upon his highest 10 years' earnings out of any 15 consecutive years after 1950; reduction of the disability benefit waiting period from six months to three.

The bill would increase the contribution base (earnings on which social security taxes are paid) from $7,800 to $15,000 in three steps between 1970 and 1974. There is a provision for automatic adjustments beginning in 1976.

An important feature of the bill would bring the government in on helping to finance social security. The present employer-employe paid program would become tripartite with the federal contribution increasing until it paid for one-third of the total cost in 1980.

Gilbert stressed that actuaries have studied his bill and found it to be "financially sound." He pointed out that increased costs would be more than offset by a strengthened economy and savings on relief programs for the elderly.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman described Gilbert's bill as being "completely in line with the recommendations on social security adopted by the AFL-CIO convention in 1967."

The measure's "strong improvements" in social security benefits and Medicare, he said, "would have the effect of all but wiping out poverty among elderly citizens and assure them of decent health care."

"The bill contains goals the AFL-CIO has long sought and we intend to work with the elderly and other groups in securing its passage," Seidman declared.

Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens termed the bill's provisions "bold, imaginative and even daring—worthy of an America that is accustomed to thinking big."

Pointing out that the legislation is along the lines of a program advocated by the council convention earlier this year, he said, "I know that I can pledge you the full support of our organization."

Labor Dept. Lists Value Of Union Contracts in $$

What is a union contract worth to the average worker?

In 1966, according to the Labor Dept., it was worth $1.14 an hour or about $2,371 a year.

That was the difference in the average hourly compensation of non-office workers in establishments with union contracts and those without union contracts.

The dollar difference is almost certainly greater now, but the 1966 data was the latest available when the Bureau of Labor Statistics published its report on "Employe Compensation in the Private Nonfarm Economy."

Part of the difference was in the basic straight-time wage rates.

The average union worker made $2.62 an hour at the time of the survey, as compared to $1.88 an hour in non-union employment.

But the union worker also got substantially more vacation time, holidays, pension benefits, health insurance and other fringe benefits.

That brought his total hourly compensation—the amount the employer pays out on his behalf—to $3.37 an hour. For the worker without a union contract, the comparable figure was only $2.23 an hour.

Since the union worker puts in fewer hours on the job because of his longer vacations and added holidays the difference is even greater when measured in terms of total compensation per hour actually worked. The Labor Dept. figures for that category boost the union differential to $1.29 an hour more than the non-union worker.

CLOTHING WORKERS MEMBERS numbering more than 1,000, picketed R. H. Macy's in New York for more than an hour to protest the sale of suits made in Japan under substandard wages and working conditions. ACWA Vice Presidents Louis Hollander, right, and Vincent Lacapria lead the line.

Nixon Urged To Help Curb Cloth Imports

Four AFL-CIO unions have joined in urging Pres. Nixon to press for an agreement with Japan regulating the importation of Japanese textiles and apparel into the United States.

The Clothing Workers, Ladies' Garment Workers, Textile Workers Union of America and United Textile Workers warned that 2.5 million jobs are being threatened by the rising tide of such imports.

In an advertisement in the Washington Post, the unions said, "We urge our government to talk hard facts and cool common sense with our friends from Japan.

"There is no need to ban imports. There is no need to impose prohibitive tariffs. There is a need for international agreements to regulate the flow of textile and apparel imports."

The four unions also have agreed to cooperate in a "Save Our Jobs" campaign in which they will picket stores throughout the nation that sell Japanese products made under inferior wage and working conditions.

In a development growing out of the campaign, the Clothing Workers' joint board in Chicago filed suit in U.S. District Court there to require four Chicago newspapers to accept full-page advertisements, which were refused.

The board attempted to place the ads to explain why its members are picketing Marshall Field & Co. in downtown Chicago. The department store is one of the nation's largest importers of men's and boys' apparel.

The union, which has been picketing the store since early in August, has resorted to handbills and even the use of an airplane towing a banner to state its position.

Ralph Smith Fills Dirksen Vacancy

The Republican speaker of the Illinois House, Ralph T. Smith, has been appointed to the U.S. Senate seat vacated by the recent death of Everett M. Dirksen.

Gov. Richard Ogilvie (R) named Smith after State Atty. Gen. William J. Scott said he didn't want the job. The appointment runs only through 1970. In the 1970 general election, Illinois voters will choose a senator to serve out the four years that will then remain of Dirksen's term.

Farm Union Dedicates Building to Roy Reuther

Delano, Calif.—The AFL-CIO United Farm Workers dedicated their new headquarters building here in memory of the late Roy L. Reuther with a call to California grape growers to "come in brotherhood to the bargaining table."

Several thousand grape pickers and union supporters from across the nation stood in the blazing sun of the San Joaquin valley while the Rev. Mark Day conducted a dedication service on the floor of a flatbed truck.

"We bless this building," he said, "in the spirit of brotherhood and dedicate it to the memory of Roy Reuther, who fought for human rights and social justice all his life." The workers shouted "Viva—Viva Roy Reuther."

A message from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez called the occasion "a demonstration that unionism on the farms is here to stay. Certainly you and your fellow agricultural workers are traveling a difficult road, but I am confident this struggle to build a better life for farm workers and their families through trade unions will be successful."

Meany said the union, in naming its new headquarters, had chosen well because "Roy Reuther's life exemplified the spirit of trade union brotherhood. He believed in and practised the principles of trade union solidarity and unity."

Grower Donates Site

The hall was built at the edge of a 40-acre field about a mile outside the Delano city limits. The land was donated to the Farm Workers by a sympathetic grower, and California building trades unions donated their labor.

The Auto Workers donated $50,000 for the building in keeping with a promise by Pres. Walter P. Reuther, brother of Roy, before the UAW disaffiliated from the AFL-CIO. He attended the ceremony here with his wife and Alan Reuther, teen-age son of Roy.

Chavez paid tribute to Roy Reuther as a "brother who understood our struggle." The most honored position in life "is the position of helping your brother," he said.

The new building, Chavez said, "will be a beehive of activity in organizing and the best ray of hope for the American farm worker."

"We are convinced," he declared, "that if there was no labor movement today the country would go to hell in nothing flat. Imagine what the Wallaces and Reagans would do if there was no labor movement to hold them in check."

Chavez expressed thanks for the thousands of manhours of work contributed by building craftsmen. He gave credit to Local 11 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Los Angeles; Carpenters Local 743 from Bakersfield, Calif.; Painters Local 127, Oakland; the Carpet & Linoleum Workers Local 1247, Los Angeles, and many others.

Clive Knowles of the California Council of Carpenters, an early organizer of field hands in the 1930s, called for continued support from all workers to bring justice to the farm union.

Following the dedication, a gaily-decked mariache band led the crowd to the center of Memorial Park in Delano for a Mexican folk music concert and more speeches. In the park, Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council announced that his central body, which just donated another $1,000 to the farm workers, would step up its support of the nationwide union boycott of struck California table grapes.

H. H. Seavey Dies, Region 13 Staffer

Minneapolis — Funeral services were held here Sept. 18 for Harold H. Seavey, assistant director of AFL-CIO Region 13, who died a few days earlier at 63.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, in a message of sympathy to Mrs. Helen Seavey and their children, called Seavey "a loyal and devoted trade unionist" who "had an outstanding record" of service to union members in his region, comprising Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Seavey was a member of the Teamsters and secretary-treasurer of the National Conference of Federal, State & Municipal Drivers when he was appointed to the national AFL staff in 1946. He had served since the AFL-CIO merger as assistant to the regional director, now Carl Winn.

The New Critics

THE HARSH NOTE of destructiveness that marks the right-wing assaults on the trade union movement is predictable, unlike the Alice-in-Wonderland quality of some of the analysis that surfaces occasionally from the left.

The attack from the right on the AFL-CIO for leading the fight for organization of farm workers and exposing the nation's conscience to the grape boycott grows apace; labor's leading role in the struggle for tax reform and tax justice draws fire in Congress as does the AFL-CIO struggle to block the confirmation of Judge Haynsworth to the Supreme Court.

Against this background The Nation magazine in a recent issue, raises the question of the validity of the labor movement and its role. Characteristic of the articles is one that claims to set the current climate with the comment: "More pay for less work is still the touchstone of union policy, without too much concern for anything else."

In this vein the article wanders along, charting what it sees as the errant course of the labor movement, commenting that the whole problem is compounded by "the relative paucity in recent years of news and comment about labor's policies and actions." It is some time since much attention has been paid "to the ambiguities of basic union policy, and the public has had little opportunity to affect the formulation of such policies."

If, as the article asserts, the touchstone of union policy is more pay for less work, and nothing more, why the concern? Where are the "ambiguities?"

But the reasoning is not quite finished yet. It goes on finally to pose the formula that "it will be the unions' own attitude toward public and candid disclosure of their internal affairs that will indicate most clearly which side they are on."

The last phrase is, of course, the title of a venerated union song and the thrust of The Nation articles is that the unions are no longer on the side of the workers.

THERE ARE, OF COURSE, other views. Writing in the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the U.S. Dept. of Labor, economist and labor historian Philip Taft takes a look back to the first Labor Days and concludes that "attitudes toward labor's objectives have not changed appreciably despite the recruitment of millions of semi-skilled and unskilled workers into the ranks." The goal as expressed by Samuel Gompers as "more and more," implies, says Taft "that the American economy offered opportunities for continual improvements of the life of the wage earner. . . . Gompers' view continues to dominate the outlook and tactics of the organized workers of the United States irrespective of their affiliation, and is in fact held by those who prefer to call their organizations social unions."

Helping the man or woman who works for wages or a salary to "make it," improving the quality of American life, defending and expanding freedom and democracy—that's what the trade union movement is all about and there has never been a question as to which side it's on, only what's new on the other side and who has joined them lately.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, September 20, 1969 No. 38

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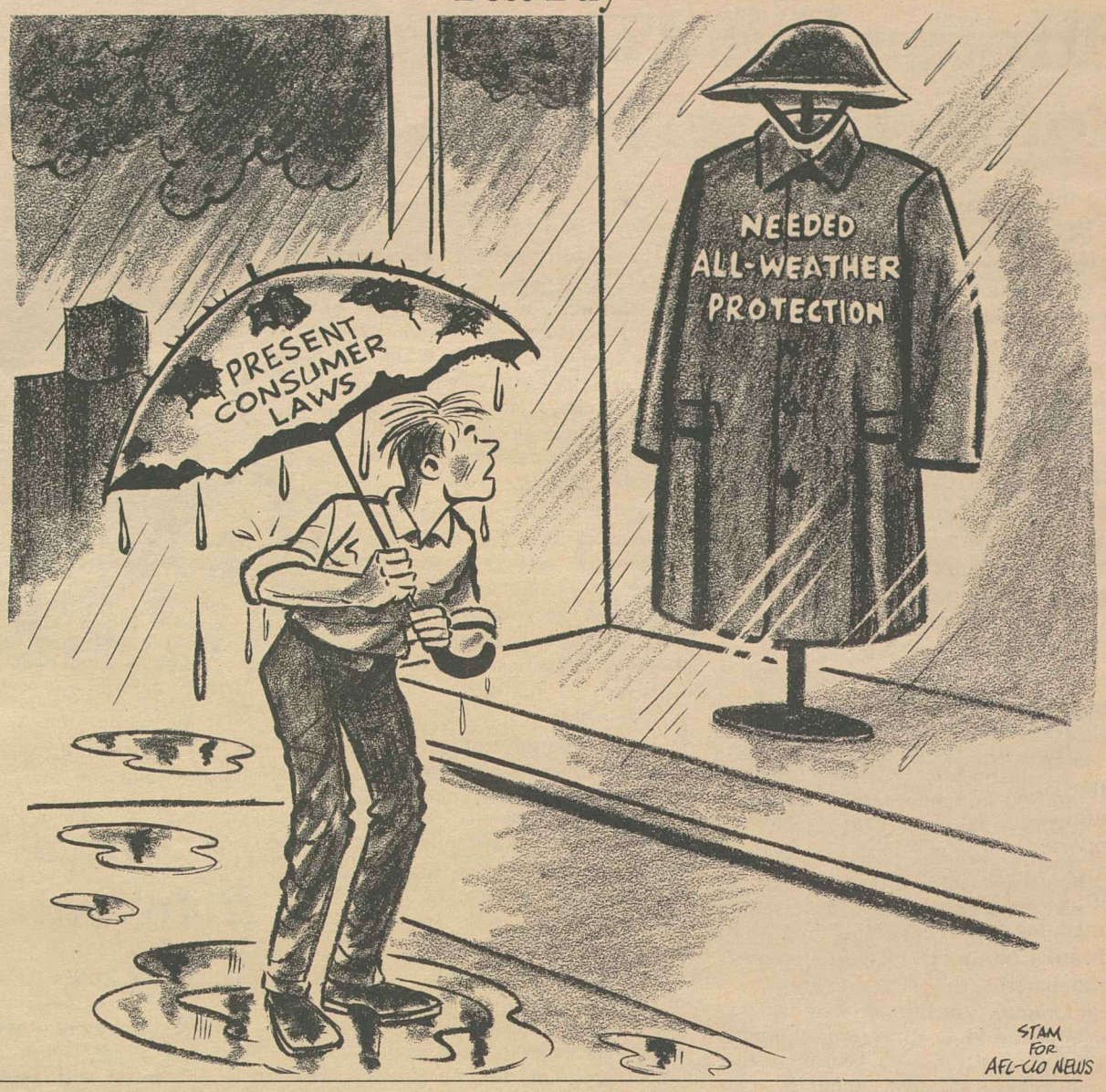


A Word Edgewise:

Ho Chi Minh's 'Father' Image Tainted by Binge of Executions

By John P. Roche

THE DEATH OF HO CHI MINH has touched off a lot of absurd rhetoric. One congressman suggested he was the Vietnamese equivalent of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, while a favorite description leaned heavily on the word "mystic."

As far as Ho's mysticism was concerned, I am not prepared to argue—provided those who use the term would also apply it to Adolf Hitler, Sirhan Sirhan, and the organizers of the Spanish Inquisition.

However, I do find the analogy with George Washington and Abraham Lincoln too much to take. Without for a second denying Ho Chi Minh's dedication, courage, and strategic genius, the stark fact is that he became the "Father of His Country" by murdering the other candidates. The Stalinists pre-empted the cause of Vietnamese nationalism by their ruthless willingness to destroy non-Communist competition, particularly Marxist revolutionaries who rejected Moscow.

If George Washington had operated differently, he might have been a model for Ho. If, for example, in 1765, Patrick Henry had been found dead in a ditch with a bullet hole in the back of his neck; and in 1767 Thomas Jefferson had been found hanging from a barn rafter, an apparent suicide; and in 1771, John Adams had been found drowned in Boston harbor; and in 1775, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison—on their way to a secret meeting at Mt. Vernon—had been captured by the British—if our colonial history had been highlighted by such incidents, George Washington could have been an excellent preceptor of Ho Chi Minh.

For this was the basis of Ho's "mystical" commitment to Vietnamese nationalism. It was brought home vividly to me a few years ago when a friend introduced me to a Vietnamese who was on the lam from everybody.

At that point in time, both Ho Chi Minh and Pres. Diem had a price on this man's head. He was an authentic Vietnamese nationalist, a one-time leader of the Cao Dai resistance to the French in the Mekong delta. His story was incredible—but verifiably true.

In early 1947, after Ho broke with the French, the top leadership of the Viet Minh (which then had substantial non-Communist forces) was allegedly called to a meeting near Hanoi. The word came to Dr. Xuan (a pseudonym) and he set out on the long, dangerous journey.

Shortly before he reached the secret meeting place, French security agents seized him. French intelligence officers told him he had been betrayed by the Communists and tried to get him to sing. He thought it was a trick, refused to reveal anything even under torture, and was sentenced to death.

On the day of his execution, a French officer appeared with a squad of Senegalese. The French officer looked at him and suddenly called him by his real name. They had been classmates and friends at the famed Ecole Polytechnique in Paris.

THE OFFICER instructed him quickly: "Everything is chaotic around here; we will march you down towards the place of execution. When we reach a certain corner I will distract the soldiers and you take off. Good luck."

To make a long story short, he escaped, and keeping what the French intelligence officers had told him in mind, made no contact with the Viet Minh.

Later in Paris he met others who told him there had been no meeting, that he had been deliberately led into a trap. One of those who had set the stage was now himself a refugee from Gen. Giap's secret police (Giap was then Minister of the Interior); he had been denounced as a "Trotskyite."

The best estimates are that in 1946-47 about 10,000 key non-Stalinist Vietnamese nationalists were murdered. When it came to being the Father of His Country, Ho Chi Minh took no chances on paternity suits. And what makes the New Left acclaim for "Uncle Ho" savagely ironic is that they are precisely the sort of undisciplined, unreliable, talky types who were featured on the execution lists as "Trotskyites." In pragmatic terms, however, one has to hand it to Ho: after 1947, he had very little trouble with his intellectuals.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Workers, Negroes to Suffer:

Haynsworth Nomination Aims For 'Jim Crow' Constitutionality

By Bayard Rustin

THE NOMINATION of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court indicates Pres. Nixon's intention to restore the doctrine of "separate but equal" to the courts and to the life of this nation. In one of the low points in our country's history, the Supreme Court sanctioned "separate but equal" in 1896 in the Plessy v. Furguson decision. The court struck down this doctrine in the famous Brown decision of 1954, and in the process it helped initiate a period of great social change.

By nominating Haynsworth, currently the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, Nixon has expressed his desire to halt that change and turn back the clock three quarters of a century. At the same time, he would like to recreate the Supreme Court of the 1920s whose conservatism on civil rights was equaled only by its hostility to labor unions.

Haynsworth's record on civil rights explains the enthusiasm with which Senators Eastland and Thurmond reacted to his nomination. In 1963 he supported Virginia's policy of massive resistance to the 1954 Supreme Court decision by refusing to shift to federal courts a suit by Negro parents demanding the re-opening of schools in Prince Edward County. The schools had been closed by white parents to block integration. In the New Kent County, Virginia, case in 1967, he upheld the "freedom of choice" plan even though the plan has been used by southern school districts to stall the process of desegregation.

The Supreme Court subsequently reversed Haynsworth's views in both of these decisions, as well as in two other decisions involving school integration. He also supported a transfer plan used by white parents in Charlottesville, Va., to remove their children from schools undergoing desegregation.

In a 1963 case involving the receipt of federal funds by a hospital in Greensboro, N.C., Haynsworth dissented from the majority which ruled that the hospital could not exclude Negroes. Haynsworth's long and involuted argument denying the applicability of the 14th Amendment could not disguise his clear and consistent intent to uphold the constitutionality of Jim Crow.

If Haynsworth's southern origins have influenced his views on civil rights, his involvement early in his career in business corporations has helped shape his anti-labor views. He has supported management in labor disputes as consistently as he has sided with segregationist school boards against Negro parents. Twice he sided with southern textile mill owners in cases involving collective bargaining rights for workers, and both times he was over-ruled by the Supreme Court.

IN ONE of these cases, Haynsworth cast the deciding vote in a decision invalidating claims of unfair labor practices made by the National Labor Relations Board against the Darlington Manufacturing Co. The NLRB contended that the company had closed a plant to avoid a union election and had failed to provide any compensation for the workers left unemployed.

It has since been revealed that at the time of this decision, Haynsworth held stock in Carolina-Vend-A-Matic which did business with the parent corporation of the Darlington textile firm. Since a conflict of interest caused Justice Fortas to step down from the court, it is entirely improper that his place should now be filled by a man guilty of a similar indiscretion.

It is possible that Haynsworth shall not fill the Fortas chair if sufficient opposition can be aroused. The civil rights and the labor movements are now fully united to prevent his confirmation by the Senate, and it is absolutely essential that citizens support these efforts. This can be done by each person writing to the two senators from his state urging that they vote against the appointment of Haynsworth. In fact, a telegram might even be in order, for the issues at stake are the direction of the Supreme Court, the welfare of Negroes and workers, and in a very real sense, the future of this nation.

To Fulfill Promise:

Government-Created Jobs Held Key to Decreasing Relief Rolls

THE ADMINISTRATION needs a campaign of job-creation as well as job training to keep its pledge to "get people off the relief rolls and onto payrolls" from being an empty promise, manpower expert Julius Rothman declared.

Rothman, president of the AFL-CIO-created Human Resources Development Institute, pointed out that if "all the able-bodied men . . . and 10 percent of the mothers" on welfare were trained, "you already have almost a quarter of a million jobs to find for them."

Rothman appeared on the public affairs interview, Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System. The Human Resources Development Institute is a non-profit corporation founded by the AFL-CIO to help support existing manpower programs and develop new ones.

He said the HRDI's efforts are "primarily aimed at the hard-core unemployed and young people . . . the groups that get left behind." He said that these people can be brought into useful, productive employment, if there is enough determination to do it.

Rothman also said that HRDI's network of manpower representatives across the nation was set up to support existing manpower programs, and "that is exactly what we are doing."

He described the institute's "buddy" system through which experienced union workers are trained to team up on a volunteer basis with new employes to help them "make the adjustment to plant routine and to their fellow workers."

He pointed to the institute's work with CAMPS —the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System of the Labor Dept.—to plan manpower programs on the local level. He cited cooperation with Model Cities programs in establishing manpower training.

"During World War II," Rothman noted, "when we needed manpower, we made almost every person—regardless of his or her handicaps, physical or otherwise—productive people, in one way or another."

"WE CAN DO that again," he declared.

He renewed the AFL-CIO's call for "public service employment" as an "appropriate area for job-creation," and make it possible for people so employed to "ultimately . . . swing into the private sector."

"We have talked for a long time in this country about the declining quality of life . . . that public services aren't what they once were," he said. He said that public service employment would "give people work—meaningful work—and on the other hand, raise the quality of life" through the expansion of recreation facilities and other projects that would benefit all Americans.

Rothman said that Pres. Nixon's idea of reorganizing manpower programs to eliminate overlap is a "good one" but only if it is coupled with proposals to create more jobs.

This is necessary, he explained, because the public and private sectors of the economy cannot completely meet the manpower needs of a rapidly growing nation.

Congress must enact manpower legislation that has "job-creation mechanism" as an integral part, Rothman stated.

Without job-creation provisions, legislation "won't serve the needs adequately" no matter how much it consolidates and coordinates existing programs, he concluded, adding: "And that is what is missing in the Administration's program."

Reporters questioning Rothman were Robert Walters, of the Washington Evening Star and Sam Sharkey of the Newhouse Newspapers.

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

OF ALL THE PROBLEMS that concern the country these days one of the most frightening and perplexing is related to drugs.

And compounding the problem is that the federal government is doing relatively little about it; nor is it even providing any solid facts.

It is not that the Administration is unaware of the magnitude of the problem. In July, Pres. Nixon, in his message to the Congress on "The Drug Problem," pointed out:

"Between the years of 1960 and 1967 juvenile arrests involving the use of drugs rose by almost 800 percent; half of those now being arrested for the illicit use of narcotics are under 21 years of age. New York City alone has records of some 40,000 heroin addicts, and the number rises from 7,000 to 9,000 a year."

This, as the message stresses, is "only the tip of an iceberg whose dimensions we can only surmise."

The Administration forwarded to the Congress what it described as a "comprehensive" bill to control drug abuse and narcotic addiction. On close examination, however, the proposals appear to be little more than a codification of existing statutes concerning law enforcement.

What is apparent, however, is that the intake of drugs by young people has gone far beyond law enforcement, that as the President says, it has grown "from essentially a local police problem into a serious threat to the personal health and safety of millions of Americans."

Action in the drug abuse field has moved to Capitol Hill where both Houses of Congress are seriously studying it.

In the Senate, the Special Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics of the Senate Labor Committee, has been conducting public hearings under the chairmanship of Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Iowa).

The House Select Committee on Crime, under Rep. Claude D. Pepper (D-Fla.), also has held hearings.

Both chairmen are concerned about the inaction and absence of facts.

Said Hughes:

"Everywhere in America, parents are sick and scared about the exposure of their sons and daughters to the illicit use of drugs. It is a national nightmare.

"But the strangest and most frustrating phenomenon of all is that while our private fears about the drug problem reach a fever pitch, our action to meet it on the government level is pitifully token and wrong-footed.

"Our solution to correct what we have been doing that is wrong seems to be simply 'more of the same'. . . . We know more about the craters on Mars than we know about the drug problem."

Said Pepper:

"I have personally talked to many experts on this subject, including doctors, psychologists and psychiatrists, academicians, law enforcement officers and people from the young community.

"EACH OF THEM has expressed astonishment that the federal government has taken an ostrich-like approach to the problem and has been more inclined to ignore the issues than to discuss them."

Following his first series of hearings, Pepper wrote to the Surgeon General requesting him to prepare and issue a public report on the use and effects of marijuana. He said that such an inquiry should be along the lines of the now famous Surgeon General's report on cigarette smoking issued three years ago.

The Florida congressman posed 11 questions for the Surgeon General, largely dealing with seeking answers to the physical and psychological effects of marijuana, questions that no government agency has ever attempted to answer.

Hughes is seeking facts, too.

"I am not plugging for any particular program or approach to the drug problem. I am simply pleading for public recognition of the magnitude of the problem and the mess we have made of handling it so far. I am pleading that we take sensible action about it—before it is too late."

TO FULFILL ITS PLEDGE to "get people off the relief rolls and onto payrolls," the Administration needs a two-pronged attack of job-creation and job training, Julius Rothman, president of the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute, declared on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Robert Walters of the Washington Evening Star.

Union Protest Put to Music In Met Walkout

New York—To shouts of "Bravo" and enthusiastic applause, several hundred New Yorkers cheered a concert of union musicians and performers outside Lincoln Center that dramatized their dispute with the New York Metropolitan Opera.

Choristers and soloists of the Musical Artists boomed out the words of Giuseppe Verdi's opera "Aida" and waved picket signs protesting a lockout by the Met while members of the Musicians played the "Triumphal March."

The audience hailed the early afternoon performance given the day the Met was to open its 1969-70 season.

Negotiations have been deadlocked for some time between the Met management and the Musical Artists, who represent most of the opera performers. And the management has held little discussion with the other unions involved—the Musicians, Theatrical Stage Employes and the Service Employes.

The unions are attempting to win major wage improvements for their members to make up for the erosion of contract gains over the past five years caused by the soaring cost of living. Some of the unions had agreed to pacts with terms as long as five years to allow for easing the relocation of the Met from the Metropolitan Opera House to Lincoln Center.

Because of the impasse in negotiations, the opera association has already postponed the opening of the Met four weeks to Oct. 13.

While the Met management has made offers to the Musicians, Pres. Max Arons of AFM Local 802 has charged that the opera company "has never tried to negotiate with its musical staff. Instead it has always threatened to close the house. They have finally succeeded."

Arons further stated that the management has gone to unprecedented lengths "to starve them into submission, even seeking to deny them unemployment benefits."

Payments to performers have been cut off because the Met challenged a ruling by the New York State Division of Unemployment which had earlier found the performers eligible for benefits. A state referee is now restudying the performers' eligibility.

The bargaining deadlock centers on wages, hours, rehearsal rates and various grievances.

The on-again, off-again discussions between the unions and the Met were recessed earlier in September and may resume this week.

New York Mayor John V. Lindsay has appointed lawyer David L. Cole as mediator in an effort to bring the Met and the unions together for meaningful talks.

Clement Dowler Joins COPE Staff

Clement D. Dowler has been named area COPE director for the region comprising Georgia, Kentucky, North and South Carolina and Virginia, COPE Dir. Al Barkan announced. Dowler succeeds Wilbur Hobby, who was recently elected president of the North Carolina AFL-CIO.

Dowler, 45, was associate director of the Senior Aides program for the National Council of Senior Citizens until his appointment. Born in Parkersburg, W. Va., he served with an Air Force bomber crew in World War II on leave from an electrician's job at American Viscose Corp. Since then he served as business agent of his local union, international representative for the Textile Workers Union of America, and director of a TWUA joint board in Spray, N.C.

MARCHING MEMBERS of North Carolina unions turned out 12,000 strong in historic walk from Raleigh's Memorial Auditorium to state capitol to demonstrate for union wages and protest Carolina Power & Light Co. award of $681 million construction contract to non-union Brown & Root Co. March united black, white and Lumbee Indian members of craft and industrial unions.

12,000 Join in March Against Non-Union Jobs

Raleigh, N.C.—About 12,000 union members marched 25 abreast down Raleigh's main street here in an unprecedented demonstration of trade union solidarity in support of union-won wages, standards and working conditions.

Building tradesmen marched shoulder to shoulder with shop and office workers from Memorial Auditorium to the capitol and back again. Unionists of white, black and Indian origin—about 20 percent were Negroes—took part in the march and in meetings with state officials and private employers.

The North Carolina AFL-CIO and the state Building & Construction Trades Council sponsored the march to protest the importation of non-union labor to construct more than $681 million in new facilities for the Carolina Power & Light Co., the state's biggest public utility.

From all over the state, workers converged on Fayetteville St. for the demonstration. Many of them bore signs demanding, "Jobs—We Want Jobs—We Want Union Jobs."

Men and women, some carrying children and pushing baby carriages, lined up for nearly a mile behind the march leaders. Pausing before the power company's headquarters, the demonstrators pushed on to fill the four-block parklike setting of the capitol.

Thousands of spectators lined the streets and waved from windows. Some returned the V-for-victory sign, many applauded the signs and posters carried by the marchers.

One union committee met with power company spokesmen, another presented a resolution to an aide of Gov. Robert W. Scott (D) calling on Scott to use the state's influence to prevent destruction of union-won standards.

Carolina P & L recently awarded construction contracts in Asheville, Wilmington, Roxboro, Lumberton and Brunswick county to Brown & Root Construction Co., Texas builders accused of discrimination against unions. A company spokesman told newsmen it will employ workers "without regard to whether they are members of any union."

March leaders included Presidents Wilbur Hobby of the state AFL-CIO and Willie S. Hayes of the building trades council; Norman Hill of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Robert Shadix, southern states director for the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Al Kehrer of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, and Alan Kistler, assistant director of organization.

Library Dedicated At IUE Headquarters

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers dedicated a library and study in its Washington, D.C., headquarters as a memorial to the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) joined IUE officers and executive board members in the ceremony. Kennedy in person and Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the slain civil rights leader, in a letter called the lounge a "fitting memorial" to men who worked for justice and full equality.

Battle for Consumers:

Texas Labor Helps Ease Tax Package

Austin, Tex.—After a five-week battle, the Texas legislature passed a tax bill with almost equal stress on consumer, business and luxury taxes.

"It wasn't what we wanted," Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO, said. "But when we look back five weeks it was a whole lot better than we had expected."

Just over a month ago, the state's House passed a tax aimed totally at the consumer and the Senate came back with an 82 percent consumer tax package. The governor's recommendations had been for consumers to pay 90 percent of the additional $350 million the state needed for state employe and teacher pay raises, as well as construction of several new universities, medical schools and dental colleges.

The State AFL-CIO introduced a new technique into its lobbying activities in the tax fight — a 30-minute television special.

First, the state federation urged a group of liberal senators and House members to form the Texans for Tax Reform to focus opposition to the heavy consumer taxes that had been proposed.

Then, the United Labor Legislative Committee and the Texas AFL-CIO helped raise financing for the TV special, which was shown statewide.

The Austin office of Western Union was swamped with wires to senators and representatives protesting the proposed consumer tax package. Western Union's office manager said, "The response was the largest to any legislative issue that I can remember."

But the business lobby had already prepared another tax package for the legislature to consider. It would have extended the state's sales tax to food and farm machinery. This bill came up first in the Senate and was labeled a "bread tax" in a 30-hour filibuster by liberals. This, plus the TV special which had warned the public that a food tax might be next, brought a strong public outcry.

The "bread tax" passed the Senate anyway 15-14, but was defeated in the House 144-0.

From that point the business lobby was on the run.

After passage of the final tax package, which increased the limited sales tax by one-fourth of 1 percent to 3.25 percent, Harry Hubbard, Texas AFL-CIO legislative director, said:

"We had two runs with our corporate profits tax plan, but only got about a third of the votes in both houses. There's going to have to be some changes in the legislature before we pass it."

Texas has neither a corporate profits tax or personal income tax, and relies heavily on its sales tax for revenue. The final tax package also boosted rates on corporate franchises, cigarettes and liquor.

In the regular session of the legislature, several pieces of legislation supported by the Texas AFL-CIO were passed, including:

- A 40 percent increase in workmen's compensation benefits.
- A prevailing wage reform.
- The state's first minimum wage law.
- A pay increase for fire fighters.
- A law requiring that suits for injunctions against unions in labor disputes be filed in courts in the districts where the alleged infractions occur.
- A law to allow citizens to sue state agencies and subdivisions for damages caused by negligence.

The Texas AFL-CIO helped kill legislation that would have allowed cities and other subdivisions to issue industrial park bonds. Also opposed, and killed, was legislation to allow small loan companies to raise interest rates by 50 percent.

The AFL-CIO failed to win a law guaranteeing the rights of state, city and county employes to bargain collectively, but did win passage of a bill to allow cities to deduct union dues.

IUE Cites Profit Factor In Westinghouse Talks

Pittsburgh—Westinghouse Electric Corp. enjoys the "best economic position in its history" and therefore can "repay its employes for the patience, understanding and sacrifices" they made in past years, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers said in opening 1969 contract talks.

Committees representing the IUE and management will resume negotiations Sept. 23 on a new national agreement covering 40,000 employes under IUE contracts. Negotiations with the General Electric Co. opened in August.

Included on the IUE committee are members of nine other AFL-CIO unions and two unaffiliated unions that coordinate their bargaining activities—a device for the exchange of information that the courts have ruled is lawful.

Westinghouse issued a statement saying it was "not in any way accepting coalition bargaining, nor are we waiving the right to object later on." Also it offered to work with IUE in negotiating a "good settlement."

Jennings pointed out at the first meeting that a peaceful settlement can be reached if management responds promptly to each proposal so that the negotiators can "work together to reconcile" any differences.

No specific wage increase was mentioned, but Jennings said the IUE wants a substantial boost based on living cost rises in the past three years, rising worker productivity and settlements in other U.S. industries.

Living costs have risen by 12 percent since 1966 and by 23.5 percent since 1960, he said, "completely eroding all wage increases in that period." Jennings declared Westinghouse profits after taxes rose about 13 percent from 1966 to 1968 and that to this date in 1969, they have climbed 7 percent over last year's profits.

IUE also is seeking other contract improvements including a minimum pension payment of $7.50 a month times years of service, a shorter workweek and a full union shop.

Urges Rejection:

Meany Denounces Haynsworth As 'Unfit' for High Court Seat

(Continued from Page 1)

an anti-union employer in a local environment hostile to unionism."

In sharp contrast, Meany noted, Haynsworth has shown himself to be "instinctively sympathetic with the problems of employers, including rabidly anti-union ones."

On the ethics issue, Meany traced Haynsworth's controversial role in the case that involved the closing of the Darlington, S.C., textile mill by the Deering Milliken chain after workers had voted for union representation.

To start with, Meany said, Haynsworth should have disqualified himself because his law firm—at the time he was its senior partner—had been counsel for a Deering Milliken mill as well as other textile companies.

But Haynsworth had an even more immediate conflict, since he was a director and a major stockholder in a vending machine firm doing a $100,000-a-year business with Deering Milliken mills at the same time he sat as a judge in the case.

"We submit that Judge Haynsworth lacks the ethical sensitivity a Supreme Court justice should have," Meany told the committee.

"He sat on a case involving an old client. He had a large interest in a concern which was doing business with that client, and was soliciting more business.

"He did not tell the union of these interests, and he did not disqualify himself."

Meany testified after Haynsworth had spent two days on the witness stand, first questioned gently and flatteringly by the conservative southerners who hold seniority on the Judiciary Committee, later more searchingly by younger senators. He will be called back to the stand. Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) said, after other scheduled witnesses have testified.

He was introduced in glowing terms by the two South Carolina senators. Republican Strom Thurmond praised his "balanced" viewpoint as a judge. Democrat Ernest F. Hollings, who said he had suggested Haynsworth's nomination to Pres. Nixon, denounced "special interest groups" for probing Haynsworth's background in an effort to embarrass him. He said Haynsworth's business relationship with Deering Milliken was "remote . . . rather than substantial."

At the prompting of senators such as John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.), Haynsworth readily agreed that he felt there was no conflict of interest involved in his actions in the Deering Milliken case.

His decision in the case received strong support from Ervin who, although in the Senate at the time, argued the case for Deering Milliken and its Darlington subsidiary before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in effect rejected Haynsworth's viewpoint on a key issue. It said the workers in the closed plant were entitled to jobs and reinstatement if the purpose of the shutdown was to discourage workers in other Deering Milliken plants from joining unions. The National Labor Relations Board subsequently found that to be the case.

Later, Ervin tried to reargue the case for the Darlington management with Meany. Isn't it a fact, he suggested, that Darlington had "a very rocky road financially" when it decided to close down rather than bargain with a union.

"I don't know about that," Meany retorted. "But I do know the men who worked for Darlington had a very rocky road."

Ervin had no better success with Thomas E. Harris, the AFL-CIO associate general counsel. He gave a lengthy summary of one of Haynsworth's labor case decisions that was overturned by the Supreme Court and asked Harris whether that wasn't an accurate summary of the case.

"It's not even a remotely accurate description," Harris told the senator.

Haynsworth acknowledged that he made a profit of well over $400,000 on an initial investment of a few thousand dollars when he eventually sold his holdings in the vending machine firm. He also disclosed to the Senate committee that he presently has stock valued at nearly $1 million in other corporations. The list includes textile firms with rabid union-busting records such as J. P. Stevens & Co. Haynsworth said he did disqualify himself from sitting in J. P. Stevens cases because of his stock holdings.

While stock holdings by judges aren't barred by law, one of the Canons of Judicial Ethics of the American Bar Association declares:

"A judge should abstain from making personal investments in enterprises which are apt to be involved in litigation in the courts; and, after his accession to the bench, he should not retain such investment previously made longer than a period sufficient to enable him to dispose of them without serious loss."

Prodded by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) about the apparent conflict between his extensive stock holdings and the ethics canon, Haynsworth said he thought the canon was intended to keep trial judges from investing in companies likely to be sued frequently rather than to appellate judges.

A new conflict of interest challenge emerged after Haynsworth left the stand. The committee called as a witness an Arizona lawyer who said Haynsworth did not act unethically in taking part in the Deering Milliken case. He would be obliged to disqualify himself only if he owned stock in a company which was a direct party to the case, the witness said.

Bayh then noted that Haynsworth's financial statement showed that he owned 1,000 shares of the Brunswick Corp. Yet he took part last year in judging a case involving the Brunswick firm in which he voted to uphold the company.

Haynsworth's account of his connections with the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Corp. indicate that he also served as a trustee of a pension fund. But a Chicago Daily News story reported that the plan did not file a report with the Labor Dept. as is required under federal law.

Haynsworth and his supporters on the committee centered their defense in the conflict of interest allegation on the argument that the Deering Milliken accounts represented only a small part of the vending machine's profits and that Haynsworth's personal stake in the business was insignificantly small.

Besides, they argued, he had been "cleared" of any impropriety in the case in 1964 and there was a letter from the late Robert F. Kennedy, then the Attorney General, to that effect.

Sen. Edward F. Kennedy angrily retorted that the letter did not deal with the conflict of interest issue.

Meany, in his testimony, charged that the White House had sought to mute criticism of Haynsworth when it announced his nomination to the Supreme Court by releasing "misleading excerpts of the correspondence in the case."

He said the AFL-CIO did not lightly decide to oppose Haynsworth. It is doing so, he stressed, strictly on "the record of anti-union and anti-civil rights bias, and of improper ethics on the part of Judge Haynsworth.

"We believe the record proves him unfit to sit on the Supreme Court," Meany concluded.

LABOR CONSIDERS Judge Haynsworth "unfit to sit on the Supreme Court," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the Senate Judiciary Committee. With him are Thomas E. Harris, left, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Transit Union Pushes Exact Fare on Buses

New York—A continued drive for exact-fare regulations as a means of protecting bus drivers from crime and violence was pledged by Pres. John M. Elliott as he closed the Amalgamated Transit Union's 40th biennial convention here.

Under the plan, passengers must have the exact fare either in tokens or cash when boarding transit vehicles.

"The ATU sponsored and established the exact fare plan as the only possible answer to the violence being inflicted upon our operating membership," Elliott told delegates.

He was optimistic about ATU efforts to obtain contract improvements in the year ahead and noted that its New York City membership included "the highest paid urban transit drivers in the world."

"Our Greyhound and Trailways drivers throughout the United States and Canada are the highest paid over-the-road transit drivers in the world," he added.

Elliott stressed, however, that vacation provisions, pension plans, and health and welfare plans "leave much to be desired on far too many of our properties."

The union took action to meet problems created by the changeover of some city transit systems from private to public ownership. The per capita dues payment was increased from $2.40 to $2.65 a month, and the ATU indicated that some of the increased revenue will be spent to offer professional assistance to divisions faced with changeover arrangements.

Under the Transportation Act of 1964, cities may apply for federal financial assistance in expanding or improving public transportation systems. Unions are permitted to scrutinize applications for funds under the act and see to it that workers' rights are protected.

The convention voted to increase weekly strike benefits for members from $25 to $35.

The incumbent officers were reelected and three new vice presidents were added to fill vacancies. They are John F. Healy, Springfield, Mass.; James Lasala, New Brunswick, N.J.; and Ivey G. Smith, Raleigh, N.C.

The union voted to hold its 1971 convention in Las Vegas, Nev.

Justice Dept. Ignores Standard In Clearing Haynsworth of Charge

A Supreme Court decision last year set a conflict of interest standard that bears directly on the dispute over the judicial ethics of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

An AFL-CIO legal analysis cited the decision in response to a Justice Dept. letter absolving Haynsworth of impropriety in an important labor case involving the Deering Milliken textile chain.

The Justice Dept. said there was no reason for Haynsworth to disqualify himself because a company he served as an officer and director did a $100,000-a-year business with Deering Milliken textile plants. The Justice Dept. letter did not comment on the fact that Haynsworth did not disclose his business connection when the case was before his court.

Two Supreme Court decisions were quoted by the AFL-CIO in its refutation of the Justice Dept. position.

One stressed that even if there is no actual bias on the part of a judge, "justice must satisfy the appearance of justice."

In the other decision, cited as a close parallel to the Haynsworth case, the Supreme Court overturned an arbitration award because the arbitrator had occasional business dealings with one of the parties to the case.

These amounted to only $12,000 in engineering consultant fees over a period of four or five years—a considerably smaller amount than the dollar involvement of Haynsworth's Carolina Vend-A-Matic Corp. with Deering Milliken plants.

But the Supreme Court—to which Haynsworth has been nominated—set aside the award because the arbitrator had not followed "the simple requirement that arbitrators disclose to the parties any dealings that might create an impression of possible bias."

By ignoring this pertinent decision, the AFL-CIO charged, the Justice Dept. letter is exposed not as "an even-handed statement of the law" but as a defense of Haynsworth "proceeding from the assumption that it is sufficient for a judge's actions to meet the rough and ready standard of the marketplace" even if it falls short of the higher standards of judicial ethics.

And as for the purported ignorance of Deering Milliken officials of Haynsworth's connections with the vending machine firm and of the judge's claimed uninvolvement in the details of the business, the AFL-CIO commented:

"In light of the facts that the general manager of Carolina Vend-A-Matic was a former official of Judson Mill, a Deering Milliken operation which utilized the services of Judge Haynsworth's law firm; that Judge Haynsworth's wife was the secretary of the company; and that the judge was listed as its first vice president and a director, these statements strain belief."

Elliot Bredhoff, general counsel for the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., also cited the 1968 Supreme Court decision as directly applicable to the Haynsworth case.

In testimony prepared for the Senate Judicidary Committee, he noted that Haynsworth's law firm at the time he was still the senior partner, had represented a major Deering Milliken mill.

"Solely on the basis of this," Bredhoff suggested, "Judge Haynsworth should have disqualified himself."

By contrast, Bredhoff noted that his own former senior law partner, Arthur J. Goldberg, disqualified himself from the very same case when it reached the Supreme Court.

The reason that Goldberg—then a Supreme Court justice—did not take part in the case, Bredhoff said, is that "many years before, his former law firm had handled unrelated litigation for the Textile Workers Union," one of the parties to the case.

Top Officials Set to Speak At Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

didate on the Democratic ticket endorsed by the AFL-CIO, will be a major speaker, Meany said.

Others who have accepted invitations are J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service and Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., who was the second man to land on the moon.

J. Milton Patrick, national commander of the American Legion, declined the invitation due to a conflict in dates, Meany said.

The Eighth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO will open Oct. 2 in the Traymore Hotel in Atlantic City. It will be preceded by conventions of AFL-CIO constitutional departments: the Building & Construction Trades, Sept. 22-24; Industrial Union, Sept. 25-26; Metal Trades, Sept. 25-26; Maritime Trades Sept. 29-Oct. 1; Union Label, Sept. 29-30; Intl. Labor Press Association, Sept. 28-Oct. 1. The National Auxiliaries convention will be held Oct. 4-8.

Amendment to Constitution:

Direct Election Plan Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

portion to the amount of the popular vote received.

But it too, as the AFL-CIO pointed out, could result in the election of a candidate who came out second in the nationwide tally.

The proportional plan was beaten, 179-147, and other substitutes were similarly rejected.

The final passage vote approved intact the proposal drafted by a big bipartisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee. It would:

- Assure the election of the candidates for President and Vice President with the most votes nationwide if the winning ticket received at least 40 percent of the popular vote.
- Provide for the runoff election between the two top slates if no presidential ticket received at least 40 percent of the popular vote.

On the eve of the House action, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller had written each House member urging approval of "this long overdue reform of our present antiquated electoral college system."

Before taking up the constitutional amendment proposal, the House rushed through a bill aimed at restoring the flow of bank loans to students who need the money to attend college.

Nearly all banks had stopped making student loans because the 7 percent interest ceiling on the government-guaranteed loans was below the return banks could get from other customers.

The House bill authorizes a government subsidy of up to 3 percent to banks which make student loans —in effect making the interest rate 10 percent, even though students would continue to pay the lower rate.

The chief controversy was procedural. The bill was brought up under a no-amendment suspension of the rules procedure which required a two-thirds vote for passage. The purpose of this was to block efforts to tie controversial penalties for student "rioters" to the legislation.

Despite efforts by conservatives to defeat the bill and force it to be resubmitted under an open-to-amendment rule, the legislation easily passed, 322-60. The Senate has passed a bill with similar provisions, but also dealing with other student loan matters.

The AFL-CIO, which is allied with conservation and consumer groups in a Citizens' Crusade for Clean Water, joined with a bipartisan group of congressmen in pressing for increased appropriations for anti-pollution facilities.

The first effort was expected to be made in the Appropriations Committee and if the Administration's budget request is not substantially increased in committee, a major floor battle is likely.

In a letter to all House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed the federation's enthusiastic support of the effort to increase the funds.

House Democrats opened their first concerted attack on the Nixon Administration, charging in a caucus resolution that it has been marked by too much talk and too little action.

The resolution noted that the President has asked for a variety of new social programs in messages to Congress, but the Administration has submitted very few bills to carry out the programs.

The caucus promised to develop and press for passage of a Democratic legislative program, based on the party's 1968 platform.

As the Senate Finance Committee plowed along with its lengthy hearings on tax reform legislation, Democratic and Republican leaders clashed on when the bill should be brought to the floor.

Senate Republican Policy Committee Chairman Gordon Allott (Colo.) said it would be "impossible" to bring a tax bill to the floor before January.

Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) retorted that the Finance Committee had pledged to complete its work by Oct. 31 and declared: "A promise was made, and a promise will be kept."

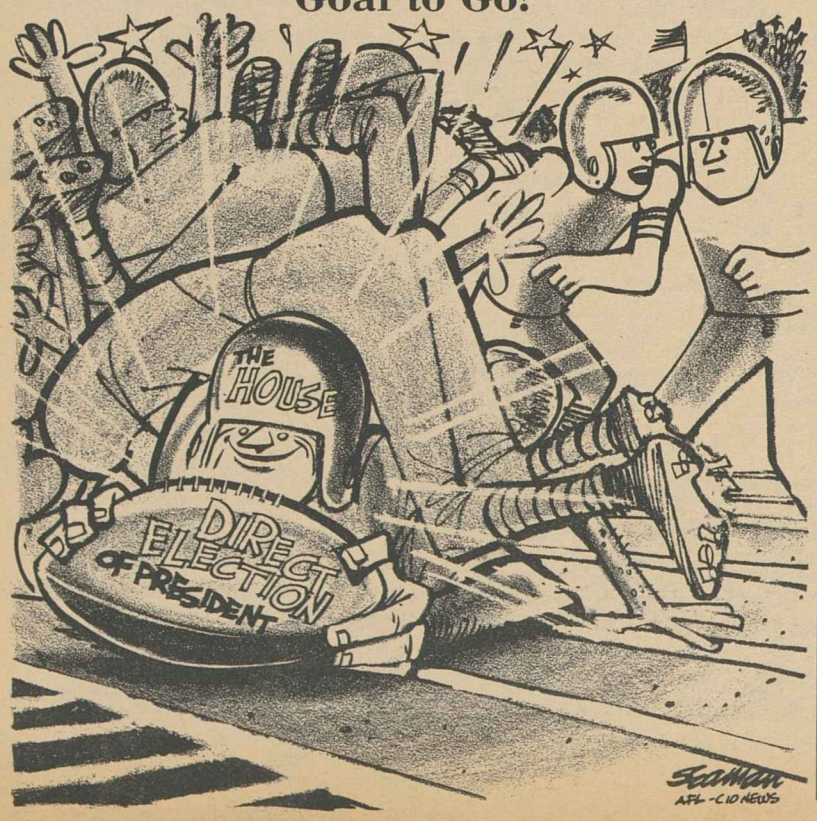
Neurologist Wins Meany Fellowship

Dr. Paul F. Larson, an instructor in neurology on leave from Louisiana State University, received the George Meany Postdoctoral Fellowship for a second year from the Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America.

The fellowship was established in Meany's name in recognition of his efforts to stimulate trade union support in the fight against dystrophy. It enables outstanding young scientists to take advanced training.

Dr. Larson is continuing studies in electromicroscopy at the Regional Neurological Center in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

'Goal to Go!'



UNION LABEL SQUARE is dedicated for the recent observance of "Union Label Week" in Manhattan. Participating in the renaming of Greeley Square are, from left, Manhattan Borough Pres. Percy Sutton; Miss Holly Schmidt, Muscular Dystrophy poster child and Little Miss Union Maid; Charles J. Garrahan, president of the Union Label & Service Trades Council and vice president of the Clothing Workers.

Labor Asks Stronger Curbs on Job Bias

The federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission should be given power to enforce the law against job discrimination, the AFL-CIO told a Senate Labor subcommittee.

Thomas E. Harris, the federation's associate general counsel, endorsed legislation that would give the EEOC the same type of authority the National Labor Relations Board has in labor cases.

At present the EEOC, established by the 1964 Civil Rights Act, can only investigate and attempt to obtain voluntary compliance from employers and unions. Any legal remedy must come through federal court suits brought by the attorney general or by the individuals involved.

Both labor and civil rights groups are supporting the legislation sponsored in the Senate by Subcommittee Chairman Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

It is needed, Harris said, because the EEOC "does not have the enforcement powers it needs" and because this vacuum is filled by "multiple overlapping and conflicting remedies and agencies, which lend themselves to unwarranted harassment of unions and employers."

A single case of alleged discrimination, Harris noted, might now come before two federal courts on different grounds, before a state court, the NLRB, a state or city fair employment commission, the Dept. of Labor if the employer is a federal contractor, as well as the EEOC.

While the decisions of the EEOC under the Williams bill would be subject to review by federal appellate courts—as is the case with NLRB decisions—this would be less time-consuming than initiating the cases in district courts, Harris noted.

In addition, the Williams bill would transfer to the EEOC the power the Labor Dept. now has to deny government contracts to companies that discriminate in employment. That, Harris suggested, is a "formidable" sanction which would give the EEOC a strong weapon to compel compliance.

The AFL-CIO attorney praised the proposed legislation as far preferable to an Administration bill that would merely authorize the EEOC to go to court on behalf of complainants. The Administration bill is before the Senate Judiciary Committee, rather than the Labor Committee.

Harris stressed that the AFL-CIO has always supported strong fair employment legislation applying equally to employers and unions. But he said neither group should be subjected to overlapping and inconsistent enforcement procedures.

3 Hospitals Accept SCME Training Pacts

Boston—At least 335 low-paid workers in three hospitals here will be trained and upgraded under agreements signed by the State, County & Municipal Employes and city and hospital officials.

The pacts are part of SCME's over-all training program to bring new job opportunities and higher pay to 1,000 workers in Boston, Cleveland and Milwaukee hospitals with a grant of $1.2 million from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare.

Mrs. Betty Miller, assistant to SCME Pres. Jerry Wurf and national director for the program, described the project as significant for two reasons:

"This is probably the first time that public institutions in the country have agreed to pay their lower level employes while they train. It also opens dead-end hospital jobs to career employment."

The hospitals involved here are Boston City, Mattapan and Long Island. They will provide classroom space and all equipment needed for training. Hospital personnel will serve as instructors.

Trainees here, picked by joint union-hospital committees, will spend half of their 40-hour workweeks in training. Midway through his course, a trainee will receive 50 percent of the difference between his present wage and the higher-paid job for which he is being trained. He will get the full higher rate once training is finished.

GOP Outspent Democrats on '68 Campaign

In terms of votes, it was one of the closest elections in the nation's history. But measured by money spent for television and radio time, the 1968 presidential election was a runaway victory for the Republicans.

Statistics compiled by the Federal Communications Commission show that the Nixon-Agnew ticket spent nearly $12.6 million for television and radio time during the presidential campaign.

That's more than twice the $6.1 million spent for air time on behalf of the Humphrey-Muskie slate.

A further breakdown of the figures by Congressional Quarterly magazine shows the GOP presidential slate spent $4.2 million for network television, compared to $2.5 million for the Democratic ticket, and outspent the Democratic candidates $4.8 million to $2 million for local television time. The total radio time bought amounted to $3.6 million for Nixon-Agnew, compared with $1.7 million for Humphrey-Muskie.

For candidates for all offices during the 1968 general election campaign, Republicans spent $22.5 million for air time against $15.4 million for the Democrats and $2.5 million for minor party candidates.

While Republicans generally outspend the Democrats in buying television and radio time, the gap last year was by far the greatest. In 1964, Republican candidates outspent the Democrats only $13 million to $11 million; in 1960, the gap was $7.6 million to $6.2 million, and in the 1956 election, $5.4 to $4.1 million.

69-20-6

Steelworkers Issue Warning On Bond Rates

Pittsburgh—Unless Congress acts quickly to raise interest rates on U.S. Savings Bonds, the Steelworkers will reverse union policy and urge members not to buy bonds.

USWA Pres. I. W. Abel said the union and the labor movement have traditionally supported purchase of Savings Bonds because it was in the national interest and an ideal way for workers to save money.

But the current interest rate of only 4.25 percent on Savings Bonds "is unrealistic and discriminates against workers who must rely upon their purchase of such bonds as a chief means of saving," Abel said.

He pointed out that people in upper incomes with money to invest in stocks, tax-exempt bonds and Treasury bills enjoy interest rates well above 4.25 percent. "Just because workers do not have the money to invest in such issues, is no reason to penalize them for the money they do invest," Abel added.

Labor Renews Call for 'Tax Justice'

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, September 27, 1969 | No. 39

Building Crafts Vote Plans To Spur Jobs for Negroes

ACCELERATED PROGRAMS to bring more members of minority groups into the construction crafts were voted by delegates to the 55th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. in Atlantic City, N.J. These efforts should be developed without undercutting established apprenticeship programs, Pres. C. J. Haggerty, right, of the BCTD told the convention. Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers addresses the session in photo on left.

Delegates Reject 'Quota' Approach

By Eugene A. Kelly

Atlantic City—Affirmative action programs to bring more members of minority groups into the construction industry were approved here by delegates to the 55th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

More than 300 delegates from 3,000 local unions with 3.5 million members called for the "acceleration and extension of the Apprenticeship Outreach training program launched two years ago to bring more minority representatives into the construction work force.

They recommended that local unions invite "qualified minority journeymen" to apply for membership, and urged vigorous pursuit of training programs for upgrading minority workers who are not of apprenticeship age.

By unanimous vote the convention adopted a policy statement submitted by the executive council of the department opposing employment "quota" or "rate range" systems for contractors, as under the Labor Dept.'s "revised Philadelphia Plan" and other "unsound or unlawful" measures, whether proposed by the federal government or groups of black militants. **(Excerpts, Page 7.)**

The delegates rose to their feet in applause for AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's emphatic declaration of support for the Building Trades' policy of training minority workers and his declaration that "no matter what happens, don't lower your standards."

Meany told the convention that "handing out journeymen's cards without proper qualifications is no answer to the minority problem."

There is a basis for a coopera-

(Continued on Page 5)

Senate Asked To Bolster Tax Reform

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the Senate to strengthen, not dismantle, the tax reform bill passed by the House more than six weeks ago.

He outlined to the Senate Finance Committee labor's program for tax justice, which includes these essential principles:

- Equal tax treatment of all income, whether it comes from profit on investments or from earned wages.
- An income tax structure based on ability to pay.

Meany was one of the few witnesses before the Senate committee to argue for even tighter loophole closing than that provided by the House bill and to speak out against Nixon Administration proposals that would provide lower taxes for corporations but higher taxes for middle income families than the House voted. **(Summary of AFL-CIO statement on Page 10.)**

Most of the parade of witnesses

(Continued on Page 12)

Says He's 'Sorry' About That:

Stock Deal Mere Oversight, Judge Haynsworth Insists

By David L. Perlman

Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., told the Senate Judiciary Committee that he was "sorry" he bought $16,000 worth of stock of a company whose case was still before his court and promised he would be more careful about such things in the future.

The South Carolina judge, nominated to the Supreme Court by Pres. Nixon, said he "simply did not recall" that a decision in a case involving the Brunswick Corp. had not been handed down when his broker recommended that he buy 1,000 shares of Brunswick stock.

When he realized the situation, Haynsworth told the committee, he didn't bother to inform his fellow judges on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals because he was sure they would have agreed with him that there was no real conflict of interest.

Haynsworth's supporters on the conservative-dominated committee assured the judge that they weren't the least bit disturbed by his actions in that case, any more than they were upset by his role in the Deering Milliken case or the ramifications of his million-dollar investment portfolio or his record of reversals by the Supreme Court on labor and civil rights cases.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) uncovered the Brunswick episode after Haynsworth, in his first appearance before the committee, had said he never sat as a judge when he owned stock in a company which was a direct party to the case.

A subsequent check of cases decided by Haynsworth, compared with his list of stock holdings, uncovered the conflict. The Justice Dept. then assured the committee that the case was a relatively unimportant one that would not have affected the price of the stock.

This brought a retort from the AFL-CIO that "the conduct of Judge Haynsworth in the Brunswick case shows again the indifference to ethical niceties which has marked his tenure on the bench."

The AFL-CIO said the Justice Dept. statement was further evi-

(Continued on Page 11)

Senate Acts on Housing, Boosts Food Stamp Aid

The Senate voted major expansions of the government's housing and food stamp programs, going substantially beyond the Nixon Administration's recommendations.

On housing, the Administration had sought only a routine extension and consolidation of existing programs.

But the Senate, with bipartisan support, shouted voice vote approval of legislation including these new features:

- Rental subsidies for people too poor to afford even public housing rents.

In effect, it extends to public housing the rent subsidy program

(Continued on Page 12)

Abel Defines IUD Role, Pledges Harmony, Vigor

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. is "alive and well" and intends to continue serving member unions in harmony and not in conflict with the federation of which it is a part, Pres. I. W. Abel said in opening the IUD's eighth convention—his first as presiding officer.

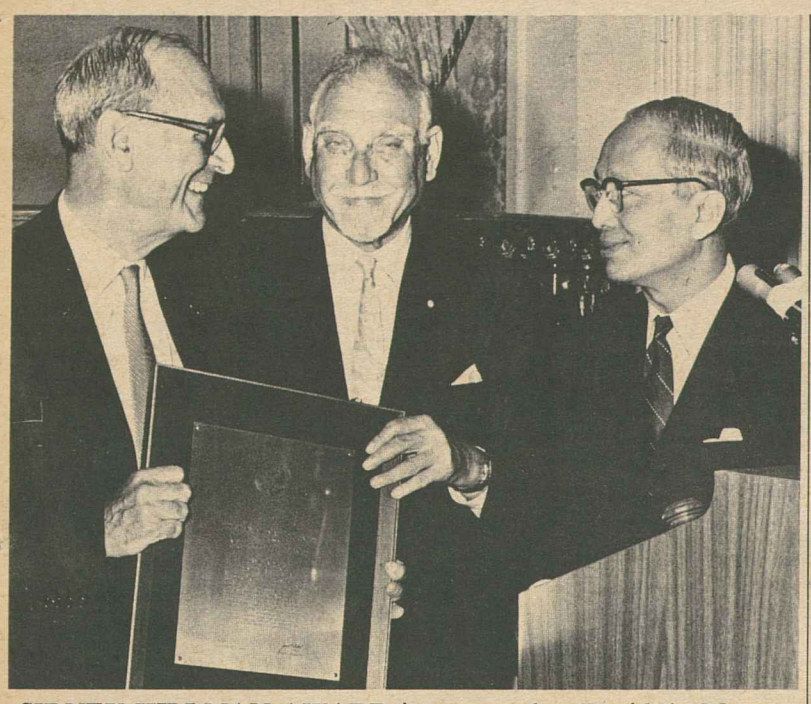
"We are part of a team and will function as part of that team," said Abel, who also heads the million-member Steelworkers. "We will supplement, not compete. We will support, not detract. We will march with, not walk alone."

"There has been too much division in the labor movement," Abel said. "So we will maintain a friendly and cooperative relationship with the AFL-CIO. And our actions in the future will be in harmony, not in conflict, with the policies of our parent organization, the AFL-CIO."

Since the last convention in 1967 the IUD has added four affiliates and lost two, for a total of 61 affiliated unions with 5.66 million members.

It has halted the "rapid deple-

(Continued on Page 2)



SIDNEY HILLMAN AWARD is presented to David A. Morse, left, who has served as director-general of the International Labor Organization for 21 years. The presentation was made by Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers. United Nations Sec.-Gen. U Thant, right, headed the list of speakers at the presentation dinner in New York.

ILO's Morse Receives Sidney Hillman Award

New York—David A. Morse, secretary-general of the International Labor Organization for 21 years, received the Sidney Hillman Award for meritorious public service as "an international civil servant" dedicated "to the highest goals of human equality and freedom."

United Nations Sec.-Gen. U Thant, trade union leaders, and a bi-partisan group of political figures gathered at a dinner here to honor the Hillman award winner.

U Thant had high praise for Morse and added his appreciation to the "leadership of the labor movement whose ideals for the betterment of the human community are identical with those of the United Nations."

Thant said the UN regarded the Hillman award as "recognition of the UN system as a whole as well as a personal honor to Morse." The ILO is an agency of the United Nations and has just celebrated its 50th anniversary as the only surviving agency of the League of Nations.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland conveyed the best wishes of Federation Pres. George Meany and said, Morse "richly deserves the gratitude and respect of the trade union movement."

Kirkland noted that the climate in the ILO among its 120 member states can often become "abrasive." The AFL-CIO, he added, has sometimes contributed to the inflicting of those abrasions at times and would do so again "when the occasion arises." But, he added, the federation knew it was leaving the day-to-day responsibilities of that "vital, essential body to men like Morse."

"We do believe," said Kirkland, "that the ILO must be kept alive and made effective for the good of all men. . . . Its survival is a testimonial to Morse's durability, grace and unfailing devotion" over the years.

"You have helped to keep alive and bright, the flame of hope to millions of the put-upon and lowly all over the world," he said.

Other speakers included Howard D. Samuel, executive vice president of the Clothing Workers and executive director of the Sidney Hillman Foundation; Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz, and former Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz.

ACWA President Jacob S. Potofsky, who is also president of Hillman Foundation, presented the award and a check for $1,000 to Morse saying, "the idealism and philosophy which gave birth to the ILO also motivated much of what Sidney Hillman sought to accomplish. It is a philosophy which views the welfare of working people in the broadest terms, far beyond the confines of the factory or shop."

Morse told the dinner guests the nations of the world would have to stop thinking of social problems in "predominantly national terms."

"The world is now so small that glaring inequalities and injustices within as well as between nations, can touch off serious international conflict. Today more than ever, more social justice and social progress must be matters of international concern."

The Sidney Hillman Foundation was created in 1946 by the Clothing Workers and employers in the men's clothing industry to honor the memory and preserve the ideals of the founding president of the union.

Past winners of the meritorious public service award have included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Sen. Paul Douglas, Justice William O. Douglas and Pres. Harry S Truman.

Scott, Griffin New Leaders Of Senate GOP

Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan are the new leaders of the Republicans in the Senate. Scott was chosen as minority leader to succeed the late Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen. Scott defeated Sen. Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee, 24-19, at a party caucus.

Scott's election marked the first time that the Senate GOP, traditionally dominated by the conservative wing, has elected a moderate as their leader.

Baker, Dirksen's son-in-law, became the candidate of the conservatives when Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska withdrew from the leadership contest in favor of the Tennessean.

Following Scott's election, the caucus chose Griffin to replace Scott as assistant leader or whip. Baker again was the loser. This time the final vote against him was 23-20.

'Part of a Team':

Abel Spells Out Role of IUD, Stresses Union Coordination

(Continued from Page 1)

tion" of its treasury while maintaining essential IUD services and retaining a "top-flight organizing staff," continuing the department's data-processing service, assisting the AFL-CIO in its legislative program and sponsoring an occupational health and safety conference, the president reported.

"We have had to tighten our belt and rely on a somewhat reduced staff," Abel said, "but we have retained our vigor, dedication, vision and determination."

In November, he noted, IUD is sponsoring a conference on the "Crisis in Health Care" to inform all unions of problems and opportunities in an important area of concern.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany spelled out the federation's position on two current issues—tax justice for the working poor and those with moderate incomes and the seating of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. on the Supreme Court as an associate justice.

Haynsworth "is no doubt a fine southern gentleman," Meany said, but he lacks the "ethical sensitivity" a Supreme Court justice should have. Meany contrasted Haynsworth's refusal to disqualify himself from ruling on a Deering Milliken case with that of former Justice Arthur Goldberg who withdrew from a Textile Workers' case because he once served the union as legal counsel.

Meany quoted the opinions of Senators Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) last year to the effect that judges should avoid even the appearance of partiality and a recent report by Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D-N.C.) that a set of ethical standards for judges is "sorely needed."

"It will be interesting," Meany said, "to see if the senators will have changed their opinions when they vote on the confirmation of Judge Haynsworth." All have indicated they favor Haynsworth's confirmation.

On the subject of taxes, the AFL-CIO president said the present federal tax system is "rigged against the people whose income is from wages and in favor of those who profit from investments."

In effect the present system has a triple standard, he declared — one for wage-earners who pay full taxes, deducted from their pay; a second for those who have stocks, real estate or capital assets, who cannot by law be taxed more than 25 percent; and the third for income from tax writeoffs and other avenues of escape, who pay nothing.

"We're completely opposed," he stressed, "to the Nixon Administration's rejection" of even a moderate tax cut for middle-income families—an attitude he called "a shocking display of concern for the wealthy."

The convention called on the Senate to reject the Haynsworth nomination. Also it voted "warmest appreciation" to Meany for his leadership of the labor movement and expressed the hope that his "great gifts" will continue to be devoted to that service.

The convention agenda includes a proposed change in the per capita rate, expansion of IUD's national industrial pension plan for small and medium-sized employer units; expanded coverage of two small-group insurance plans, and talks on labor-minority group cooperation by Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP in Washington and on legislative prospects by U.S. Senators Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.), chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), and Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.).

Abel put coordinated bargaining high on the list of issues immediately concerning union members. Effective and realistic collective bargaining, he emphasized depends on "some semblance of equality" at the bargaining table.

He said there has been "a growing concentration of corporate wealth, as signified in the creation and growth of conglomerate" firms. "And I say that this constitutes a real threat to the collective bargaining process . . . because it tilts the balance scales in favor of industry."

Characterizing a conglomerate as "the kind of a business that services industry the way Bonnie and Clyde serviced banks," Abel declared:

"It is not a one-industry operation. It is an octopus with each tentacle a different product. It is an outgrowth of the greatest wave of mergers in American history.

"And it is this type of corporate structure that lends itself best to strikebreaking and union-busting."

Abel emphasized that the rapid growth of corporate power has made coordinated bargaining by labor "more vital to union progress than ever before. And it is in this area that the IUD can play a major role."

Abel called the delegates to work for an improved system of occupational health and safety for workers including federal standards, a department of occupational health and safety in the AFL-CIO, a national health insurance system, and guaranteed payment of pensions to workers under privately financed plans.

Abel warned of the influence of a growing new force—automation, encouraged by tax concessions. We must, he said "think now of measures which will head off a new broad round of unemployment" and the next recession.

He urged that the "entire labor movement begin immediately to strengthen our economic foundation in a substantial way by demanding a shorter workweek."

Hopes of Improved Jobless Benefits Dimmed by Wait for State Action

There's one big fallacy in the Nixon Administration's decision to ask the states, rather than Congress, to set higher unemployment insurance benefit standards, according to an AFL-CIO analysis.

It was tried 15 years ago. It didn't work then. And it's no more likely to work now.

Reliance on the states to improve standards is a throwback to the Eisenhower Administration, observes James O'Brien, an unemployment insurance specialist in the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

In a recent message on improving unemployment insurance, Pres. Nixon urged the states to increase maximum unemployment benefits so that nearly all workers could receive one-half of their normal pay when they are unemployed. That's what Pres. Eisenhower urged in 1954.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz later followed with a statement that the states made progress in improving benefits between 1955 and 1960.

But O'Brien contends that a study of the record shows attempts by the states to improve benefits between 1955 and 1968 were a "dismal failure."

After all these years, only two states meet the recommended standard. And only seven states allow maximum unemployment compensation benefits of more than the poverty level of $3,335 a year set by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. This comes out to $64.14 a week.

The Administration is asking the states to step up their standards over the next two years.

But "it is not unreasonable to assure that the state will respond to the urging of Pres. Nixon in the same fashion that they responded to urging of Pres. Eisenhower," O'Brien warns.

"Eisenhower pleaded in vain to have the states enact benefit provisions in their laws that would provide the great majority of workers with a benefit equal to at least 50 percent of their average weekly wage.

Benefit levels, O'Brien noted, as a percentage of the statewide average weekly wages declined between 1954 and 1960 in 15 states and remained steady in three other states.

Changes in benefits in 15 other states during 1954-60 were negligible, O'Brien observed. Weekly benefits of these states was raised a mere 5 percent of the average weekly wage, although coverage was extended by 28 percent.

O'Brien does not share the optimism of Sec. Shultz of the possibility the states will respond the President's urging on improving benefits.

"If we don't succeed," Shultz said, "we will be looking to Congress for action."

This means, however, that the states will have two full years to act or not. Only then has the Administration promised any direction on its own toward setting federal standards.

Nixon suggested that "if the program is to fulfill its role, it is essential that the benefit maximum be raised. A maximum of two-thirds of the average wage in the state would result in benefits of 50 percent in wages to at least 80 percent of insured workers."

The Administration's proposal to Congress would extend coverage to some 4.8 million of the 17 million persons not now protected, and would establish an additional period of federal benefits during severe national recessions. It also contains some provisions which would make it harder for workers to qualify for unemployment compensation.

While some of the Administration's recommendations are desirable, others would actually worsen the program, according to Bert Seidman director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security.

The AFL-CIO has pressed for coverage of all wage and salary workers to be eligible for benefits after 20 weeks of work

The federation also has urged flexible maximum weekly benefit amounts—set as a percentage of wages—so they will automatically rise as wages and salaries go up.

Labor's proposals further ask that each state allow at least 26 weeks to every claimant, with extended benefits for workers with a long job history.

Orders 1,000 Reinstated:

Court Upholds IAM On Airline Lockout

New Orleans—National Airlines must reinstate more than 1,000 Machinists' members it locked out and fired last January in violation of the Railway Labor Act, the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled.

The decision reversed an earlier ruling by U.S. District Judge C. Clyde Atkins of Miami, Fla., and remanded the case to him for precise determination of the reinstatement date.

In Washington, IAM Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger, head of the union's transportation department, hailed the decision as a "first."

"For the first time," he said, "an employer in contract negotiations violating procedures of the act has been told he cannot victimize his employes and get away with it.

"This is a great victory for the locked-out IAM members, for the thousands of members of the IAM and other unions who have been contributing to their support, and for the IAM itself."

The union has been involved in contract negotiations with National since last year but the litigation arose from action taken by the management in mid-January.

The airline suspended three IAM mechanics at Kennedy International Airport in New York when they refused to move planes from terminal to hangar with two-man crews, as management unilaterally had decreed. The union has long held that two-man crews are unsafe.

The suspensions resulted in a protest work stoppage by more than 1,000 union members at New York, Miami and several other large cities. The work stoppage became a lockout, IAM said, when National ordered the employes to return to work or be fired.

Few of the workers did return and National has since been flying on reduced schedules with light passenger loads, using supervisors, some new hires and a few regular employes to maintain service, the IAM said.

Management sought an injunction from the U.S. District Court in Miami and Judge Atkins ruled that the company's action in ordering the men fired was not in violation of the act. The union appealed the case.

The Appeals Court ruling, written by Judge Homer Thornberry, charged National with acting "too hastily" in firing its mechanics and other aircraft maintenance employes.

The "mass discharge of the strikers exceeded the permissible bounds of employer self-help under the circumstances," Judge Thornberry declared.

He fully upheld the union's contention that National violated the status quo provisions of the act, which regulates contract bargaining on airlines and railroads.

Those provisions, IAM maintained, require an employer to keep the status quo in wages and working conditions after a notice for negotiations has been served and the employer has responded to it.

IAM Chief Counsel Plato Papps and Atty. Joseph Manners of Miami, who handled the case for the union, said that the reinstatement date should be Jan. 24, or "within a few days of the incident that triggered the mass firing."

Although Judge Thornberry did not specifically deal with the backpay and benefits due employes, Papps said reinstatement of the men implied back pay for all to the reinstatement date.

In another court action, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Washington, D. C., has set Oct. 15 for a hearing on a District Court decision won by the IAM and opposed by the Justice Dept. and National Airlines.

District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell ordered the National Mediation Board to make a proffer or arbitration and halt its long, unproductive mediation—more than six months—in the contract dispute.

Once the arbitration proffer is turned down by either side, the union will be free to take economic action at the end of a 30-day waiting period. Until such a proffer is made, union members cannot strike.

MEMORIAL WREATH is laid on the grave of John J. Grogan, late leader of the Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, by union Pres. Andrew A. Pettis at Holy Cross Cemetery in Arlington, N. J., to mark the first anniversary of Grogan's death. In the foreground, from left, are Vice Pres. John Bonner; Sec.-Treas. Ross D. Blood; Grogan's widow, Mrs. Eileen Grogan; daughter, Patricia, and John M. Reilly, of Shipbuilders Local 15, Hoboken.

Income Gap Remains as Wide Despite a Lessening of Poverty

That old saying about the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer "isn't quite the case," an article in the September issue of the American Federationist points out.

"What is really happening," it emphasizes, "is that the rich are getting richer and the poor are moving up—slowly. And there are real problems in the middle, for those who are neither rich nor poor."

The article—Incomes: Who's Getting What?—reaches its conclusion based on the latest government figures on incomes plus an analysis of recent studies on "the distribution—or concentration—of the nation's wealth."

The author, Arnold Cantor, an AFL-CIO economist, also discusses what the government has been doing to "alter the distribution" of income and what he believes needs to be done.

Cantor cites Census Bureau figures to show that in 1967 the poorest 20 percent of the nation's families received only 5.4 percent of the income, the highest 20 percent received 41.2 percent, and the richest 5 percent got 17.2 percent.

A comparison of these statistics with 1947 figures, he notes, reveals that "no appreciable change has been made in the ways in which the nation's income-pie is divided" over the past 20 years.

Cantor adds, however, that Census figures "probably obscure more than they reveal" when relating to the wealthy because they fail to include income from stocks, bonds, other property, gifts and inheritances.

He cites "definitive" studies showing that the richest 1 percent of adults held 21 percent of the nation's wealth in 1949, 26 percent in 1956, and 28 percent in 1958.

According to one of the studies, this top 1 percent in 1958 also held 76 percent of the tax-exempt state and local bonds, 71 percent of corporate stocks and 16 percent of the nation's real estate.

Turning to the poorest one-fifth of the families—the group that received only one-twentieth of the income in 1967—Cantor explains that "most of these families were existing on incomes below the government's poverty income threshold."

Even so, Cantor writes, there have been "rather marked improvements" in reducing the proportion of total population living in poverty. It was cut from 22 percent in 1960 to 13 percent in 1968.

Despite this improvement, the article stresses, "a sizable poor segment remains, as does an additional group of the near-poor," even though the nation has the resources to completely eliminate poverty.

Nothing New for Workers

"Something else emerges from statistics of the census takers and other analysts," Cantor writes, "something workers and their families have known for quite some time. . . .

"We have also reached a point where greater emphasis must be placed on the needs, the problems and inequities that are chipping away at the living standards of those who find themselves in the middle."

Proof of this, the article states, is found in Labor Dept. figures showing a decline in the buying power of workers' paychecks and their inability to meet a "modest" standard of living as defined by the government.

What can be done?

To eliminate poverty, Cantor says, the government must create more jobs, improve wage levels, make social security more adequate and strengthen welfare services.

Programs of public spending, skill training and job upgrading, equitable monetary policy, support for collective bargaining and tax reform to close loopholes for the rich will help both the poor and the man in the middle, he points out.

Cantor observes that for centuries there has been debate over whether income should be distributed, with some holding that it should be divided evenly and others calling for government hands-off.

"The real question, however," he declares, "is not whether income and wealth should be distributed equally, but how much inequality is appropriate and consistent with our economic and social goals. In a free society, this issue is one of continuing importance."

Apprentice Rolls Jump As Demand Increases

Apprenticeship programs in 1968 enrolled a record 103,000 entrants, almost 6,000 more than a year earlier, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz reported.

Yet, the number of skilled workers being graduated by the programs is still not meeting the needs of the nation's growing economy, Shultz said.

He noted that the apprenticeship training system certified 33,700 completions last year—a 9 percent decline "at a time when skilled workers were in great demand."

The record number of registrants in apprenticeship programs will have no immediate effect on the need for skilled workers, he added, since most apprentices work four-year terms to gain necessary skills.

"Thus, the bulk of completions this year represent mostly those who began four years ago," Shultz said, "and we only had 68,500 new starts in 1965."

He expressed optimism over current figures that indicate a cancellation rate of 38 percent, "a heartening note when you consider that it is usually about 50 percent most of the time."

The 238,000 apprentices registered with the Labor Dept. and state apprenticeship agencies as of Jan. 1 also was the highest since records on the programs were kept, beginning in 1941.

Minorities accounted for 7 percent of the total number of registered apprentices and slightly more than half of these were Negroes, the Labor Dept. said.

AFL-CIO Now Using New Phone System

The AFL-CIO headquarters building has converted to a new "centrex" telephone system that permits direct dialing to all staff personnel as well as to the building itself.

The new AFL-CIO number is 293-5000. The area code, of course, remains 202.

The new number for the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE) is 293-5101.

N.Y. Builders, Crafts Set Up Urban Fund

New York—The New York Building & Construction Trades Council and the city's construction employers have joined in setting up a Board of Urban Affairs Fund to help resolve common problems and set future goals.

The fund, to be administered by six trustees from labor and six from management, will be financed by employer contributions of 1 cent for each man hour worked by building tradesmen covered by contracts.

Labor trustees are Council Pres. Peter J. Brennan, Sec.-Treas. Thomas W. Tobin, Charles Johnson, Jr., George Daly, Pat J. Christiano and Joseph Salimbene.

Donald F. Rogers, executive director of the fund, said that one of its main functions will be to coordinate and advise unions and employers on job-training programs.

SCME Settles 8-Day Strike At University

East Lansing, Mich.—Nearly 1,400 food services and maintenance employes at Michigan State University, represented by the State, County & Municipal Employes, have ratified a new contract to end an eight-day strike.

The workers struck on Sept. 11 after four months of negotiations and mediation failed to resolve a dispute.

The new pact, covering one year for wages and two years for non-economic areas, provides pay increases ranging from 26 to 33 cents an hour, plus shift differentials. Higher wage proposals for lower-paid employes will be submitted to arbitration.

The contract also contains vacation improvements and a hospitalization plan. There will be study committees to examine retirement policies and the need for upgrading pob classifications.

The union, which represents 6,000 workers at 12 state-supported universities and colleges in Michigan, has now negotiated six contracts this year and is in negotiations on four others. Two pacts are not open this year.

The SCME noted that 11 of the contracts provide for either an agency or union shop. Union security is a major issue in bargaining at Ferris State, the only institution with neither an agency nor union shop.

ILPA Issues New Directory Of Publications

Union periodicals in 34 states, three Canadian provinces and the District of Columbia, with a combined circulation of 20 million, are listed in the new seventh edition of the Labor Press Directory of the AFL-CIO International Labor Press Association.

The ILPA directory is issued each year.

Of the 383 publications listed, 104 are published by international or national unions, and 270 by state, province and city central bodies, individual local unions or groups of local unions. (Some central body papers are privately owned but endorsed by the central body, which also sets policy.) The remaining nine are official publications of the AFL-CIO or its departments, and the official publication of the Canadian Labor Congress.

New York state leads in number of publications with 72, followed by California with 27.

The directory lists the name and address of each publication, name of editor, frequency of publication, format, circulation and whether the publication accepts paid advertising (124 of them do).

The directory also contains the 10-point Code of Ethics to which all members must adhere; a list of advertising agencies which serve labor publications; a list of ILPA's own publications; the names of associate members, who are public relations men of unions, and a roster of regional associations affiliated with ILPA.

Copies may be ordered from Kenneth Fiester, ILPA secretary-treasurer, AFL-CIO Building, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. The price is $2.

CLASS REPRESENTATIVE Aviz do A. Valente of Brazil receives his diploma at graduation exercises from the third Labor Economists Training Program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development. The Rev. Robert J. Henle, S.J., president of Georgetown University—where the courses were held—made the presentations.

Latin Unionists Urged To Speak for People

Twenty Latin American trade unionists—graduates of the American Institute for Free Labor Development's third training program for labor economists—were urged by AFL-CIO leaders to be the "voice of the people" when they return to their own nations.

The course for the group was conducted by the AIFLD in cooperation with Georgetown University.

In addressing the graduates, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne accused certain Latin American labor ministers of "hypocrisy" in promises to seek labor participation in making policy affecting the people.

When the question was raised at the last conference of the labor ministers in Caracas as to how effectively these promises were being carried out, Beirne said the "official" answer finally came:

"Organized labor had no skilled trained people to understand the broad economic problems of their own countries."

"You are the third group to go through this long, extensive AIFLD course . . . hopefully to answer the argument of Caracas," said Beirne, who is secretary-treasurer of the AIFLD, "you are the trained, skilled people with the overall view of economics and the politics of this hemisphere.

"Maybe there will be just one of you who will go back and say 'I want to get into the power structure of my nation,' who will recognize that people are more important than profits—human rights much more important than property rights."

Role of Unions

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger told the audience that "trade unions serve to humanize the economic system—to represent the needs and aspirations of workers on the job and also before the agencies of government and the legislature."

To do this properly he said, "unions must be armed with the needed facts and figures . . . with the needed concepts and analysis to advance the interest of the workers and the population in general."

Class representative Aviz do A. Valente of Brazil urged the AIFLD to organize and finance similar training courses in Latin American countries, saying, "Our unions need hundreds of technicians in all fields and at all levels of knowledge, especially in economics. But we cannot wait for long. We need them in short order."

Graduates of the program came from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

Vermont Labor Backs Quest of Farm Workers

Montpelier, Vt.—Farm workers' demands are as basic as wanting better lives than animals, a leader in the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee told the annual Vermont AFL-CIO convention.

Marco Munoz, UFWOC's director in New England and a veteran of hard toil on California's factory-farms, told of working with as many as 200 people who drank water from the same rusty can.

"Often, I was jealous when I saw a dog with his own water container," he said, adding: "I don't want to be a dog. But I want to live better than he does."

Munoz's address drew a standing ovation from the 200 delegates. A collection brought in nearly $350 to aid the farm workers' organizing efforts. The convention adopted a resolution pledging an all-out drive to help spread the boycott of California grapes throughout New England.

Among the more than 20 resolutions adopted by the delegates were calls for repeal of Vermont's "repressive" 4 percent sales tax and higher wages for state and municipal employes.

Other actions urged extension and improvement of workmen's compensation, passage of a bill in Congress by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to create more jobs in public employment, voting rights for 18-year-olds and greater promotion of union-label shopping.

The convention asked the state legislature to authorize a bond issue to aid the Caverly Child Health Center at Pittsford, Vt. State unions have participated in a number of drives to help the institution in its care of handicapped children.

One resolution called on the state to accept the gift of the Bundy Art Gallery at Warren, Vt. The private owner offered the collection to the state last year, but to date the government has done nothing about accepting it.

The convention re-elected Pres. Ralph E. Williams to his eighth term; Sec.-Treas. Arthur George; and Executive Vice Pres. Martin Berger. Mrs. Jane Noury was re-elected director of the state's Women's Activities Division.

Also elected were 17 regional vice presidents. Twelve of them are incumbents and five were elected for the first time.

Convention speakers included Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R-Vt.) Gov. Deane Davis (R), Donald Webster, executive director of Vermont's Democratic party; and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Franklin J. Murphy.

Musicians Share $5 Million Fund

New York—About 18,000 members of the Musicians will share nearly $5 million being distributed by an AFM fund based on phonograph record sales.

Record manufacturers who participate in the AFM agreement contribute to the fund on the basis of annual record sales. Each AFM member who made phonograph records receives a payment in proportion to his annual wage from recordings in relation to total wages paid to all union musicians.

This is the fifth consecutive year for recording payments, reported AFM Pres. Herman D. Kenin. With this year's payments, the fund distribution totals $15 million.

To Explore Labor Problems:

Nixon Names Panel On Building Industry

Pres. Nixon has established a tripartite Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission and asked its members to seek voluntary solutions to a broad range of problems.

He named four union, four management and four public members, including Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, who will serve as chairman.

Nixon assigned to the commission two major tasks:

- To explore such problems as "training and development of construction manpower, instability and seasonality of employment opportunities, productivity and mobility of the construction labor force."
- Development of "voluntary tripartite procedures in settling disputes."

The President said the participation of "a third party representing the public" is "clearly desirable." But he stressed that the intent is to facilitate the collective bargaining process and not compulsory arbitration or abandonment of the right to strike or lockout.

Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., said the unions "always are willing to accept an invitation of the President of the United States to participate in discussions of construction problems. We feel it is highly desirable that our experience and viewpoint be presented and carefully considered before any governmental programs are enunciated."

He termed the President's executive order establishing the commission "consistent with the principle of voluntarism in labor relations."

Haggerty will serve on the commission as will Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers.

Public members, in addition to Shultz, are Housing & Urban Development Sec. George P. Romney; J. Curtis Counts, director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Dr. John T. Dunlop of Harvard University, who will serve as secretary.

Employer members are E. S. Torrence of the Painting & Decorating Contractors Association; Robert Higgins, National Electrical Contractors; Carl M. Halvorson, Associated General Contractors, and John A. Stastny, National Association of Home Builders.

Alternate members will be named after consultation with unions and employers.

In response to a question, Shultz said establishment of the commission was not directly related to the pressure of black militants for more jobs in the construction industry. But he said this would undoubtedly be considered by the commission as one of the problems confronting the industry.

The following day, at a news conference attended by other top government officials, Shultz announced that the so-called Philadelphia Plan would go into effect despite a ruling by the Comptroller General that it establishes an illegal quota system in violation of the Civil Rights Act.

Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell issued a formal opinion upholding the legality of the plan, declaring that the specifications for minority group representation in the skilled trades represents a "goal" and not a quota.

Under the plan, contractors bidding on major federally-financed construction in the Philadelphia area must pledge to make a good-faith effort to employ a specified ratio of racial minorities in six skilled crafts—with the ratio rising by stages until in 1973 it reaches between one-fifth and one-fourth of the workforce.

To achieve the specified ratio, the Justice Dept. said in its interpretation of the Labor Dept. order, "an employer may be forced to depart from his customary reliance on union referrals."

The six trades named were: ironworkers, plumbers-pipefitters, steamfitters, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and elevator construction workers.

Wyoming Convention Accents Political Action

Rawlings, Wyo.—Repeal of the Wyoming "right-to-work" law and the re-election of Sen. Gale W. McGee (D) are the key objectives in an all-out political action campaign adopted by the Wyoming State AFL-CIO.

Although the state legislature does not reconvene until 1971, the state labor federation voted at its biennial convention to launch a drive on the anti-labor statute.

Pres. Mark E. Nicksic of the state labor body noted the crippling effect the law has had on workers' wages in the past six years.

Before the "right-to-work" law was adopted in 1963, wages in Wyoming were above the national average, Nicksic said, "while today, they are substantially under the national average."

Two earlier attempts to have the law repealed fell short of passage by one vote each time, he said. Nicksic promised a concerted effort to gain additional strength in the state senate to bring about the recall of the "right-to-work" law.

The State AFL-CIO is considering a proposal to hold a special convention next year centered on the 1970 elections and political activity.

McGee told the 200 delegates at the three-day convention of the need for true income tax justice. He warned that the Administration's proposals for reform fall short of tax relief for the working man and woman while doing little to curb loopholes for the upper income bracket.

Gov. Stanley K. Hathaway (R) reported that his administration is attempting to bring added industry into Wyoming in an effort to expand job opportunities for workers. But he said that certain conservative elements in the state are trying to thwart the drive for wider industrialization because of their own selfish interests.

Other speakers were James C. O'Brien, political action director of the Steelworkers; Paul Bachman, Wyoming state labor commissioner; J. J. Twombley, regional director of the Operating Engineers, and Jack E. McCoy, COPE area director.

Reject 'Quota' Approach:

Building Trades Adopt Plans To Spur Jobs for Negroes

(Continued from Page 1)

tive relationship in "recruiting and preparing and placing minority group people into the ranks of both apprentices and journeymen, he declared, but this can only be done by maintaining the skills, standards, wages and working conditions of all."

The statement said, "We support the right of the Negro to justice. But we cannot accept the simplistic idea that the arithmetic of a population ratio should become the standard for selection and entry into employment" of construction workers.

Emphasizing that the Apprenticeship Outreach programs "have proved successful in actual operation," the statement adopted by the delegates declared: "We make the flat and un-qualified recommendation to local unions" that "for a stated period of time they should invite the application of qualified minority journeymen for membership . . . and should accept all such qualified journeymen provided they meet the ordinary and equally administered requirements" for membership.

Such programs, the convention said, "should be developed in such a manner as to prevent undercutting the established apprenticeship programs." Recommendations previously made by Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty and put into effect by the Labor Dept. in the Model Cities program "should furnish an appropriate guideline for development of these journeyman training programs."

Supporters of programs to effectuate the rights of Negroes and other minority workers must not forget, the statement said, the rights of those already employed, "regardless of their color or race."

"They have played a large part in creating the favorable labor standards of the present" and do not deserve to lose their "rightful share" of employment opportunities.

The goal of increasing minority group representation in the building trades "can be accomplished with due regard to the rights of the existing workforce," the statement continued. The "mere assertion of a proposal by a minority group" it observed, "does not necessarily mean that it is in the interest of the black worker, other workers or the industry."

The statement cited a proposal by a militant Pittsburgh group that "there shall be 40 percent black membership in each craft union" over the next two years and "no training program in pursuit of this objective will exceed eight months in length, irrespective of the craft."

The convention declared: "The extravagance of the percentage is self-evident. It should also be obvious that a stroke of the pen will not transform the learning process so as to graduate a qualified skilled craftsman in eight months when the existing apprenticeship system requires four years . . . we do not believe that it is in the interest of the nation, the industry or the black worker to 'take the easy way.'"

Meany said "there can be no basis for cooperation with so-called militant groups who pretend to represent these minority people, who threaten violence. Nor can the training of skilled mechanics be turned over to people who are completely without competence in this industry."

"I like the way the Building Trades are facing up to this challenge," Meany said. "I think you are on the right track.

Meany contrasted the record of labor in extending equal employment opportunities with that of banks and newspapers, and even the Nixon Administration which, with no Negroes in the Cabinet, uses the Building Trades as a "whipping boy" for reckless charges of discrimination while permitting southern school districts to put off compliance with the law after 15 years.

By unanimous vote the convention adopted resolutions calling on Appeals Court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to withdraw his name from nomination as a Supreme Court justice, and condemning the quota system principle in the "Philadelphia Plan" as amended for the second time by the Administration.

The plan, the convention said, compels bidders on federal construction jobs costing $500,000 or more to hire a specified percentage of minority group members within certain rate ranges "on the basis of unsubstantiated statistics which appear quite erroneous." A federal official charged that several major trades have hired less than 2 percent of minority group members but a Building Trades spokesman told a Senate committee that the overall figure for all trades in Philadelphia was actually 35 per cent.

Ten department vice presidents, re-elected for two-year terms, were given the oath of obligation by Haggerty. They are Presidents Maurice A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Peter T. Schoemann, Plumbers; Edward J. Leonard, Plasterers; John Lyons, Iron Workers; Russell Berg, Boilermakers; Hunter P. Wharton, Operating Engineers; Thomas F. Murphy, Bricklayers; S. Frank Raftery, Painters, and Charles Pillard, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

A major convention speaker, Under Sec. Richard C. Van Dusen of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development, noted that housing production dropped from 1.9 million units in January to 1.3 million in July and may decline to 1 million by the end of the year.

Calling on the Building Trades to provide leadership in the "fight to curb inflation and provide decent housing for all Americans," Van Dusen declared "you must all agree with me . . . that these figures" on minority employment "depict a program that is totally inadequate."

Haggerty said HUD's figures do not coincide with those compiled by the department and that the call for stepped-up employment of the new workers does not square with the recent rise in housing industry unemployment from 5 percent to 7 percent at a time when the Nixon Administration was calling a halt to much federal construction and urging states and cities to do likewise.

Other convention speakers included Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Pres. Maywood Boggs of the federation's Metal Trades Dept.; Pres. Michael Fox of the Railway Employes' Dept.; Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept.; Dir. Donald Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights; Deputy Dir. Joseph Rourke of COPE; Assistant Labor Sec. William Usery; Senators Harrison Williams (D-N.J.) and Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.).

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS of the new National Presbyterian Church in Washington, D.C., are pointed out to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, senior minister of the church. Meany gave the address at a service of recognition and appreciation of workers who took part in the building of the church facilities.

Church Service Honors Construction Workers

Men do not work for wages alone or just for the things their labor can purchase. They work for good and great satisfaction as well, said AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany during services at the National Presbyterian Church honoring the workers who built the new facilities.

Noting that it is a rare occurrence when workers are recognized for their craftsmanship, Meany stated: "On behalf of all whose time and talent and toil went into this magnificent structure, let me say, thank you."

The new church is part of the National Presbyterian Center which is being erected on a 12-acre site in northwest Washington. When completed in 1970 it will consist of five buildings. The center dates back to the first Presbyterian church founded on the White House grounds in 1795 in a carpentry shop.

"A good mechanic takes pride in all that which his talents and craftsmanship can build," Meany said. "And you could do him no greater honor than to pay tribute to his skill, to his honest toil, to the results of his labor."

Meany recalled an earlier tribute to the men of labor with the dedication of stained glass windows at the Washington National Cathedral presented by the AFL-CIO in memory of three distinguished leaders of the labor movement.

They were, Meany said, Samuel Gompers, a Jew; William Green, a Protestant, and Philip Murray, a Catholic.

"I mention this because it serves as a reminder that in this nation, inter-religious faith and cooperation have long been characteristic of the American labor movement, as they are characteristic of so much that is good in this land.

"The bedrock upon which the American labor movement has been built is a true and abiding faith in the brotherhood and the dignity of man," Meany stressed.

He pointed out that awareness of this bond has led to joint social action programs undertaken by the church and labor "aimed at solving the massive problems of our time."

He also cited the unity of religious organizations, labor unions and civil rights groups which led to the adoption of landmark civil rights legislation of the mid-1960s.

"It was a unity that bridged political gaps—a unity which resulted in the AFL-CIO and the late Sen. Dirksen, whose funeral was held in this church but a few days ago, standing shoulder-to-shoulder in a common effort to right an ancient wrong."

Meany suggested other problems that the church-labor-civil rights organizations should face, together—"the festering slums, the neglected schools, the polluted and poisoned elements in our natural environment, all the social ills of the nation."

"Just as the church is not an assembly of those who are not already perfect, but rather who seek to be better—so the labor movement is an organization of imperfect men," he observed.

"And both the church and labor must live in an imperfect society, which is not either of our design or our making but one which we can improve."

Meany urged that both the church and labor strive to do better with continued appreciation of each other's work and contributions . . . in the "spirit that can make this a better and warmer world."

6,600 Union Craftsmen Volunteer For Hurricane Rebuilding Service

New Orleans—Hundreds of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades union members throughout Louisiana are ready to answer the call to rebuild the scores of homes wrecked by Hurricane Camille.

In all, 6,600 union volunteers will donate their services on six weekends in the effort to house the homeless victims of the storm that ripped through the Louisiana Gulf Coast. The American Red Cross will provide the needed building materials.

The rebuilding project, which will get under way early in October, is part of the relief operations for the 69,000 families affected by the disaster.

Plans for the project are to bring 1,100 different skilled AFL-CIO building tradesmen each weekend to the devastated lower reaches of Plaquemines Parish. The volunteers will gather at marshalling centers in New Orleans—100 miles away—each Saturday morning. They will be transported with their tools on school buses provided by the parishes of New Orleans, Plaquemines and St. Bernard.

The dollar value of the services that will be donated free by the union craftsmen is expected to run into hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Red Cross estimated.

Pres. Victor Bussie of the Louisiana AFL-CIO noted that "our volunteers, all men working full-time during the week, are proud to be able to contribute to the rebuilding of family life in Plaquemines Parish."

"We want to show compassion for our fellow Louisianans in need of new housing due to Camille in the most direct way we know—by bringing our abilities to them on a voluntary basis. . . . We will provide our own tools and power equipment to do the job," he added.

In addition to the volunteer work by the union members, the Red Cross reports that large contributions continue to come in from various AFL-CIO organizations and other labor groups. Although up-to-date figures were not available, the total amount of labor contributions is estimated to be nearing the $150,000 mark.

Earlier this week in Jackson, Miss., Pres. Claude Ramsay of the Mississippi AFL-CIO presented checks to the Red Cross totalling $3,080. They were contributions from AFL-CIO local affiliates in 14 cities in Mississippi and another 11 cities in five states from Texas to Colorado.

E. V. Bighinatti, deputy national director of the Red Cross disaster services, said that "these contributions from AFL-CIO union locals . . . represent real concern for the welfare of the disaster victims, and a warm endorsement of the Red Cross."

UTU Reaches Pact to Speed Grain Loads

Cleveland—The United Transportation Union and Penn Central have signed a new agreement to help the railroad expand and speed its transportation of grain from country elevators to terminals in Indianapolis.

Terms of the six-month pact include provisions for Penn Central to establish grain-carrying mini-trains (not more than 30 cars) and run them without regard to UTU's terminal limits that govern operations of other freight trains.

Provisions for pay, work conditions and crew-size are in accord with other UTU agreements. Crews on mini-trains will provide a turnaround service and abide by instructions on deliveries, pickups and spotting of loads at terminals.

UTU Pres. Charles Luna called the agreement a "breakthrough which can ultimately create more jobs, provide better service to the public and result in more business for the railroad."

"This is an excellent example of how, through give-and-take negotiations, rail management and labor can meet the challenge of providing the type of service needed," he added.

An Epic Struggle

THERE ARE FEW STRUGGLES for social justice that can match in determination, courage and intensity of feeling the grape workers' strike now in its fifth year.

The strike and the boycott of table grapes have rallied to "la causa" clergymen, students, social welfare groups—all those who believe in the essential right of workers to organize and bargain collectively.

It has drawn the opposition of all the bitter-end conservatives who see in the struggle by farm workers—the most downtrodden and oppressed of all workers—the death knell of the free enterprise system.

In 1965, a few months after the strike started in the vineyards around Delano, Calif., the AFL-CIO met in convention in San Francisco and declared:

"The grape strikers are fighting courageously against tremendous odds, facing starvation, living like refugees in their own land, for the simple and basic right to organize and bargain collectively.

"The arrogance, the greed, the inhumanity and economic tyranny the big growers who run the factories in the field exercise over the farm workers is an old and sordid story that must be ended.

"Organized labor must help win the grape strike and make possible the first big step in organizing farm workers in California to break the agonizing grip of exploitation and poverty they are held in by the growers."

The convention pledged its full moral and financial support for as long as necessary to win the "struggle for a fuller measure of economic and social justice."

FOR FOUR YEARS the heroic strikers have held the line. They have scored victories and won recognition of their union—chartered by the AFL-CIO as the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee—from growers of wine grapes. But the battle to organize the table grape growers continues, augmented by a nationwide boycott strongly supported by the AFL-CIO and all its affiliated unions.

Over the years, as the farm workers strike gripped the imagination of socially conscious sectors of the community and won wider support, the role of the federation seemed to fade as mass media gave the trade union movement, in the words of one commentator, a "brief walk-on role."

Overlooked or forgotten in the stories about the strikers and their leaders is that the AFL-CIO and its affiliates have supplied the dollars, the manpower, the food and medicines to support the farm workers in this epic battle.

This is as it should be—the undramatic day-by-day, month-by-month work of underwriting a fight that must be made. But what must not be lost sight of is that this is a fight made by organized labor.

The courage and dedication of the grape strikers will be matched by the determination of the trade union movement that this struggle will be won, that farm workers will have the basic trade union rights that other workers have won earlier, that exploitation and oppression and terror shall be ended in the fields and groves as they have in most of the factories in the land.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, September 27, 1969 No. 39

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'Viva La Causa!'

A Word Edgewise:

GOP's New Theoretical Potency Founded on Unstable Notions

By John P. Roche

THERE IS AN OLD STORY about an eager young priest who urgently requested an audience with the cardinal archbishop. It was granted and at the appointed time the old prelate listened patiently as the deeply troubled curate explained that, on the basis of his reading, either St. Augustine was a heretic, or John Calvin was a Catholic. Finally, as detail piled on detail, his eminence gently interrupted: "My son," he said, "you have come to the wrong man. I just build churches and raise money. But there is a very bright monsignor you must talk to. He handles my theology."

This division of function was brought to mind by a reading of Kevin P. Phillips' "The Emerging Republican Majority" (Arlington House). Mr. Phillips is clearly the monsignor in charge of theology. He occupies an appropriate niche as special assistant to Atty. Gen. John Mitchell, Pres. Nixon's 1968 campaign manager and present top gun in GOP politics.

"The Emerging Republican Majority" attempts to demonstrate that Richard Nixon's victory last November was not just an adventitious event due to Democratic squabbling, anti-war sentiment, and public resentment over civil rights, welfare, riots, etc. Phillips' thesis has Nixon surfing on a cosmic wave, his triumph the result of basic structural changes in American society which have left the Democrats tucked away in their northeast enclave, babbling liberal incantations to an unlistening audience.

Now, as Disraeli was reputed to have remarked of Gladstone, "I don't object to the ace up his sleeve. I do object to his pretending God put it there." There is no question in my mind about how bad things are for the Democrats. And Phillips has done a remarkable job of providing Nixon and Mitchell with high theoretical justification for hunting where the ducks are—that is, for the emphasis on the "forgotten American" and the South.

But in my judgment, Phillips' major thesis just doesn't hold up. He has himself boxed in with the notion that the majority is "conservative." Which is almost as absurd as the view some of my friends have that it is "liberal."

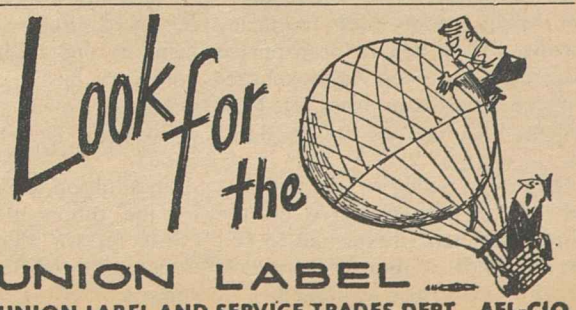
Indeed, a strong case can be made for abolishing these categories and starting over again with, say, "greens" and "blues." But since the Republicans like to play with the conservative posture, let me put this one through the Phillips computer. Take the northern "ethnics" who were whooping it up for George Wallace back in September 1968. What happened to them on election day? Were they converted to racial brotherhood in two months? Nonsense.

A simple thing happened: the AFL-CIO organized a campaign that scared the hell out of them and they ended up voting "conservative," for what they had.

As of 1969 the old Democratic coalition is in disorganized shape, but largely because of a factor that Phillips entirely disregards: the economy. Voting Republican in the United States is a luxury item; in economic terms it is a form of living dangerously. I submit that the "conservatism" of the Irish Catholic in the $40,000 house in Westchester may be singularly correlated with the Dow Jones. If things get tough and credit gets tighter, he is not going to waste his political energy on such trivia as welfare scandals, bussing or law and order. He will set out to kill the crowd that threatens him with bankruptcy.

PARADOXICALLY THEN, conservative impulses (such as those driving our $40,000 suburban Irish Catholic or those frightening the "ethnic" workers of Lake County) generate liberal politics. The 57 percent of the electorate that backed Nixon and Wallace was enraged about a number of luxury complaints and felt it was safe to vent these aggressions.

Thus I suggest to Monsignor Phillips that Mr. Nixon is in the White House precisely because Americans do not feel threatened at the gut economic level and are willing to get some therapy at the polls. As long as they stay obsessed with their hobbies, Nixon is all right. But if they ever turn scared and conservative, we big liberal spenders will be national heroes in 10 minutes. And I suppose we shall have a bright monsignor out proving that God put the aces up our sleeve.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Affirmative Action:

Building Trades Cite Record In Recruiting Negroes for Jobs

The following is excerpted from a statement on equal employment opportunity adopted at the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention at Atlantic City, N.J.

THE BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION Trades Dept. and its affiliates have not contented themselves with so-called passive non-discrimination programs. Whether or not legally required, the department and its affiliates have undertaken affirmative action to increase Negro employment in the building and construction trades. At its 1967 convention, the Building & Construction Trades Dept. adopted a resolution stating that it "endorses generally the principle of affirmative action to assist Negroes and other minority group persons in finding suitable employment and improving their economic and social status." In a later communication from the president of the department to the Secretary of Labor, the department proposed to implement the resolution, among other things, by fostering "with the cooperation of appropriate management organizations programs of recruitment of qualified applicants for apprenticeship from the Negro population and other minority groups."

The Kerner Commission (the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders) commended the department for its action in this regard and recommended that this commitment be intensified and implemented.

We believe this recommendation has been heeded. The Apprenticeship Outreach programs recorded a six-month high of 1,537 minority youths accepted as apprentices in the skilled trades from Jan. 1, to June 30, 1969. The total number accepted as apprentices through Outreach since the commencement of the federally funded program in 1967 is 3,862. Ninety-three percent of the total number were indentured in the building and construction trades although these trades represent 56 percent of the total registered apprentices in all industries. To get 3,862 apprentices indentured, Apprenticeship Outreach sponsors recruited 27,494 interested candidates.

Some idea of the overall improvement of the racial situation with respect to apprentices is provided by comparing the statistics of 1960 and 1968. The 1960 census statistics show that nonwhites made up 2.5 percent of the total 86,682 apprentices in the United States. In the first half of 1968 of the 26,156 apprentices newly enrolled, approximately 9.4 percent came from minority groups.

The Building & Construction Trades have not limited their efforts to apprenticeship. They have developed plans and procedures for bringing into the industry older minority workers. In July 1968, after an unsuccessful effort to secure an agreement with employer trade associations for the employment of area residents under the Model Cities program, the general presidents of the 17 national and international unions affiliated with the Building & Construction Trades Dept. adopted their own policy statement and guidelines on this subject.

Four experimental programs for the upgrading of journeymen have been initiated in Oakland, Calif.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; and St. Louis, Mo. The goals of these programs in the four cities involve the training of 365 minority workers. The federal budget for the four programs totals $968,634. Negotiations are under way for other programs in 12 of the 52 cities involved in the Outreach programs. These programs present many complex problems and are obviously in a trial and error stage.

The record of effort and concrete results, including the allocation and expenditure of millions of federal dollars, does not justify the attempt to cast the Building & Construction Trades unions in the roles of scapegoat or whipping boy for all the current ills on the racial scene. The detractors of the Building & Construction Trades unions—the sneerers and the scoffers—use a statistical device to accomplish their end. They elbow aside substantial overall ratios of Negro employment in the Building & Construction Trades by saying, "Oh, that's the laborers." They elbow aside substantial ratios of Negro employment in highly paid occupations in the building construction trades by saying, "Oh, that's the trowel trades." They confine public attention to trades such as the mechanical trades where lesser ratios of Negro participation may be attributable to higher educational requirements and other cultural factors not related to employment discrimination. They then seek to use these lesser ratios of Negro participation in particular trades as proof that the industry is "lily white."

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. is of the considered view that the failure of the communications industry and the government to maintain an objective attitude is inflammatory and prejudicial to the sound and proper solution of the racial issue in the building and construction industry and other segments of American life. We support the right of the Negro to justice. But we cannot accept the simplistic idea that the arithmetic of a population ratio shall become the standard for selection and entry into employment in the building and construction industry.

We are convinced that the goal of increasing Negro and other minority worker participation in the building and construction trades can be accomplished with due regard to the rights of the existing organized work force. We think such an approach is preferrable to unthinking actions which tend to pit one part of the population against the other.

Unskilled Hurt Most:

Economic Slowdown Threatens Chances of Hard-Core Jobless

THE RECENT TREND toward an economic slowdown is endangering the inroads being made against hard-core unemployment, Economist Nat Goldfinger has warned.

Citing the 275,000 rise in the number of jobless workers between February and August, the AFL-CIO director of research stressed that an additional 300,000 workers turned to part-time jobs during the same period "because full-time jobs are not available."

"There is definitely a softening of job opportunities for the least skilled, the least experienced and the most vulnerable people in the economy," he declared. He pointed out that the unemployment rate among Negroes jumped from 5.7 percent in February to 6.5 percent in August.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said that "the Administration seems to be embarked on an attempt to bring down the rate of price increases by going after the entire economy." This tactic, he said, "penalizes home building first—hits it hardest—and hits it fastest." He pointed out that housing starts slumped from 1.8 million at the beginning of the year to 1.3 million in July.

"The government's tight money policies and very high interest rate policy have hit housing, home building, consumer purchasing and mortgage rates," but have "hardly touched the investment boom for the big corporations, which have their own internal liquid funds—their own ways of raising money," he declared.

"THE INVESTMENT BOOM," he stressed, is the key sector of the economy "that has to be curbed and curtailed." That is the "only part of the economy that has been booming in the last year," he added, and the way to slow it is to "repeal the 7 percent . . . tax subsidy to business for investment in new equipment" and end the fast-writeoffs on new construction, "except for low- and moderate-income housing."

Reporters questioning Goldfinger were Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

DISSATISFACTION has long existed over the role of the regulatory agencies that have so much influence over the quality of American life. The fact that the "regulated" so frequently have dominated the "regulators" has become increasingly evident in recent years.

This dissatisfaction, both within the agencies themselves and in the general public, has boiled over during these first months of the Nixon Administration and appears likely to keep boiling for some time to come.

There was the fight over the appointment, or rather non-appointment of Dr. John Knowles as Assistant Secretary of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare. Liberals favored him strongly. The American Medical Association denied that it prevented his appointment, but the fact remains that he didn't get the job.

There was the fight over the chairmanship of the Federal Power Commission, over the chairmanship of the Security & Exchange Commission, where charges of conflict of interest were made. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission have become the center of internal bickering.

On top of all this comes news that we are now to get Dean Burch, former chairman of the Republican National Committee and active worker for Sen. Barry Goldwater in his ill-fated run for the presidency back in 1964, as chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

In virtually every controversial appointment, the conservative, business-oriented candidate has won the blessing of the Nixon Administration rather than the public-minded candidate.

There can be little doubt that the regulatory agencies desperately need a powerful upgrading if they are to retain the confidence of the American people. The Federal Trade Commission, for example, has come in for one of the most scathing criticisms that has been expressed on a public body in many years.

A distinguished commission of the American Bar Association has just reported to Pres. Nixon that the commission's performance has been "a failure on many counts." In the bluntest kind of language, it listed a wide variety of failures in the many fields over which the FTC ranges and goes so far as to declare:

"Notwithstanding the great potential of the FTC in the field of antitrust and consumer protection, if change does not occur, there will be no substantial purpose to be served by its continued existence."

For half a century or so the FTC has been an object of criticism, but rarely has anyone suggested that perhaps it would be just as well if it were abolished and its work assigned to other agencies.

WHAT APPEARS to have happened is the surge of consumer awareness that has marked the past few years, resulting in such legislation as "truth in lending," "truth in packaging," and the appointment by Pres. Johnson of a presidential adviser on consumer affairs.

The vague, amorphous concept of the "public interest" that the regulatory agencies have supposedly guarded over the years, has become the "consumer" a far more personal entity which has a voice that it is using more and more.

Today the press, and notably the labor press, is filled with "consumer news" that day after day reveals the relationship between the regulatory agencies and the commercial world and what happens to the people's pockets as a result of that relationship. No longer can the regulatory agencies operate in an abstract world that all too frequently boils down to a cozy relationship between themselves and the people they are supposed to be regulating.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the regulatory agencies must be reformed, that they must become far more sensitive than they ever have been to the interest of the American consumer which means the "public" in its most direct meaning.

THE RECENT TREND toward an economic slowdown poses a threat to the inroads now being made against hard-core unemployment, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Hobart Rowen, left, of the Washington Post and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The public affairs program is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Sky Chefs Pact Covers 5,000 At 30 Airports

Cincinnati — A card check among nearly 5,000 employes of Sky Chefs, Inc., brought recognition of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and improved wages and working conditions in a first contract at 30 airport restaurants and food commissaries.

Union members ratified the new pact at local union meetings in 20 geographical areas, including Hawaii. It went into effect with the signatures of Union Pres. Ed S. Miller and Robert J. Caverly, company board chairman.

Some of the employes had been union members covered by contract but most were not.

The new pact, culminating a 10-month organizing campaign by the union staff, embodies a national system-wide agreement with Sky Chefs, an American Airlines subsidiary operating hotels, motels, coffee shops, restaurants and airport catering services for airline passengers.

The company extended recognition to the union after cards had been checked by Lawrence Seibel, Washington, D. C. arbitrator, at company headquarters in New York City. Final negotiations were attended by member Leverett Edwards of the National Mediation Board.

The new contract includes wage rates higher than those in any proceeding agreement, and fringe benefit improvements including health and welfare coverage, according to the parties.

Miller said the successful outcome of the organizing drive and the negotiations "represents a new and greater advance in bringing union benefits to the fast-growing air travel service industry."

FIRST NATIONWIDE PACT covering nearly 5,000 Sky Chefs, Inc., employes is signed by officials of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes and the company. From left are Alistair Mitchell, Sky Chefs vice president; Robert J. Caverly, Sky Chefs board chairman; Arthur Wisehart, company attorney; Charles A. Paulsen, director of organization for the union; Leverett Edwards, National Mediation Board member; Jones Katz, union attorney; Newt Wilson, Sky Chefs president, and Pres. Ed S. Miller of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

Consumer Department Seen as No Cure-All

A federal Dept. of Consumer Affairs would give the American consumer "Cabinet status" but structure alone is not enough, Mrs. Esther Peterson said in testimony before the House subcommittee on executive and legislative reorganization.

Mrs. Peterson, who was special assistant to Pres. Johnson for consumer affairs, is Washington legislative representative for the Clothing Workers. She testified for herself and added that the union "concurs with my testimony."

Congratulating the sponsors of bills to create a consumer department for their "far-reaching proposal," Mrs. Peterson said that over the years she has participated in debate over whether such a cabinet-level department is what the consumer needs.

"Frankly, I think there are good arguments on both sides of the question," she testified. "There is nothing in the present organization of the President's Committee to prevent it from accomplishing the aims" of the proposed bill.

Mrs. Peterson said she is "delighted that Pres. Nixon has apparently decided to maintain the office" of consumer affairs "and has appointed a dynamic, knowledgeable lady to fill the post"—Mrs. Virginia Knauer, who has been "making some excellent speeches and has taken some significant legislative stands."

"But I am afraid," she declared, that Mrs. Knauer will discover that "Knauer Power," like "Furness Power" for Betty Furness or "Peterson Power" is directly dependent on the support of the President and others around him.

The present structure, "if adequately backed by statutory authority, funds and staff, could be effective," but "structure alone cannot assure an effective program," she asserted.

Mrs. Peterson said she doubts that a single department "could withstand the combined opposition of the powerful economic forces which could be marshaled against it."

More could be accomplished by "well-administered programs in different agencies coordinated by a single office with statutory mandate and a will to do the job," she advised.

Besides, she said, "the consumer can't wait for a major administrative reorganization to solve his problems. He needs help now."

Whatever the final form, the consumer office needs its own staff of top attorneys and field representatives and top economists, she said. She also voiced the hope that when Congress makes a final decision, it "calls for a Senate-confirmed presidential appointee to head this office and an advisory board with the emphasis on consumer representation."

To Ease Disruptions:

Bargaining Urged In Campus Unrest

Students and college administrators should use the techniques of collective bargaining to bring about needed change on the campus, AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis suggested.

Davis told a conference of student government leaders and college presidents that union members have been "turned off" by the "irrational and destructive" tactics of campus extremists.

"The fight for change" must be made "within the democratic process," Davis said at a conference sponsored by the Association of Student Governments.

He stressed that the labor movement will continue to press for improvements in higher education—both in terms of making colleges more responsive to a fast-changing society and in the expansion of higher education to make it available to all who have the capacity to absorb it without regard to ability to pay.

"Just as the system of collective bargaining has worked in the labor-management field, I think it can work when disputes arise between students and college administrators," Davis said.

A necessary first step, he emphasized, is to strengthen representative student organizations, such as student governments, "both in status on campus and in membership" so that the majority viewpoint on campus will be represented.

Many union members have a direct interest in what is happening in the colleges, Davis noted, because they have sacrificed and struggled to help their children get a college education. "They did not contemplate training tomorrow's revolutionaries."

Concerned Over 'Backlash'

Labor is also concerned, Davis said, because the "backlash" from disruption on and off the campus "has moved this country to the right" and threatens the interests of workers and the poor.

Isolation of the "hard-core revolutionaries" doesn't mean a placid campus, Davis stressed. It "does not preclude peaceful demonstrations and it won't halt all campus disruptions." But maximum use of the democratic and political process "can achieve real change faster than burning down the ghetto or closing down the university."

The AFL-CIO, he noted, favors lowering the voting age to 18 "so that young people can share in the shaping of public policy."

Davis spoke to the conference about "black studies" programs with the insight of a black trade union educator as well as an AFL-CIO spokesman.

The key, he said, is whether to view black studies as "an educational program or a forum for ideological indoctrination."

The Questions

He asked: "Is it a means to achieve psychological identity and strength, or is it intended to provide a false and sheltered sense of security, the fragility of which would be revealed by even the slightest exposure to reality? And finally, does it offer the possibility for better racial understanding, or is it a regression to racial separatism?"

Davis urged an understanding of the "pains and pressures experienced by the black college student" including feelings of guilt over breaking away from a ghetto environment, frustration in dealing with white people and institutions, the "brutal academic competition" with students who were given a better preparation for it, all added to "the turmoil of a period of life that is trying under the best circumstances."

He told the conference that black studies programs are desirable "so long as they are not viewed as a substitute for a college career which will prepare the student for the real world—a world that offers great challenges and great opportunities."

As for the AFL-CIO, he said, it will continue to battle for greater educational opportunities for all Americans and an increased federal investment in the schooling of the American people—including higher education.

Congress Asked to Save Public Health Hospitals

Maritime labor and management leaders have asked Congress to aid them in a battle to maintain what's left of a network of Public Health Service hospitals.

At issue is the recent closing of PHS hospitals in Detroit and Savannah, Ga. Their shutdown leaves only eight PHS hospitals in a system that contained 23 in 1949.

The maritime industry has a special interest in maintaining the hospital system because it was originally established by Congress —more than 170 years ago—to provide medical and surgical care for merchant seamen.

However, O. William Moody, Jr., administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. urged a Senate Labor & Education subcommittee to intervene not just on behalf of seamen.

Moody, who also testified for the Seafarers, said, "While maintaining the priority given to our members by Congress, we are recommending that PHS hospitals be given a new and enlarged role in providing medical care."

"It is almost incomprehensible," he declared, "that at a time when the health and hospital needs of this country are so apparent—that an arm of the federal government would be taking out of service these essential facilities."

Co-directors Earl Clark and Hoyt Haddock of the Labor-Management Maritime Committee also appealed to the subcommittee and other members of Congress to help keep the hospitals open. Haddock is executive director of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee.

In response to the testimony, Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), subcommittee chairman, instructed his staff to send telegrams to the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the Budget Bureau demanding "immediate reopening" of the Detroit and Savannah hospitals.

"This question," he said, "has broadened out beyond the merchant seamen to concern of the whole nation. . . . This should be a time for expanding public health facilities, not curtailing them."

Shultz Names New Chief of Standards Unit

George C. Guenther, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania Dept. of Labor & Industry since 1967, has been named by Sec. of Labor George P. Schultz as head of the Bureau of Labor Standards.

The bureau develops and enforces standards prohibiting potentially dangerous child labor, and unsafe conditions in shipyard and longshore industries, and assists states and organizations working to improve labor legislation.

A native of Reading, Pa., Guenther was credited with bringing about a number of changes in the Pennsylvania department, including reorganization of its Bureaus of Inspection and Workmen's Compensation.

Guenther, 38, was president of the John H. Guenther Hosiery Co. in Reading prior to joining the Pennsylvania government. He holds a bachelor of arts degree in psychology from Amherst College.

Per Capita Tax Raised At Colorado Convention

Denver—Delegates to the eighth biennial convention of the Colorado AFL-CIO here increased per capita payments to the state central labor body from 20 to 22 cents a month and eliminated a full-time position.

The convention re-elected Pres. Herrick S. Roth and Sec.-Treas. A. Toffoli by acclamation. Of 27 vice presidents, 16 were re-elected and 11 were elected for the first time.

The post eliminated was that of executive vice president, held since 1956 by R. C. Anderson, who had announced his retirement. Anderson was named executive vice president-emeritus.

The convention acted on more than 50 resolutions dealing with national, state and trade union issues. Among these was a resolution supporting the balancing of racial and ethnic enrollments in the Denver public schools.

The delegates commended the building trades unions for their programs of pre-apprentice training among minority groups in Colorado Springs and Pueblo. They also urged expansion of union leadership and staff opportunities for Negroes and Mexican-Americans.

Among other actions, the convention authorized several new administrative positions in the federation and pledged to strengthen its support of COPE.

Major speakers included Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Pres. John J. Pilch of the Typographical Union, Vice Pres. Sol Chaikin of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan, Representatives Frank E. Evans (D-Colo.) and Donald G. Brotzman (R-Colo.), and Pres. Tony DeChant of the National Farmers Union.

Addresses also were delivered by representatives of four other state federations—Pres. H. S. Hank Brown of the Texas AFL-CIO, Sec.-Treas. E. J. Jacobs of the Arkansas AFL-CIO, Executive Sec. John D. Holoday of the Wyoming AFL-CIO and Gordon Flory of the Louisiana AFL-CIO.

Pill Makers Profit:

Drug 'Name Game' Costs Consumers

Drug manufacturers continue to play a "name game" that reaps them exhorbitant profits at the public's expense, declares Richard Shoemaker, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

The game is one through which manufacturers market and promote their drugs under individual brand names even though many of these brands share a common generic name—the name that applies to all drugs of the same chemical composition.

This and recent price-fixing convictions in the industry demonstrate its "callous indifference to human life," Shoemaker writes in the September issue of the American Federationist.

He points out that most physicians prescribe by brand names and the consumer pays the brand name price which is "anywhere from two to 10 times as much as another chemically identical drug available by the generic name."

If doctors had prescribed drugs by generic names, he emphasizes, the $3.2 billion that the public spent on prescription drugs in 1967 "would have been hundreds of millions of dollars less."

A Task Force on Prescription Drugs, set up by Pres. Johnson, estimated in its 1969 report that potential savings to the consumer if generic drugs were prescribed would amount to 5 to 8 percent.

But this estimate is based only on drugs most frequently prescribed, the article notes. A combination of more rational as well as generic prescribing on all drugs would increase the savings to about 20 percent, it adds.

This "exploitation of the public" is mainly the fault of the drug makers, not the doctors, Shoemaker suggests, since the doctors generally have no choice except to prescribe by the highly promoted brand names.

Although the importance of generic prescribing is usually related to reducing drug costs, "a case can also be made for generic prescribing as a method of improving the quality of care and of reducing drug-induced illness," Shoemaker states.

Pharmacologists (physicians who spend all their time in the study of drugs) "admit they can't keep up with the outpouring of brand products"—now numbered at 20,000—so "obviously the practicing physicians cannot."

And, he continues, similarities in the spelling and sound of brand names leads to confusion in hastily telephoned or scribbled prescriptions. "As a result, nurses and pharmacists make many mistakes in administering drugs, sometimes with tragic results."

Shoemaker also asserts that the system by which a manufacturer subjects doctors to heavy sales pitches and publicity buildups without mentioning price "makes price-rigging a little easier."

He recalls a federal court conviction last December of Charles Pfizer & Co., American Cyanamid Co. and Bristol-Myers Co. on charges of patent fraud and criminal conspiracy to monopolize the antibiotic market in the United States. Two other firms, Upjohn Co. and Squibb Beech-Nut were named as co-conspirators.

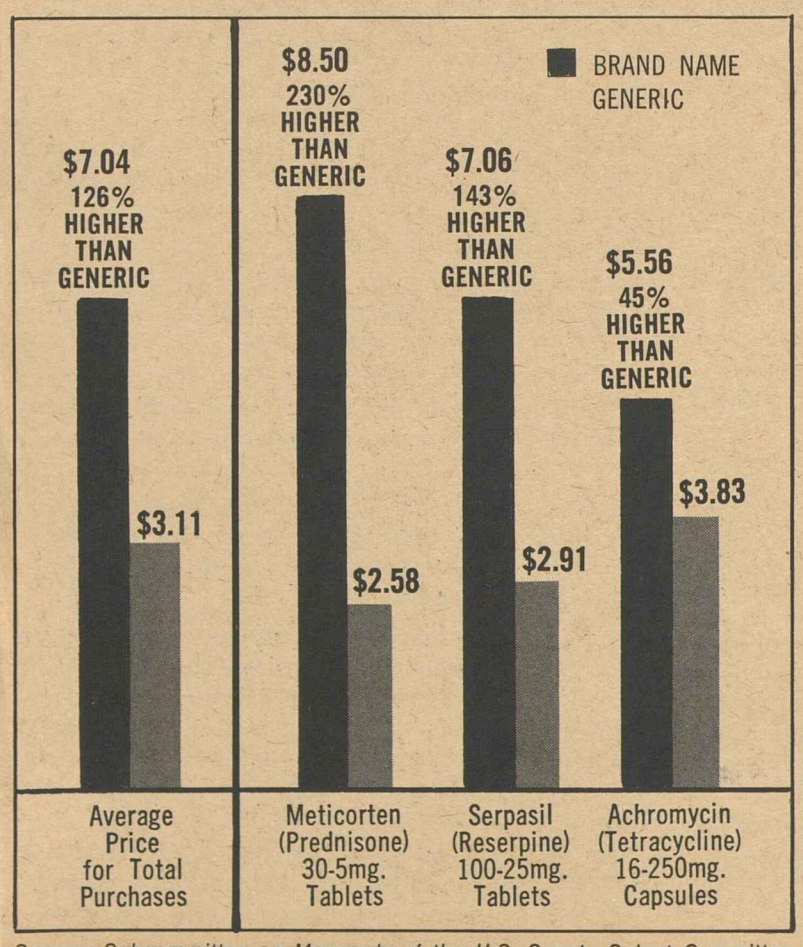
As a result, the federal government, states, cities and private groups filed liability claims against the companies. The suits were settled under an agreement in which the firms pledged $100 million to satisfy claims.

Shoemaker proposes implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on Prescription Drugs and an amendment to the Food & Drug Act to permit the Food & Drug Administration to evaluate the relative effectiveness of drugs used to treat the same disease.

The task force called for a number of actions to expand information on drugs, including one that would blunt the brand name promotions: The Social Security Administration would undertake "continuing responsibility" to survey drug prices and publish information on them generically.

Noting that the AFL-CIO Executive Council last year characterized the drug industry as "socially irresponsible," Shoemaker concludes, "There is no new evidence to change that verdict."

THE HIGH COST OF BRAND NAMES
Brand Name vs. Generic Drug Prices



Source: Subcommittee on Monopoly of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Small Business.

SYMBOL OF UNITY in the trade union movement is portrayed by this gathering at the dedication of a United Farm Workers headquarters building in Delano, Calif. The new structure was named for the late Roy Reuther, who assisted the UFWOC in early organizing drives. Among those participating in the ceremonies were, from left, Bernardi De Juzmen, consul general of the Philippines; Larry Itliong, UFWOC assistant director, Dir. Cesar Chavez; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council; UFWOC Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta, and AFL-CIO Regional Dir. William Gilbert of Los Angeles.

Farm Workers Win $2-Hour Grape Pact

Delano, Calif.—The United Farm Workers negotiated a two-year contract renewal with A. Perelli-Minetti & Sons to raise the basic minimum wage for grape pickers to $2 an hour.

The new pact, retroactive to May 1, boosts hourly wages 29 cents from the $1.71 an hour level of previous contract. Workers will receive an additional 15 cents an hour, including incentive rates, next May 1.

Another key provision in the agreement prohibits the use in the vineyards of certain chemicals that are hazardous to the health and safety of the workers. The four pesticides banned by the agreement are DDT, Aldrin, Dieldrin and Endrin.

Additional economic improvements include provisions for jury duty pay, bereavement pay and vacations. The contract also provides for checkoff of union dues and credit union payments and sets up a comprehensive grievance and arbitration system to cover on-the-job disputes.

Perelli-Minetti is a major wine grape grower and processor of wine products and spirits.

$2.25 Top Scale

Besides the basic $2 minimum, the pact calls for payment of $2.05 an hour to irrigators and $2.20 to tractor drivers. Night differential payments add another 5 cents to the wages in both categories. The rate for pipeline repair is also 5 cents more an hour above the $2 minimum.

Dir. William L. Kircher of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization hailed the contract as "another milestone" in the march by farm workers toward full collective bargaining in agriculture.

Kircher noted that UFWOC's action in limiting the use of pesticides will serve the interests of the consuming public as well as the health of the harvesters.

Agreement on the contract was reached after four months of negotiations. The union's bargaining team was headed by UFWOC Vice Pres. Dolores Huerta and Irwin DeShelter of the AFL-CIO. They were assisted by a union committee of Apolinar Ahedo, Carmen Robledo and Dario Jimenez.

ILO Receives Award For Aid to Disabled

Dublin, Ireland—The International Labor Organization was honored for its work in vocational rehabilitation by the International Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabled at the conclusion of its 11th World Congress here.

The presentation of one of the society's Albert Lasker Awards cited the ILO for "championing the rights of the handicapped worker . . . and promoting the initiation and improvement of vocational rehabilitation programs" throughout the world.

Bill to Relax Antitrust Law For Papers Hit

The AFL-CIO opposed the "failing newspaper act" as "more a newspaper enrichment bill than a newspaper preservation bill."

Associate Gen. Counsel Thomas E. Harris told a House Judiciary subcommittee that by giving newspapers partial exemption from the antitrust laws, the bill would work to the detriment of both reader and advertiser.

He pointed out that the measure contains no requirement that an allegedly failing newspaper must seek a purchaser other than a competitor and added that "the lubricant of profit pooling is likely to mute ideological clash."

He cited the growing tendency for newspaper owners to acquire radio and television affiliates and asked:

"Is there any reason why a newspaper which is jointly owned with a profitable television operation should be given a special exemption from the antitrust laws on the ground that, viewed alone, the paper is inadequately profitable? We see none." Nor, he added, should there be "any special antitrust exemption for the weaker units in a profitable newspaper chain."

Citing the partial exemption from antitrust prohibitions against price fixing of rail carriers and insurance, Harris said, "they had at least the justification that the exempted industries were subject to regulation.

"No such justification exists for authorizing competing newspapers to fix prices, divide the market, and pool profits; and we do not believe that the supposed justification of preserving diversity withstands analysis."

Woodworkers to Act On Constitution Change

St. Paul, Minn.—A major constitutional overhaul and financing of new and expanded programs were voted by delegates to the 26th constitutional convention of the Woodworkers.

The 315 delegates re-elected Pres. Ronald F. Roley and Sec.-Treas. William Botkin, along with H. Landon Ladd, of Toronto, as second vice president and Alex Archibald, New Westminster, B.C., for a six-year term as trustee. They were unopposed.

Referendum balloting by some 110,000 members of the IWA in the United States and Canada will begin next week to elect the first vice president. Candidates are Keith Johnson, who has served the past two years as second vice president, and L. C. Miller, president of a local union in Longview, Wash. The incumbent first vice president, Claude Ballard, will retire within a few weeks.

A 12-member committee representing all sections of the international union was set up to conduct a broad study and recommend changes in the IWA constitution for action at the 1971 convention in Kansas City, Mo. No major changes have been made in the constitution since 1959.

The convention also scheduled a referendum vote by Apr. 1, 1970, on an increase in per capita payments to the international union. Amount of the increase will be set by the executive board on the basis of new and expanded programs.

In line with Roley's keynote address to the convention, other speakers stressed the need for adjustment of the labor movement to changes in society and technology, the importance of understanding younger workers and involving them in union affairs, greater work in political action, and the responsibility of members to provide the financing necessary for a progressive program.

Speakers included Pres. Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers; William Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization; Joseph MacKenzie, organizing director of the Canadian Labor Congress; AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Carl Winn; and former IWA Pres. A. F. Hartung.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included strong opposition to Senate confirmation of Judge Clement Haynsworth as a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

The resolution noted Haynsworth's "consistently hostile" record toward the labor movement and minority groups, along with the conflict of interest in the Deering Milliken textile labor case.

Other resolutions dealt with housing and high interest on mortgages, income tax reform, a 50 percent increase in social security, work toward formation of a single union in the Forest Products Industry, endorsement of specific legislation in conservation and air and water pollution, and reaffirmation of support for the United Nations in achieving world peace.

Two Unionists Advisers On Minority Enterprise

Pres. Nixon has appointed two labor representatives to the Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise for the U.S. Dept. of Commerce.

Joining the 63-member council are Pres. C. L. Dellums of the Sleeping Car Porters and Dir. Donald S. Slaiman of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

Labor Presents Case for Tax Justice

Summary of statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany before the Senate Finance Committee on the Tax Reform Act of 1969, presented Sept. 22, 1969.

The 13.5 million members of the unions of the AFL-CIO are, almost without exception, taxpayers. They pay their taxes regularly, payday after payday, through the payroll withholding program. They are loyal Americans; they appreciate the value of government, the services of government, the need for paying for government.

They are willing to pay their fair share.

But they are tired of having to pay the share of other Americans. Specifically, they are tired of paying the share of those Americans whose incomes are greater and whose taxes are lower—the "loophole set" in today's society.

So it is on behalf of the largest organized group of taxpayers in America that the AFL-CIO appears here today as advocates of tax justice. We don't have tax justice today and will not achieve it under the House bill. And the Administration's proposals bear no resemblance at all to tax justice.

The federal tax system is rigged against those whose livelihood comes from the work they do. It is rigged in favor of those whose income results from investments.

This unfair rigging results from the fact that a triple standard is applied to income taxed by the federal government.

The Unfair Triple Standard

One standard applies to wages, salaries, and other forms of so-called ordinary income. This income is taxed in full and, for workers, the tax is regularly deducted from their paychecks.

A second standard applies to income from stocks, real estate, and other so-called capital assets sold at a profit. Only half of such income is taxed. And under present law the tax can never be more than 25 percent —even for those in the very top tax brackets.

A third standard is applied to certain forms of income which never even appear on the tax form, such as the interest on state and local bonds, or the income that is washed out by phantom, nonexistent costs as oil depletion, fast depreciation write-offs, and bookkeeping farm losses. This type of income completely escapes taxation.

The wealthier you are, the greater are the opportunities to take advantage of these preferentially taxed or untaxed forms of income.

This triple standard will not be ended through reforms that eliminate or curb some relatively obscure tax dodges affecting a handful of people. Nor will it be ended merely by ensuring that those of extreme wealth and ability-to-pay are called upon to make some contributions to the federal Treasury.

The now infamous 21 persons, for example, who paid no taxes at all on their incomes of $1 million and over, have become a symbol. And, I fear, too many have addressed themselves only to this symbol. Tax measures to ensure that those with astronomically high incomes merely pay some taxes to the federal government fall far short of tax justice.

Justice can only come when:

- The impoverished are completely removed from the tax rolls.
- There is a meaningful reduction in the relative tax burdens of low and middle-income families.
- The loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and businesses are eliminated.

The single most costly loophole and the one that is the prime culprit of unfairness is the capital-gains loophole.

Treasury Loses $10 Billion Annually

This is not a loophole which applies only to a handful. It is not a loophole which reduces anyone's taxes to zero. And its effect on the tax structure does not give rise to tax-evasion horror stories that can be dramatically illustrated through the media.

Yet, because of the half-tax on capital gains and the zero-tax on such gains passed on at death, some $30-40 billion escapes the tax base, resulting in an annual Treasury revenue loss of over $10 billion.

And it is a tax preference that says, in effect, the more wealth and income you have, the more opportunities you should be allowed to avoid a fair share of taxes.

The AFL-CIO has continually pointed to this loophole as the major flaw in the tax system. The Treasury study published last February confirms this, saying that the special treatment accorded capital gains is the "most important factor in reducing the tax rates of those with high incomes."

We see no justice to a tax provision which says that a married taxpayer with $8,000 in capital-gains income should pay a tax of $354 while a married taxpayer, with the same amount of wage income, should pay $1,000.

We also recommend taxation of the $15 billion in capital gains that is passed on annually to heirs without even being mentioned on the income-tax form.

Under the House action, some of the capital-gains loopholes would be trimmed. The House would eliminate the 25 percent maximum and would extend the holding period for long-term capital gains from six months to one year.

Even with these improvements, capital gains would still remain as the prime factor in eroding the fairness of the tax structure, for unearned income would still be preferentially taxed. And, what is worse the Administration has proposed to weaken even these modest reforms.

If the tax structure is to meet America's standards of fair play, loophole closing must be broad-gauged and substantial. On April 1, 1969, before the House Ways & Means Committee, the AFL-CIO presented a program which we believe would achieve tax justice—a program which would generate some $15-17 billion in federal revenues from substantial loophole-closing, provide relief to those of low and moderate and middle incomes, and allow some $8-10 billion to fully fund existing federal programs geared to meeting domestic needs.

Against that background, we think the House bill merits commendation, for:

1. The working poor are relieved of any federal tax obligation.

2. The hard-working, tax-paying low-and middle-income Americans, who have been forced to bear far more than their just share of the tax burden, have been given a modicum of relief.

3. The single most inflationary pressure in the economy, the 7 percent investment credit to business, has been eliminated.

4. Some of the loopholes and gimmicks in the tax structure, designed to provide special, unfair tax bonanzas for the very wealthy, have been trimmed, although not eliminated.

Improvements in House Bill Urged

We urge the Senate to improve upon the House action and to reject all proposals, including those of the Administration, which would move the tax structure still further away from America's standards of fair play.

Specifically, we urge the Senate to:

1. Close the capital-gains loophole, ending the major tax preference for unearned income.

There cannot be tax justice as long as unearned income is half-taxed while earned income is taxed in full.

The modest changes recommended by the House are welcome but not enough and the Administration would largely undo the positive action taken by the House.

2. Put an end to the tax abuses of the oil, gas and other mineral industries.

Again the measures taken by the House are welcome ones. They would reduce the depletion allowance, eliminate depletion on foreign oil and gas wells, place a limit on the amount of exploration expenses that can be immediately written off, and end some other abuses such as the carved-out production payment.

End Tax Abuses of Gas & Oil Industry

Nevertheless, of the total revenue that escapes taxation due to the activities of these industries, only one-third would be recovered by the House action.

We recommend the complete elimination of these abuses.

3. Eliminate the maximum-tax provision.

Under the maximum-tax provision contained in the House bill the top tax rate on earned income would be 50 percent.

This proposal would benefit only those with incomes above $50,000.

It would serve to provide an uncalled-for tax bonanza of $100 million to top corporate executives, doctors, lawyers and others whose income comes from astronomically high fees and salaries.

The Administration has strongly endorsed this proposal. It reflects a cynical philosophy that if taxes on the wealthy are cut, they won't try so hard to find loopholes. Such a philosophy makes a mockery of tax-reform efforts. We cannot subscribe to it and we strongly condemn it.

4. Strengthen the minimum-tax provisions of the House bill.

The so-called Limit on Tax Preferences (LTP) proposed by the House and the weaker version offered by the Administration are prime examples of reforms addressed solely to symbols.

Both the House and the Administration versions would limit the amount of certain types of income that can be completely tax-exempt to no more than half of total income plus $10,000. Thus, the more the income you have, the more can be tax-free.

What's more, if you fail to shelter all your income in one year, you can keep trying for another five.

Under the House bill, though a wealthy individual affected by the LTP would by no means pay his fair share of taxes, he would pay some.

Under the Administration proposals, since state and local bond interest would not be recognized as income under the LTP, some wealthy individuals would still escape scot-free and pay no taxes at all.

The AFL-CIO has proposed a 25 percent minimum tax on exempt income in excess of $10,000 for individuals and $25,000 for corporations—regardless of the amount of the taxpayer's ordinary income.

5. Strengthen and improve other measures contained in the House bill.

For example:

- Interest on state and local bonds should be taxed in full with the federal government guaranteeing the bonds and providing an interest subsidy to ensure that the fiscal powers of the state and local governments are not damaged.
- Instead of the hobby farm loophole-closing proposals suggested by the House and the Administration, the loss-limit approach contained in S. 500 should be adopted. This procedure was recommended by Sen. Lee Metcalf and endorsed by a bipartisan group of 26 senators. This approach is specifically tailored to the tax-loss farmer and ensures that legitimate farm operators will not be penalized.
- The income-averaging formula should not be liberalized to include capital gains unless the preferential treatment accorded such gains is eliminated.
- Interest deductions on bonds used to finance corporate mergers and acquisitions should be completely disallowed.
- All rapid depreciation on real estate should be disallowed, except for low- and moderate-income housing.
- Accelerated depreciation on regulated utilities should not be allowed unless the tax benefits flow through to the consumer.

Finally, the Senate should provide more substantive relief to those whose incomes are moderate and whose tax burdens are unnecessarily severe.

Tax relief and justice do not necessarily go hand-in-hand. The equity in the tax structure can be as badly damaged by tax cuts as it can by tax increases or the addition of new loopholes and gimmicks.

Under the House-passed bill this concept was partially recognized. Though all groups would receive relief, a significant proportion of the relief would flow to low- and middle-income taxpayers.

Under the changes proposed by the Administration needed relief for those just above the government-defined poverty threshold and those in the middle-income brackets would be cut back, the state-gasoline-tax deduction would be disallowed, and a tax cut would be given to corporations.

Other Changes Recommended

Under the House proposals, $4 billion in tax relief is provided through the low income allowance and standard deduction increases. These primarily benefit low and middle income taxpayers. Another $4.5 billion is granted through across-the-board rate cuts. Over half of this relief goes to taxpayers with incomes of $15,000 or over.

The Administration agrees with the House on cutting the taxes of the wealthy, but says it goes too far when it would cut taxes for those of low and modest incomes. In addition, claims the Treasury, corporate taxes should be cut $1.6 billion.

We endorse the House proposals to increase the low-income allowance to a flat $1,100. In addition, we endorse the House proposals to increase the standard deduction to 15 percent and $2,000.

We do not agree with the general rate reductions recommended by the House and the Administration; and certainly there is no justification for a reduction in corporate taxes.

Instead we recommend a reduction in the tax rates that apply to the first $8,000 of everyone's taxable income for married individuals and the first $4,000 for single individuals.

Our relief proposals would result in the same revenue loss as that proposed by the House. They would cost roughly $600 million more than proposed by the Administration—an amount that could easily be made up by, for example, eliminating the maximum-tax provision, effectively closing the hobby-farm gimmick, and adopting a meaningful minimum tax.

Mr. Chairman, we urge that this committee bring the federal income tax into line with what it's supposed to do—tax income in accordance with ability-to-pay. That's tax justice.

Says He's 'Sorry' About That:

Stock Deal Mere Oversight, Judge Haynsworth Insists

(Continued from Page 1)

dence that Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) "are colluding to whitewash Judge Haynsworth instead of conducting a fair and open-minded inquiry."

Published reports indicate that Thurmond and the Administration viewed the Brunswick revelation as a possible turning point in the case —to the extent that they persuaded Michigan Sen. Robert P. Griffin to fill a Republican vacancy on the Judiciary Committee, even though he preferred to bid for a Finance Committee opening.

If Griffin had not exercised his seniority to claim the spot, it might have gone to New York Sen. Charles E. Goodell, considered by Thurmond to be too liberal to swallow the Haynsworth nomination.

Ironically, it was Griffin who led the fight against confirmation of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice on grounds that many observers have termed considerably flimsier than the case against Haynsworth.

Griffin acknowledged that he had discussed the Haynsworth nomination with the attorney general but asserted that it was "too cynical" an interpretation to assert that he was put on the committee only to vote for the nomination.

Later, after hearing Haynsworth testify, Griffin expressed some of the misgivings that a number of Republican senators have been voicing both on and off the record. He suggested to Haynsworth during the hearings that the judge perhaps hadn't been a "strict constructionist" in interpreting the American Bar Association's canon of ethics.

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) tried, as have others, to get Haynsworth to reconcile his extensive stock investments with Canon 26, part of the code of ethics for judges, which says clearly that judges shouldn't make investments in firms apt to be involved in litigation and should dispose of any such investments made before they were appointed to the bench.

Haynsworth insisted that the code was only "meant to deal with the problem of a small court depending on a single judge." He cited as an example "a trial court that has jurisdiction in one county, and a bus company in that county is in his court every term of court he has, and he owns stock in that bus line, so that he cannot sit, and the court breaks down because he cannot function." In such a case, said Haynsworth, "as a judge, of course he should dispose of his stock . . . this is the problem the canon is concerned about."

It was the apparent indifference of Haynsworth to the appearances of impropriety, as contrasted with actual violation of any law, which brought expressions of concern from several committee members.

On the Deering Milliken case, where Haynsworth did not disclose that a firm in which he was an officer and major stockholder did $100,000-a-year business with Deering Milliken textile mills, Sen. Bayh asked Haynsworth:

"If you had to do it over again, would you still maintain that kind of relationship with Carolina Vend-A-Matic?"

Did the judge really feel, Bayh asked, that there was "absolutely nothing" that was improper in his business relationship while serving as a judge?

"I don't know what you mean by that kind of relationship," Haynsworth replied. "I was a stockholder as I have said."

Bayh spelled it out: "Stockholder, vice president, and your wife was secretary and you were on the board of directors and you owned $450,000 worth of stock. You are doing business with one of the litigants."

A colleague of Haynsworth on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals was brought to testify on behalf of the Haynsworth nomination and to discuss the handling of the Brunswick case.

The witness, Judge Harrison L. Winter, told the court that the case had been substantially decided before Haynsworth bought the stock and therefore did not pose a conflict of interest. But under questioning, he said that he would not himself have made such a stock purchase.

During Haynsworth's second appearance on the stand, he explained how he ended up with stock in the Mortgage Guarantee Insurance Corp., which enriched insiders some years back because of its sharp rise in value.

Haynsworth said he had originally invested in 1,000 shares of a firm organized by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), who earlier testified he had recommended Haynsworth to Pres. Nixon as a Supreme Court possibility. The Hollings firm was subsequently acquired by Mortgage Guarantee in an exchange of stock.

Haynsworth Asked to Withdraw As Nominee for Supreme Court

Atlantic City—Delegates to the 55th convention of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. called on Judge Clement F. Haynsworth to request that his name be withdrawn from consideration as a nominee for associate justice of the Supreme Court. If he does not do so, the Senate should vote not to confirm him, the convention urged.

The delegates voted to join Federation Pres. George Meany in declaring that Haynsworth, a member of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in South Carolina, "is not fit" to be a high court justice.

The call for Haynsworth to withdraw was based on his indication that he would be willing to take that action "if there was substantial doubt concerning his acceptability."

The convention listed these compelling reasons for Haynsworth's withdrawal:

- Occupancy of the bench of the highest U.S. court "should be restricted to individuals whose integrity and standards of professional ethics are above reproach" and beyond doubt.
- "Documented testimony" before the Senate Judiciary Committee provides reason for "substantial doubt whether Judge Haynsworth meets these requirements."

Meany told the committee that Haynsworth "did not maintain ethical standards above reproach while on the bench"—specifically in the Deering Milliken case "in which ample case law, squarely on point, should have persuaded —indeed, compelled—" the judge to disqualify himself.

The convention directed that copies of the resolution be sent to each Senate member with the request that each senator vote against confirmation if the issue reaches the floor.

Meanwhile, appeals to reject the nomination of Haynsworth were being sent to the Senate by AFL-CIO affiliates and their leaders from all across the nation.

They emphasize that the Senate should refuse to confirm the South Carolina judge for his lack of concern over legal codes against conflict of interest and because of anti-labor and anti-civil rights bias.

A resolution adopted by the Transport Workers convention in Florida, sent to Pres. Nixon and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, described Haynsworth's record as reflecting "utter insensitivity to the needs and feelings of workers and minority groups."

He "has admitted to associations," the resolution continued, "which are more blatant conflicts of interest than those which forced another Supreme Court justice to resign."

The Woodworkers convention, meeting in St. Paul, Minn., attacked Haynsworth's tie-breaking vote in a ruling that Deering Milliken workers had no claim to back pay or jobs after the firm shut down a plant when employes voted for a union.

By not removing himself from the case when he was a major stockholder and director in a vending machine firm doing business with Deering Milliken, the Woodworkers said, Haynsworth was guilty of a "flagrant violation of codes of legal ethics."

The convention's resolution urged Nixon "to select as future court nominees individuals without bias against any segment of our society."

The Amalgamated Transit Union's convention in New York sent a resolution to all senators urging them to vote against the Haynsworth nomination if it comes out of committee.

Confirmation "would not be in the public interest," the union said, since it would cause the people to have doubts about the integrity of a court with a justice who has "a double standard of ethics."

Resolutions condemning the nomination and calling for its rejection also were adopted by a number of state and local AFL-CIO bodies.

A letter from Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes, sent to every senator, concluded that Haynsworth's confirmation "would result in giant steps backward for the nation."

Urging opposition to confirmation, Wurf charged Haynsworth with "a lack of sympathy for basic constitutional rights of minority groups and total insensitivity" to rules governing conflict of interest.

Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers described Haynsworth's financial dealings as "at best shady—at worst dishonest." A "cloud of suspicion" hangs over the judge's head and it has not been cleared away, Beirne declared.

FAST, EFFICIENT mass transit systems "are imperative" to solving other urban problems, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland told the Transit Union convention in New York. Looking on are ATU Pres. John M. Elliott, center, and Sec.-Treas. James J. Hill.

Rise in Prices Slowed, Buying Power Still Lags

Consumer prices rose less sharply in August than in recent months, but the real wages of rank-and-file workers' paychecks continued to buy less than last year, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Consumer Price Index climbed by four-tenths of 1 percent to 128.7, meaning that it cost $12.87 in August to buy goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said he was "encouraged" that the rate of increase was not going up. The CPI jumped by five-tenths of 1 percent in July, and by six-tenths in June.

Chase emphasized, however, that he was not drawing any conclusions from a drop in the rate of increase. "It's quite possible we may have some smaller increases in the coming months, but we might get some larger ones," he added.

Gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers rose by 61 cents in August to a new high of $116.43, due entirely to a two-tenths of an hour increase in the workweek. Average hourly earnings were unchanged at $3.04.

Weekly take-home pay for the worker with three dependents rose to $101.38, a gain of 46 cents. The increase for the worker with no dependents was 44 cents to $92.29.

When expressed in 1957-59 dollars to adjust for price changes, the take-home pay was $78.77 for the worker with three dependents and $71.71 for the worker with no dependents, virtually unchanged from July.

However, these real spendable earnings represented a decline of 22 cents since August 1968 for the worker with three dependents and essentially no change over the year for the worker with no dependents.

Chase pointed out that the August index for all items was 5.6 percent above a year ago. So far this year, prices have risen by 4 percent compared to the increase of 3.1 percent in the first eight months of 1968.

As in other recent months, the price increase in August resulted "mostly from higher prices for services and food," BLS said.

Costs of consumer services went up by seven-tenths of 1 percent, led by "significant" increases for mortgage interest, property taxes, home gas and electricity rates, and home repair services.

Medical care services continued an unrelenting climb. Chase said this index was led by a 1.2 percent increase in hospital care charges—the largest spurt in the last five months.

Housing costs advanced by six-tenths of 1 percent with home-owner costs up nine-tenths of 1 percent. Rent costs, four-tenths of 1 percent higher, posted their largest monthly increase since July 1956.

An increase of six-tenths of 1 percent in the food index in August was led by a sharp rise in egg prices, resulting from lower supplies. Meat prices were up except for beef. Fruits and vegetables were lower priced but the decline was less than seasonal.

Cigarette prices posted their third successive monthly increase in the wake of earlier wholesale increases. Other commodities which led to the August price rise included alcoholic beverages, gasoline and housekeeping supplies.

Approximately 155,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay boosts based on the August CPI. About 79,000 of them, mainly in aerospace, will receive 8-cent hourly increases; another 25,000 workers, also primarily in aerospace, will get 5-cent an hour increases. About 36,200 workers in tobacco, aerospace and chemical industries will get increases ranging from 1 to 3 cents an hour. About 14,300 in various industries will receive raises ranging from 4 to 11 cents.

Debs Award Goes To H. E. Gilbert

Terre Haute, Ind.—A national commitment "to achieving the dreams" of Eugene V. Debs was urged here by the recipient of an annual award honoring the memory of the one-time railroad labor and Socialist leader.

H. E. Gilbert, assistant president of the United Transportation Union, reminded a dinner attended by 500 persons that even today—a half century after his death—Deb's goals of peace, social justice and brotherhood remain unfulfilled.

The 1969 Debs Foundation citation extolled Gilbert as a "labor statesman" and singled out his role in helping to fulfill a goal of Debs —unity among the railroad operating unions.

Gilbert for many years headed the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, the union in which Debs was once secretary and editor of its magazine. The Firemen are now part of the UTU which also includes the former Trainmen, Conductors and Switchmen.

Senate Weighs Bill:

Labor Renews Call For 'Tax Justice'

(Continued from Page 1)

testifying before the Finance Committee sought to widen loopholes for special interest business groups.

Several conservative committee members tried—without success—to persuade Meany that closing of tax loopholes would discourage investment in job-creating enterprises and thus hurt workers.

The AFL-CIO president retorted that people will still invest money where it can earn a profit. The American economic system, he suggested, isn't so fragile that it must depend on a "rigged" tax system that requires a worker earning $8,000 a year to pay nearly three times as much in taxes as an investor whose $8,000 income comes from "capital gains" investment profit.

"We see no justice" in such a provision, Meany said.

Every year, he reminded the committee, the federal government loses more than $10 billion because of untaxed capital gains.

Under the House-passed bill, "some of the capital gains loopholes would be trimmed" but "unearned income would still be preferentially taxed," Meany noted. "What is worse," he added, is that "the Administration has proposed to weaken even these modest reforms."

Meany urged the Senate to close the capital gains loophole completely, end fully the oil depletion allowance, and eliminate the 50 percent ceiling on taxation imposed by the House.

The maximum tax provision "would benefit only those with incomes above $50,000," Meany noted. "It reflects a cynical philosophy that if taxes on the wealthy are cut, they won't try so hard to find loopholes. Such a philosophy makes a mockery of tax reform efforts."

Meany acknowledged that city and state governments are helped by being able to sell their bonds at lower interest because the interest is tax-exempt.

But he said the AFL-CIO's proposal that the federal government guarantee the bonds and pay an interest subsidy would serve the same purpose and bring in more money in federal income tax than would be paid out in subsidies.

The AFL-CIO president also suggested a realignment of the income tax reductions contained in the House bill by lowering the tax rate 1 percent in each of the first five income tax brackets.

Every taxpayer would benefit—but the dollar reduction would be the same for the man making $8,000 a year as for the man with a taxable income of $100,000. Each would receive a $130 reduction. Under the House bill, the $8,000 man would receive an $80 cut and the $100,000 man would pay $3,600 less than he does now.

Delay Fought

While committee hearings continued, a tug-of-war with political overtones has been going on over the scheduling of Senate floor action on the tax bill.

Republicans, with some conservative Democratic support, have sought to put the tax bill over until next year—when the strong public demand which forced House action on tax reform this year may have diminished.

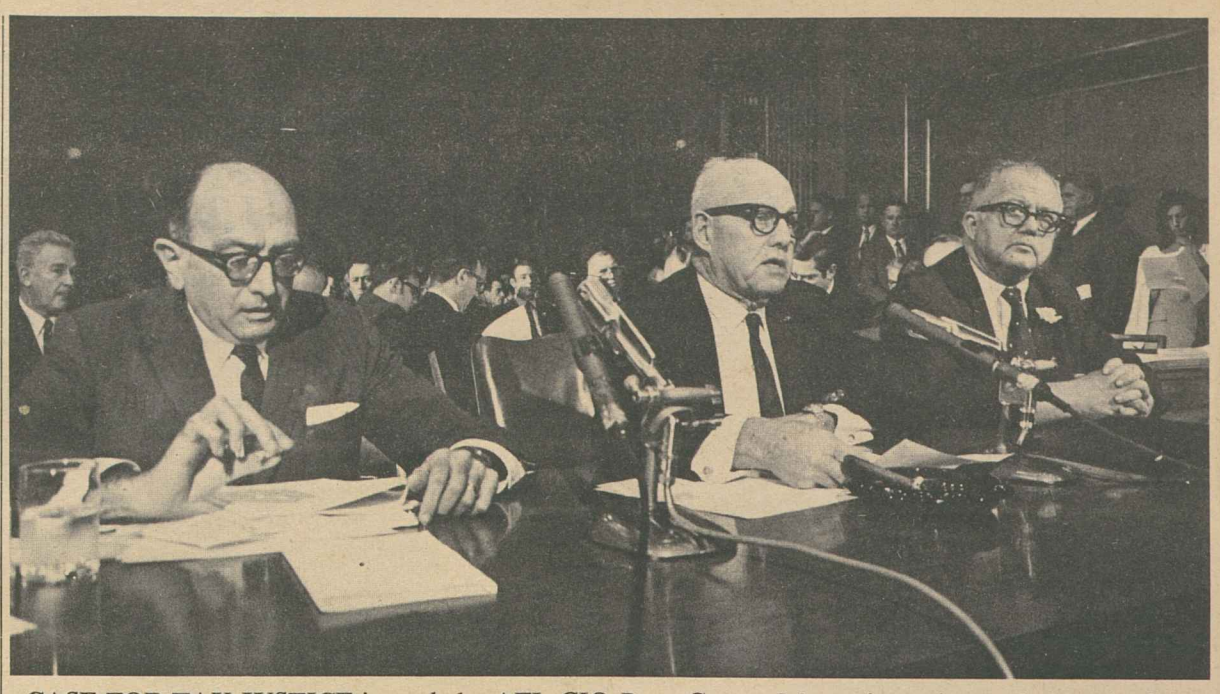
Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has been insisting that the Senate Finance Committee clear legislation for floor action by Oct. 31—the date Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D-La.) had accepted as a deadline.

In what was considered a move to reduce pressure for action on tax legislation this year, the conservative-dominated committee separated repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit from the overall reform bill and voted to clear it for floor action.

But Mansfield said he will stand by the position taken by the Democratic Policy Committee and insist that tax reform be considered as a single package.

A recent Harris poll found that more than four out of five Americans are concerned about tax justice. Eighty-three percent of those questioned in a nationwide survey thought that the rich are able to use tax loopholes to avoid paying their full taxes, 10 percent weren't sure, and only 7 percent thought the rich were fairly taxed.

In answer to another question, 62 percent said they would feel better about paying their own taxes if the tax loopholes were closed.



CASE FOR TAX JUSTICE is made by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. He is flanked by Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, left, and Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller.

Colorado University Appoints Thornbury

Boulder, Colo. — Kenneth F. Thornbury, research director of the Rubber Workers for the past three years, has been named assistant director of labor research at the University of Colorado Center for Labor Education & Research. Thornbury has been associated with the labor movement since joining the old Oil Workers International Union in 1936.

'... And One Step Backward'

Nixon Names Panel On Business Taxes

Pres. Nixon has named a business-dominated commission, headed by one of his former law partners, to study whether the present corporate tax structure may be too harsh on business.

One of the alternatives it will consider will be the value-added tax, which has been described as a national sales tax in that it is passed on to the consumer.

The commission will be headed by John H. Alexander, the tax specialist in Nixon's old law firm. Roger Milliken, president of the Deering Milliken textile chain, will serve on the commission. A New York Times story declared that "virtually all" the commission members "could be described as conservatives and almost all have long been on the record with opinions that the current level of taxes borne directly by corporations is too high."

Manufacturing Profits Climb 6% in Quarter

American manufacturers made more money during the second quarter of 1969 than they did during the same period the year before.

Their after-tax profits of $8.9 billion in the April-June period were 6 percent higher than the previous year and before-tax profits were 5 percent higher.

The latest quarterly report on profits from the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities & Exchange Commission shows that manufacturers made a before-tax profit of 8.9 cents per dollar of sales. That's up from the 8.6 cents for the first quarter, but down from the 9.3 cents for the second quarter of 1968.

Companies paid out $3.8 billion in dividends during the April-June period and retained $5.1 billion. Both figures were above the 1968 level.

Among durable goods producers, before-tax profits were up 3 percent from a year earlier. There were big gains by the lumber and wood products industry.

Earnings of nondurable manufacturers were up 7 percent before taxes, including a 27 percent increase for the apparel industry and a 21 percent jump in profits for drug manufacturers.

Sales by manufacturing companies increased 10 percent above the same three months of 1968 and were up 8 percent over the first quarter of 1969.

Senate Acts on Housing, Boosts Food Stamp Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

now allowed only to low-income families living in privately-built apartments. The individual or family pays 25 percent of income for rent and the government pays the balance.

- A higher ceiling on the amount the government will pay for public housing construction in high-cost areas.

Unless the ceiling is raised, the Senate was told, thousands of housing units scheduled for construction will never get built.

- Federal payment of some project maintenance costs which now must be met by rental income.
- Significant expansion of the amount of money authorized for nearly all phases of federally-assisted housing in order to meet the long-range goals of the 1968 Housing Act.

A last-minute amendment by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) added to the housing bill a provision that labor warned could become an anti-union tool.

It directed the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development to insist that there be "no inhibition by contract or practice" against building techniques, work methods or use of materials which would lower costs. The amendment, pointedly aimed at union work rules, was somewhat softened with the words "to the extent feasible."

Nevertheless, the AFL-CIO warned, the Tower amendment threatens to "bring chaos to the building industry and destroy work rules that protect rights of workers and employers in free collective bargaining."

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) described it as a "blunderbuss approach."

He noted that building trades unions have cooperated in projects throughout the country in developing technological breakthroughs that lower the cost of housing construction.

But the Tower Amendment, Proxmire charged, would make the HUD secretary "a construction czar with the power to dictate the detailed terms of contracts to thousands of locals."

With many senators off the floor at the time, the amendment was adopted by voice vote and a fight to delete it will shift to the House.

A bipartisan "anti-hunger coalition" of 38 Democrats and 16 Republicans rebuffed both the Nixon Administration and the Senate Agriculture Committee by expanding the food stamp program and liberalizing eligibility.

Minor changes in the original proposal of Sen. George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) helped win broad support and a 54-40 vote substituting the coalition bill for the Agriculture Committee version. Final passage was by a one-sided 78-14 margin.

The AFL-CIO had testified for similar legislation at Senate hearings earlier this year and labor legislative representatives worked to win votes for the measure—while Agriculture Dept. spokesmen were buttonholing Republican senators urging them to stick with the committee bill.

Principle features of the Senate-passed bill include:

- A raise in the authorization ceiling for the food stamp program to $1.25 billion this fiscal year, $2 billion the following year and $2.5 billion for fiscal 1972. The committee bill would have set the limit at $750 million this year and $1.5 billion for the next two years.
- Free food stamps for families with incomes under $60 a month. A family of four would receive stamps worth $125 at the checkout counter.
- Eligibility of any family of four with an income of under $4,000 to buy food stamps at a cost not exceeding 25 percent of the family's income.

Other significant reforms include eligibility without a demeaning investigation, permission for poorer families to buy less than their full allotment of stamps, expansion of stamp purchases to include soap and other sanitary products, and deduction of food stamp costs from welfare checks.

Non-profit agencies or the federal government were authorized to operate food stamp programs in cities and counties that refuse to set up a program.

Opponents warned that the House would never go along with such a liberal food stamp program, but a last-minute move to recommit the bill to the Senate Agriculture Committee was beaten, 56-39.

9-27-69

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, October 4, 1969 | No. 40

Meany Pledges No Retreat In Struggle for Social Gains

Executive Council Report:

Decade of 1970s 'Crucial' to Labor

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO has moved forward vigorously in the past two years in all areas affecting American workers, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported to the federation's eighth constitutional convention.

But there is a whole series of new challenges and needs and problems facing the labor movement as it enters the 1970s, the council declared, and the convention's decisions will help chart the course "in the crucial period before us."

The 29-member council reviewed the two-year period since the last convention in a 384-page report covering all of the activities of the AFL-CIO, decisions taken and the shape of continuing and new problems facing the country and its trade union members.

Highlighted by reports from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, the council document covers developments in the labor movement, the national economy, international relations, social security and welfare, urban affairs, education, community service, civil rights, labor and the law, national and state legislation, political activities and reports by the headquarters departments and trade and industrial union departments.

Reviewing the victories of the past two years in terms of gains for American workers, Meany said that "what we have is not good enough; America needs much more."

He reaffirmed his faith in the American political and economic systems declaring that "America

(Continued on Page 15)

Nixon Backs Direct Vote For President

Pres. Nixon for the first time gave an unqualified endorsement to a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the Electoral College and allow the American people to elect their President by direct, popular vote.

The House has already approved the direct election amendment by well over the required two-thirds majority, and Nixon's statement of support gave a big push to the Senate to do likewise.

Approval by two-thirds of the Senate would send the amendment to the states for ratification. Three-fourths of the states—38 of the 50—must approve it before it becomes part of the Constitution.

Earlier, Nixon had said he personally prefers direct election of the President but doubted that it could win ratification. Therefore he urged Congress to initiate a constitutional amendment that would divide a state's electoral

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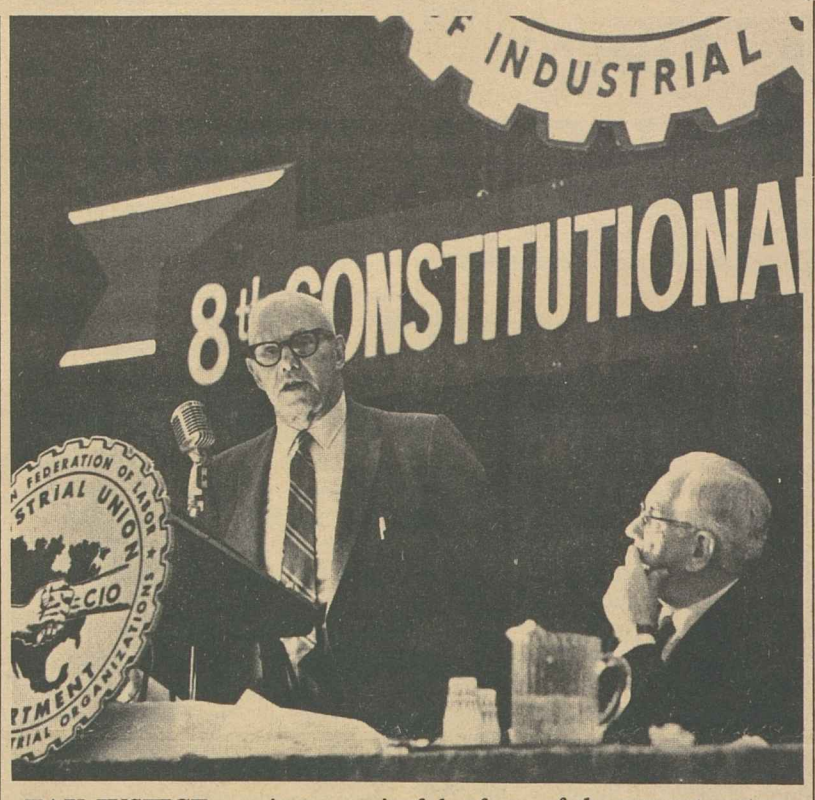


TAX JUSTICE requires meaningful reform of the present system which is "rigged" against wage earners, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said at the Industrial Union Dept. convention. IUD Pres. I. W. Abel is at right. **(Story on Page 2.)**

Hits Threat To Jobs, Cut In Programs

By Saul Miller

Atlantic City—The Administration's economic and legislative policies are threatening to bring on serious unemployment and are critically reducing important economic and social programs, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the federation's eighth convention here.

In a wide-ranging keynote speech to the opening session of the convention, Meany reviewed the events of the past two years, the developments in Washington in the past nine months and declared:

"We intend to stay in business, we do not propose to accept the proposition that the working people of this country no longer merit full and fair consideration in the resolution of all issues affecting them, and that includes all the pressing issues of the day—tax reform, interest rates, inflation, urban problems, education, civil rights, the whole works."

He told the approximately 900 delegates in the Traymore Hotel convention hall that "no organization in America" other than the AFL-CIO "encompasses such a broad range of commitments and no other organization pursues these commitments with a greater responsibility and consideration for the welfare of the nation as a whole."

But while the nation and the labor movement have come a long way, Meany asserted "we still have a long way to go." He spoke of poverty, the problems of the cities, the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and of the continuing

(Continued on Page 16)

Withdrawal Urged:

Protests Mounting In Haynsworth Case

A new wave of opposition to the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court surfaced on Capitol Hill as two Republican senators said publicly what others are reported to have told Pres. Nixon privately—that he should withdraw the nomination.

Sen. Edward W. Brooke, the only Negro in the Senate, publicly urged Pres. Nixon to withdraw Haynsworth's nomination. Brooke said he based his opposition on Haynsworth's civil rights decisions and his business dealings.

"If there is a consensus in the Senate at the moment," Brooke said, "I think it is the view that Judge Haynsworth is not the distinguished jurist whom the country expected to be nominated." Brooke asked Nixon to withdraw the nomination to prevent embarrassment of the Republicans in the Senate.

Sen. Ralph T. Smith (R-Ill.), recently named to replace the late Everett M. Dirksen, also announced his opposition to the Haynsworth nomination.

"At a time our courts have difficulty, I do not think the nomination would be advisable," he told the White House.

Published reports also said that new Senate Minority Whip Robert P. Griffin asked Nixon at a leadership meeting to withdraw the nomination because several Republicans were uneasy over it.

A spokesman for Griffin said he would not comment because the Senator considers any conversation he had with the President "private." Griffin led last year's GOP fight to block the nomination of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice.

As the Senate Judiciary Committee announced a delay of at least one week in voting on the nomination, Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) said he was getting the "runaround"

(Continued on Page 16)

Social Security Raise 'Far Short' of Need

The Nixon Administration's proposal to increase social security benefits by only 10 percent next April 1 falls far short of what is needed, the AFL-CIO said, because the "proposed increase will not even permit beneficiaries to eke ahead in the losing battle they have been fighting with the cost of living."

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman said the opposition to the Nixon proposal was based on the consumer price index, which rose 8.1 percent between February 1968, when social security benefits were last raised, and August 1969.

Another 4 percent increase in this index is a reasonable expectation by April 1970, Seidman said, so a 10 percent increase would mean that "social security beneficiaries will remain once again the nation's most tragic victims of rising living costs."

The recommendation which Nixon sent to Congress includes a provision to adjust benefits automatically in the future in accordance with increases in the consumer price index, Seidman noted. "But even if the rise in living cost is matched in percentage terms with increases in benefits, the economic status of most of the elderly will be one of dire need," he stressed.

"Without major improvements in the benefit structure before adoption of the cost of living escalator clause, there is danger of condemning the majority of social security beneficiaries to perpetual, substandard living conditions," the statement said.

(Continued on Page 4)

Lockout Threatened By Railroad Owners

All but one of the nation's railroads threatened to shut down all service to the public and lock out their employes if rail shopcraft unions go ahead with a scheduled strike against six of the nation's 75 major railroads.

The unions saw the move—by management's National Railway Labor Conference—as a device to force government intervention by creating a "national emergency" justifying a court injunction.

Shopcraft unions, which have set an Oct. 4 strike date, are the Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Boilermakers—all acting jointly—plus the Firemen & Oilers and the Railway Carmen, which negotiate separately.

A day after management announced its lockout threat, the Penn Central Railroad—the nation's largest—backed out of the management ultimatum.

The Penn Central was not a target of the strike action and Board Chairman Stuart Saunders announced that the railroad would continue to operate if other lines are struck.

The unions have been trying for

(Continued on Page 2)

CONVENTION COLLOQUY of AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. officials features, left to right, Dept. Sec.-Treas. Clayton Bilderback, Pres. Maywood Boggs, and Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters. Standing rear, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, a convention committee chairman.

Metal Trades Forge Organizing Campaign

Atlantic City—A vigorous campaign to organize every worker in the jurisdiction of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept. and its 22 affiliated unions was voted by delegates to the department's 54th convention.

"Organization is absolutely necessary, not only to our growth but also to our survival," Pres. Maywood Boggs said in his first convention report as presiding officer. He took office three months ago as successor to B. A. Gritta, who resigned and was named president-emeritus.

During a two-day period the convention welcomed into membership the Elevator Constructors, a new department affiliate; voted full cooperation in a Naval shipyard campaign by the Cooperative Committee on Organizing Federal Employes and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization; mandated a similar drive in private industry and called for uniform rules of procedure and responsibility for all affiliated Metal Trades councils.

Boggs reported that, for the first time, the department has representatives on both the East and West coasts to better serve its local councils.

A major problem is a "vicious raiding campaign" by an unaffiliated organization at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Shipyard, where the department represents 7,600 workers.

The department will, he said, continue to press for a federal shipbuilding program in the Navy and Merchant Marine.

Boggs announced that the Metal Trades Dept. and the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center are planning a seminar on collective bargaining for unions which represent federal employes.

Convention speakers included AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Pres. Paul Hall of the Seafarers and the Maritime Trades Dept., Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept., and representatives of the Labor Dept., Army, Navy, Maritime Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Service Commission and the Shipbuilders' Council of America.

The convention adopted reports:

- Approving continued cooperation with the AFL-CIO on radiation standards adopted by the Labor Dept. to protect uranium miners.
- Expressing strong opposition to any interference by government agencies in the administration of joint apprenticeship training programs, and any efforts to "discriminate because of race, creed or nationality."
- Opposing "emasculation" of the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training and the loss of the appropriations it needs to perform its duties adequately.

A major report said "the department will not tolerate the breakdown of craft skills through the watering-down of regulations for beginning apprentices."

It "adheres to the principle that no on-the-job training program which involves an apprenticeable trade should be sponsored" by the Labor Dept. "without prior approval of the union involved."

The delegates approved reports calling for revising the format and contents of the department's Monthly Bulletin; recommending expansion of research and legislative services; endorsing a 35-hour week in federal service without reduction in pay, and effective federal standards, "with meaningful penalties" for violation of occupational safety and health regulations.

Meany told the convention that "if inflation continues, the drive for higher wages is going to continue because we expect to move forward and not stand still."

William J. Usery, assistant secretary of labor, predicted that public employe unions will continue to grow as the demand for their services increases.

Hall urged the metal trades to "keep pressing" for an independent maritime agency and a massive program to build more ships in U.S. yards—ships flying the American flag, manned by U.S. crews and carrying more American cargoes.

Membership Grows In Credit Unions

Madison, Wis.—Labor unions in the United States now own and operate 1,044 credit unions with more than 600,000 members, according to CUNA International, formerly the Credit Union National Association.

The non-profit service organization also reported that the total number of credit unions in the nation increased by 510 to 23,053 in the year ended last Dec. 31.

CUNA's 1969 yearbook shows that total membership in U.S. credit unions rose from just over 19 million to 20.2 million and savings from $11.1 billion to $12.2 billion. Total assets climbed from $12.7 billion to $14.1 billion.

In Canada, the number of credit unions decreased by 101 to 4,663, but their membership rose by about 600,000 to 5.1 million. Savings increased from $2.9 billion to $3.2 billion and total assets went up $3.3 billion to $3.7 billion.

Abel's Leadership Praised:

IUD Convention Votes Funds For Organizing, Bargaining

By Eugene A. Kelly

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. voted new two-year terms for its top officers at the department's eighth convention and doubled its per capita tax to finance an intensified program of organizing, coordinated bargaining and contract analysis.

Delegates from 61 unions affiliated for 5.7 million members unanimously elected Pres. I. W. Abel for his first full term.

They approved five changes in the IUD constitution, including an increase in per capita payments of affiliated unions from 2 cents a month per member to 4 cents. And they adopted a series of policy statements for the guidance of the president, 24 vice presidents and the two IUD operating heads—Organizational Dir. Nicholas Zonarich and Administrative Dir. Jacob Clayman.

The convention expressed its "deep gratitude" to Abel for "leading the department out of its darkest depths to the threshold of its greatest achievements."

The convention tribute to Abel, who also is president of the Steelworkers, noted that "less than two years ago the IUD was in trouble. The only leadership it had ever known had suddenly departed. Its treasury was depleted and much of its staff dispersed."

Since Abel agreed to accept the presidency, the resolution noted, "judicious management has balanced the financial books. Department services have been restored," within financial limits. "Modest beginnings have been made on new programs."

The statement said "a quiet redemption of this kind makes few headlines but its ultimate significance to the labor movement . . . can hardly be exaggerated."

In opening the convention as presiding officer, Abel was strongly applauded when he pledged that IUD will "continue as a strong and respectable part of the AFL-CIO" and "never forget that we are an arm of the AFL-CIO." As members of a team, "we will function as part of that team," he promised.

Abel called on the delegates to "make common cause with all . . . who seek social and economic justice." This is, he emphasized, "a time to join hands —to re-cement the political and social coalition" between labor, the minorities, family farmers and the liberal and intellectual community.

The delegates elected Pres. Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists as a vice president replacing P. L. Siemiller, retired, and Pres. Thomas E. Boyle of the Chemical Workers as a vice president to succeed the late ICWU Pres. Walter L. Mitchell. All other board members were reelected.

Abel emphasized the IUD's interest in working conditions by naming a new IUD Committee on Safety & Health to follow through on department programs. Members are Presidents Peter Bommarito of the Rubber Workers, A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, Harry D. Sayre of the Papermakers & Paperworkers, Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Smith of the IAM and Steelworkers' Vice Pres. Joseph P. Molony.

Major policy resolutions:

- Supported strikes of the Farm Workers against California grape growers; of the Cement Workers against Universal Atlas Cement Co., a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Corp., and newspaper unions against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.
- Urged that a broad national health insurance system be financed from federal funds, and that unions negotiate more prepaid health care plans.
- Called on every union in the IUD to "redouble" its COPE efforts in 1969 and 1970.

The convention asked Congress to pass the Williams-O'Hara Occupational Safety & Health bill setting national standards; urged all-out union involvement in the war against pollution; and asked adoption of a new welfare system and coverage of the working poor by a wage-hour law with a $2.50-an-hour minimum wage.

Rail Owners Threaten To Halt All Services

(Continued from Page 1)

nearly a year to negotiate wages on a level with those of union members in the six crafts outside the rail shops. They charged that they have been stymied by the refusal of management to meet since June, and the built-in delays of the Railway Labor Act.

To break the deadlock, four unions set 12:01 a.m. Oct. 4 as a strike deadline after the National Mediation Board halted its efforts at arbitration. The unions selected six railway companies to avoid any appearance of a national emergency, and then offered to resume talks with Labor Sec. George P. Shultz as mediator.

When the employers voted to shut down all roads rather than negotiate, Machinists Vice Pres. William Winpisinger told newsmen at Atlantic City for the AFL-CIO convention that management in effect told Shultz to "go to hell."

It seems clear, Winpisinger commented, that "the industry must have refused the secretary's invitation for more negotiations before the strike deadline."

He said that, when Shultz called union negotiators to Washington last weekend, the labor men said "we are ready for more negotiations" to settle the long dispute.

The unions still plan to walk out Oct. 4 unless Pres. Nixon names a special emergency board, as the employers have been urging him to do. After that, if the dispute is still not resolved, "we'll strike at the end" of the 60-day "cooling-off period," the IAM negotiator said.

The unions say skilled workers in rail shops are being paid at the rate of $3.59 an hour when comparable craft skills draw 50 cents to $1.50 an hour more from other employers.

They are asking wage hikes of 10 percent the first year of a new contract; an additional hike for skilled workers, shift premiums and a cost-of-living escalator clause tied to prices.

The railroads on which strike dates were set are the Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio, Southern, Illinois Central and the Erie-Lackawanna.

Title on the Door No Substitute For Overtime Pay, AFL-CIO Says

A title on the door may get you a rug on the floor. But unless it means more money in the paycheck, you're not an executive, the AFL-CIO maintained in a statement to the Labor Dept.

The Labor Dept. is currently reviewing the salary test it applies to "executives" and "professionals" to determine if they are exempt from overtime pay requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

At present—under regulations last changed in 1963—no one making less than $100 a week, regardless of his supervisory responsibilities, is exempt from the wage-hour law as an "executive."

And no one making less than $115 a week can be excluded as a professional.

Persons making above that amount aren't necessarily excluded. They have to meet job description tests that demonstrate that their principal work is supervision or that they meet the definition of professional.

Even if they do, of course, they can still be paid overtime under union contract requirements or by agreement of the employer. But the employer isn't required by law to pay the time-and-one-half rate.

The Labor Dept. agrees that no real executive these days is paid as little as $100 a week, nor are professionals hired at $115.

So it has proposed raising the pay requirement to $130 for executives and $150 for professionals.

That's still too low, the AFL-CIO told the department's Wage & Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.

In a 12-page submission, the federation documented its argument that the lowest level that should be set to exempt supervisors from the legal requirement for overtime pay is $150 a week, and the minimum standard for professionals should be $175.

It noted that the average nonsupervisory production worker in manufacturing makes more than $129 a week. Even a $150 wage cutoff for supervisors would be a differential of only 17 percent, and much smaller for establishments where wages are above average.

Likewise, it said, even starting rates for professionals with no experience these days average above $175 a week, with the average for experienced employes much higher.

Convention Urges Action:

Nixon Reminded Of Maritime Vow

By Duane Emme

Atlantic City—Demands that Pres. Nixon live up to a pledge "to rejuvenate America's merchant marine" dominated the eighth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

Wide-ranging programs adopted by the delegates, representing 7.5 million workers in 42 unions, showed the deep concern of seafarers and shipbuilders about the nation's critical problems.

The first action taken by the convention, presided over by MTD Pres. Paul Hall, was the unanimous adoption of a resolution voicing "unremitting opposition" to the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court.

A report of the MTD executive board, adopted by the delegates, expressed optimism that a long period of erosion in the merchant fleet would be ended on the basis of "specific and definite" commitment by Nixon.

The report pointed out that Nixon had promised during his campaign to advance a program aimed at a sharp increase in the percentage of U.S. commerce carried in American vessels. The present rate is about 5.6 percent; Nixon said the rate should be at least 30 percent.

Noting that the United States has slipped to 11th place among nations in shipbuilding, the board said the Administration "has promised a program designed to turn this tide by tripling current shipbuilding levels in the United States."

However, the board observed that the Administration's program, promised for mid-year, has still not been sent to Congress.

That set the stage for what followed as speaker after speaker—leaders in labor, the maritime industry and Congress—served notice on the Administration that its merchant marine program was overdue.

Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, said "We still are getting word from Administration leaders that its program is coming. But the target date keeps getting pushed back, and back, and back."

Congress will not wait much longer without producing its own program, Garmatz said. "The will of Congress to act is clear . . . the honeymoon is over."

Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.) made it clear that he too was "looking forward" to Nixon's proposals "with great anticipation." It's time to move "from rhetoric to reality in rebuilding our fleet," he added.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) said "The sad statistics of deterioration and decay that plague American shipping are a blot on the pride of a seagoing nation."

The Administration "has promised an ambitious maritime program," Williams declared, "and now the country waits and waits for action to back up the promise."

Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D-N.M.) and Rep. James M. Howard (D-N.J.) both hit sharply at the loopholes through which big American corporations escape taxation by registering and crewing their ships abroad.

Montoya said that "closing foreign tax-credit shelters is crucial to the growth and prosperity" of the merchant marine, and Howard expressed regret that withdrawal of tax exemption from runaway shipping was not in the House-passed tax bill.

A comprehensive maritime program endorsed by the convention called for increased subsidies for shipping, aid to U.S. shipbuilders, steps to maximize the use of American vessels in hauling cargoes and an end to the government's "unreasonable reliance" on ships under foreign flags.

"These ships escape U.S. taxes, wages and safety standards," the convention pointed out, "and are then rewarded for running away from the American flag . . . with favored treatment by the Defense Dept."

The resolution on Haynsworth deplored his "appalling lack of ethical judgment . . . in failing to insulate his judicial affairs from his financial affairs."

Haynsworth also is unqualified, the resolution said, because his rulings have demonstrated "a lack of sensitivity to the basic rights of working men and women and the basic rights" of Negroes.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that Haynsworth "has not displayed the ethical standards that the American people have the right to expect from a person sitting on the Supreme Court."

Aberrant Rulings

The judge's decisions, Meany said, show that he is "completely out of line" with the attitude of the nation as a whole on labor-management relations and civil rights issues.

He charged the Administration with "trying to make a whipping boy out of the building trades, and very unjustly" by trying to impose hiring quotas on them while backing down on civil rights progress in other areas.

The Administration is "promoting delay" in integration of southern schools that was ordered by the Supreme Court more than 15 years ago, Meany said, "because this is what the southern allies of the Administration are interested in."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland praised maritime unions for the "solid, unfailing support" that they always have given to the federation's programs and policies.

In turn, he added, the AFL-CIO supports such department programs as "the revival of a strong merchant marine, the promotion and protection of our fishing industries, and the full development of the untapped resources of the oceans."

The convention adopted an extensive resolution deploring mounting "invasions of privacy" that are being used against the American people by government and employers, and demanded measures to halt the spread of "prying and spying."

The delegates dealt with a wide variety of domestic issues—calling for congressional passage of the AFL-CIO's "tax justice" proposals; advancements in civil rights; and programs to provide more housing and education and eliminate poverty and hunger.

THE RIGHT TO VOTE in presidential elections should be granted to the 2.7 million American citizens living in Puerto Rico, the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. declared in a resolution adopted by its convention in Atlantic City. Delegates acted after hearing an address by Puerto Rico Gov. Luis A. Ferre.

Chairmen Listed For 8th Convention

Atlantic City—The following is a list of committee chairmen for the AFL-CIO's eighth convention here:

Resolutions—Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, president, Steelworkers.

Constitution — Vice Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, president, Communications Workers.

Education — Vice Pres. Peter T. Schoemann, president, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

State and Local Bodies—Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, president, Glass Bottle Blowers.

Credentials — Vice Pres. David Sullivan, president, Service Employes.

Rules—Vice Pres. Richard F. Walsh, president, Theatrical Stage Employes.

Executive Council Report—Herman D. Kenin, president, Musicians.

Label—Vice Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, president, Clothing Workers.

Appeals—Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, president, Operating Engineers.

Bargaining Law Sought For Public Employes

Atlantic City—A federal law to spell out organizing and bargaining rights for employes of state, county and municipal governments has been called for by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.

The proposal was recommended in a report on "collective bargaining in the public sector" submitted to and approved by delegates to the department's eighth constitutional convention.

The report is based on a study authorized by the department's executive board in February 1968 and made by a 12-member committee headed by Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes.

The study reached two major conclusions about unionism and bargaining among workers in state and local governments:

- They work "without any protective legislation in the turbulent 1960s—an era when governments, caught up in crises beyond their understanding, enact repressive laws based on incomplete and irrational theories."
- A hodge-podge of state laws reveals the "urgent need" for a federal law "with minimum standards, to give broad and systematic legitimacy to the public employes cause."

In another area, the report urged repeal of restrictions against the right of public employes to strike except in cases "where the public health and safety would be endangered."

It emphasized that the harsh punishments called for in no-strike laws for public employes "have not deterred public employes from withholding their services" and, in fact, have increased tensions and antagonisms.

The report also urged enactment of a labor relations law for federal employes—similar to the National Labor Relations Act — to govern bargaining and provide machinery for resolving impasses in federal labor-management relations.

It supported legislation to that effect introduced in Congress by Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.) and Rep. Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.). The measure is supported by the AFL-CIO.

Study Committee

Members of the department's study committee in addition to Wurtz were Pres. Howard Coughlin, Office & Professional Employes; and the following union counsels: Lester Asher, Cement Workers; David S. Barr, Painters; Jon Flinker, Retail Clerks; Ed J. Hickey, Fire Fighters; Isadore Katz, United Textile Workers; C. V. Koons, Communications Workers; Martin F. O'Donoghue, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters; Louis P. Poulton, Machinists; Francis X. Ward, Carpenters; and Henry T. Wilson, Laborers.

Democrats Take Over Another GOP District

The election of 32-year-old Michael J. Harrington to Congress in Massachusetts has brought the Democratic net gain in 1969 special elections to three seats, virtually wiping out the four-seat gain made by the GOP in the 1968 general elections.

Harrington, a state legislator who had labor backing, defeated William L. Saltonstall for the 6th district seat in Massachusetts left vacant by the death of Republican William H. Bates.

Unofficial complete returns gave Harrington 72,030 votes to 65,453 for Saltonstall with 60 percent of those eligible voting, an exceptionally high turnout. Harrington is the first Democrat in nearly 100 years to hold the seat.

Harrington joins Reps. John Melcher of Montana and David Obey of Wisconsin in taking over a seat previously held by a Republican. Melcher won the race in Montana to replace conservative James F. Battin, who accepted a federal judgeship, and Obey won the Wisconsin seat vacated when Melvin Laird became Secretary of Defense.

A fourth Democrat who had labor backing, Ed Jones in Tennessee, won a congressional seat in 1969, but it was to replace a Democrat who died.

Harrington's election gives the Democrats a 244-188 edge in the House. There are three vacancies, two in Illinois and one in New Jersey.

The Republicans had 192 seats at the start of the 91st Congress, which is four more than they now have. However, one of those four is the vacancy created in Illinois when Donald Rumsfeld resigned to become director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Another labor-supported candidate got past a primary hurdle in Cleveland when Mayor Carl B. Stokes won the Democratic nomination by a 31,000-vote margin. Stokes, the first Negro elected mayor of a major U.S. city, will face Republican Ralph Perk in November.

Musicians Announce Staff Appointments

New York—Larry McDonnell, a Musicians representative for the northwestern United States and Canada, has been named an assistant to Musicians' Pres. Herman D. Kenin.

Kenin also announced two other appointments: Jerry Zilbert, a business agent for AFM's Local 360 in Renton, Wash., was chosen to fill the post vacated by McDonnell. George Sartick, secretary of the union's Local 42 in Racine, Wis., was named representative for AFM's Upper Midwest region, succeeding George Buttkus, who has retired.

COPE Endorses Holton in Virginia

Richmond — Virginians were urged to vote a split ticket in elections this fall as the State AFL-CIO threw its support behind Republican A. Linwood Holton for governor.

Delegates to the state COPE convention also endorsed Democrats J. Sargeant Reynolds for lieutenant governor and Andrew P. Miller for attorney general.

In stressing the values of the two-party system, the resolution pointed out that the state labor body's endorsement does not constitute backing of the Republican party, nor "does it constitute endorsement of the Nixon Administration." Holton faces Democrat William C. Battle in the gubernatorial race.

Providence College Honors NLRB Member

Providence, R.I.—John H. Fanning, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, has been awarded an honorary degree by Providence College. Fanning, a member of the NLRB since 1957, was awarded a Doctor of Public Administration at the college's 50th anniversary convocation.

TRIBUTE to the late editor of the Electrical Workers' Journal, Marie Downey, was given by IBEW Vice Pres. Charles H. Pillard as he accepted a first-place award for the publication in the annual competition of the International Labor Press Association from AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Miss Downey, who had been an ILPA vice president, was editor of the Journal during most of the period covered by the award.

'High Overall Standards' Of Labor Press Praised

Atlantic City—"High overall standards and performance" were exemplified by the more than 400 entries in the 1969 Journalistic Awards competition of the International Labor Press Association, the judging panel reported.

The judges commended the publications for "scope and breadth" of the subject matter they presented and for "the large amount of space devoted to social, political and economic issues."

Of special interest, the report said, "was the manner in which many publications sought to develop a pride amongst union members —not only in their union, but in their profession or trade and in the dignity of labor."

The labor press, the judges said, "fills an important informational gap not met by the public press. For those who follow the labor press, the improvements over the past several years are evident, owing in no small degree, we suggest, to the ILPA. Persons outside the labor movement can substantially benefit through reading the labor press."

Nevertheless, the panel noted that "many areas for an improved labor press lie ahead," and the report made a number of recommendations on coverage and technical matters.

This year's judges were Curtis MacDougal of Northwestern University, Stan Rosen of the Chicago Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, and Norman Dolnick, a former labor editor.

The winners are:

International Publications: Circulation of 150,000 or more, newspaper format, the American Teacher; magazine format, the Electrical Workers' Journal; 50,000 to 150,000 circulation — newspaper format, the Allied Industrial Worker; magazine format, International (Seafarers); less than 50,000 circulation—newspaper format, the Guild Reporter; magazine format, Canadian Labour.

State and Local Central Bodies Publications: 10,000 or more circulation, San Francisco Labor; less than 10,000 circulation, California AFL-CIO News.

Local Union Publications: 25,000 or more circulation, the United Teacher and 1199 Drug & Hospital News (tie) both of New York; 15,000-25,000 circulation, the Searchers, Steelworkers, Sudbury, Ont.; 5,000-15,000 circulation, FLM Joint Board Tempo, Meat Cutters, New York; less than 5,000 circulation, the Fire Fighter, Local 112, Los Angeles.

Special performance awards: Best cartoon—Belland, Guild Reporter; best original photograph—Steel Labor; best editorial—St. Paul, Minn., Union Advocate; best feature story—IUE News; unique performance — Public Employe Press, State, County & Municipal Employes, New York.

Social Security Raise 'Far Short' of Need

(Continued from Page 1)

The Nixon Administration's social security recommendations also ran into immediate congressional opposition.

House minority leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich.) called for an increase in benefits "of at least 10 percent" but said they should become effective Jan. 1, 1970, instead of April 1. The House Democratic leadership has called for a 15 percent increase effective Jan. 1.

The AFL-CIO statement said the Administration's recommendation includes a number of improvements which should be enacted. "But the plight of the nation's largest poverty group will not be resolved by the meager and very limited improvements proposed by the Administration," it noted.

Under the Nixon proposal, the average social security payment would be increased from $100 to about $110 for a single person and from $168 to $185 for a couple. Widows would receive their husband's full benefit instead of 82.5 percent as now.

The Nixon proposal would raise the minimum payment from $55 to $61, whereas the AFL-CIO has called for a $100 minimum.

In another major development, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare announced that Medicare patients will have to pay $8 additional on hospital bills beginning next Jan. 1.

This comes in the form of an increase in the deductible from $44 to $52 per hospital visit. The deductible is the amount the patient must pay before benefits.

ILPA Convention Theme:

Union Publications Viewed As Vital to Labor's Goals

Atlantic City—The nation's labor press will play a critical role in helping the trade union movement meet the social, legislative and political challenges of the 1970s.

This was the dominant theme pervading speeches and discussions at the four-day convention of the International Labor Press Association.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message to the union editors, declared that organized labor is in better shape than ever to confront these challenges, but he warned that there is no time to glory in past victories.

"It is what we have got to achieve tomorrow that is important," Meany declared. "In this battle, the trade union press is indispensable."

He cited particularly issues of tax reform and the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for the Supreme Court, noting that with few exceptions the commercial news media have failed to keep the public informed on these issues.

In all too many communities, Meany stressed, the labor press is the only medium providing an adequate analysis of the drive for tax justice or the full background on Haynsworth's anti-union, anti-civil rights record.

Michael Harrington of the League for Industrial Democracy, whose book "The Other America" helped arouse the nation to the plight of its poor, called on the labor editors to use their publications to strengthen the unity of American workers.

He reminded the delegates that more than half the population lacks the income to achieve a "modest but adequate" standard of living as defined by the federal government. Thus, he observed, the struggle for social progress affects not just the poor and the Negroes, but the majority of society.

On consumer problems, Arnold B. Elkind, chairman of the National Commission on Product Safety, appealed for active participation by the labor press to develop facts and alert readers in helping to end the "bloody carnage" caused by unsafe products on the market.

For years, Elkind said, the labor press was the only source of much of the day-to-day consumer information now taken for granted, and it has "earned its stripes" in the war for consumer safety.

"No matter what industry or industries your periodicals are oriented toward," he said, "you have knowledgeable readers who possess technical insights that plant managers and engineers may not always share. They can spot a design which will fail; they can also spot those which may hurt the user. . . .

"The main concern of the American consumer should be whether the product is worth the price, not whether it is worth his life."

Edward W. Barrett, former dean of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism, focused on the dearth of effective criticism of the newspaper and broadcasting media, and urged the labor press to "expose and denounce shoddy and dishonest journalism" whether it affects basic trade union issues or not.

Barrett, who delivered the ILPA's A. J. Liebling memorial address, charged that newspapers and broadcasting stations "are too close to being sacrosanct, too nearly immune from criticism."

He called on local communities to fight vigorously against shoddy or dishonest newspapers, but he warned that intense competition or local ownership are not "automatic cures" for journalistic ills.

"We have to dig deeper, examine the individual cases within their contexts and, in many instances, evolve the strategy on an ad hoc basis if we are to have a reasonably and honestly informed public of the type that is essential to effective democratic government."

Fred Sweet, editor of the St. Paul, Minn., Union Advocate closed out his term as president of ILPA with an appeal to his fellow editors to help develop new sources of vitality for the labor press. Community labor papers especially need strengthening, Sweet observed, and many of them represent the sole outlet for liberal opinion in their areas.

Kenneth Fiester, public relations director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., who has been ILPA secretary-treasurer since 1961, was elected to succeed Sweet as president. John M. Barry, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, was chosen as the new secretary-treasurer.

Ten incumbent vice presidents were given new terms: Roy LaBerge, Canadian Labour; Burton Beck, the Clothing Workers' Advance; Don Harris, the Los Angeles Citizen; E. T. (Buck) Harris, Screen Actor; Ray Pasnick, Steel Labor; William V. Scoggins, the Record, East Chicago, Ind.; David Selvin, San Francisco Labor; Max Steinbock, RWDSU Record; Aldo Vagnozzi, Michigan AFL-CIO News; J. R. Watkins, the Labor World, Chattanooga, Tenn.

New vice presidents are Ted Bleecker, United Teacher, New York; Charles Borsari, Ohio AFL-CIO News & Views; Al Herling, ABC News, American Bakery & Confectionery Workers; Sam Marshall, the Public Employe, State, County & Municipal Employes; George Scriven, United Rubber Worker.

AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter G. Davis and Fred Hoehler, Jr., director of the new National Labor Studies Center, described the development of the center and outlined its program of training institutes planned for the first six months of operations.

Hoehler said the center will strive to develop trade union leadership and to involve its students in the total labor movement. Classes will be limited to 25 persons, with students accepted on a first-come, first-served basis.

The convention adopted a streamlined constitution and devoted four workshops to analyses of technical problems and improvement of professional skills. Herling led one workshop on localizing stories. Yoichi Okamoto, who was Pres. Johnson's official White House photographer, discussed the effective use of pictures. Frank Cremonosi of the Typographical Union's training school described the latest developments in printing equipment, and artist Bernie Seaman conducted the workshop on design and layout.

The editors also viewed a mixed media presentation by Holgate Young, education director of the Communications Workers, combining visual materials and sound tracks to stimulate discussion in union training programs.

Two-Year Pact Lifts Pay for Air Line Group

Chicago — The Air Line Employes Association has signed a two-year agreement with North Central Airlines which Pres. Victor J. Herbert said "finally cracked the barrier that has separated wages paid by regional carriers from those paid by the trunk lines."

The agreement calls for top-rated station and ticket agents to receive basic monthly earnings of $810 by September 1970. That will be $210 higher than their previous maximum.

Reservation agents and teletype operators would gain $227 to reach a top of $795, Herbert said. The contract is retroactive to March and some employes will receive as much as $1,000 in back pay.

Herbert also cited an unusually strong "scope clause" that protects contract work from non-union encroachment and improvements in pensions, insurance, vacations and shift premiums.

The Air Line Employes Association is an affiliate of the Air Line Pilots Association and represents 10,000 passenger service agents and related ground employes.

NEW OFFICERS of the International Labor Press Association talk things over after their election at the ILPA convention. Kenneth Fiester, left, public relations director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., was chosen as president and John M. Barry, managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, will succeed him as secretary-treasurer.

Direct Vote for President:

Electoral Reform Backed by Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

votes in proportion to the vote cast in that state.

The trouble with that plan—and the even more distorted district plan advanced by a number of congressional conservatives—is that it could result in the election of a President who received fewer votes than his opponent, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said in congressional testimony earlier this year.

The AFL-CIO has been a major supporter of the direct election constitutional amendment.

Nixon issued a statement at the White House explaining his change of view. The overwhelming bipartisan House approval of the direct election proposal introduces "an entirely new factor" in the outlook for action, he said.

While some in the Senate might prefer another formula, "it is clear that unless the Senate follows the lead of the House all opportunity for reform will be lost this year and possibly for years to come."

He expressed the hope "that two-thirds of the Senate will approve the House-approved amendment as promptly as possible, so that all of us together can then urge the states also to give their approval."

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), chief Senate sponsor of the popular vote amendment, hailed Nixon's conversion and said it would greatly increase chances of Senate approval.

One immediate result was the announcement by the newly-elected Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, that he would support the direct election amendment if it won approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee as is considered likely.

Scott had been pushing the district plan, which would assign one vote to the candidate winning each congressional district and two votes to the statewide winner. If such a system had been in effect in the 1960 election, Nixon would have defeated John F. Kennedy for the presidency, even though Kennedy had more votes nationwide.

Congress completed final action on the labor-backed "day care amendment" to the Taft-Hartley Act.

Both the House and Senate had passed slightly different versions of the bill which permits employers to contribute to day care programs of children of working mothers and to scholarship programs negotiated by unions.

Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) chief Senate sponsor of the bill, won Senate agreement to accept the minor change in language in the House bill and the measure was sent to the White House to await the President's signature

The legislation had been sought particularly by the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers, which have been thwarted in attempting to negotiate child care and educational benefits because of a rigid interpretation of Taft-Hartley language.

The new legislation does not require an employer to bargain on these items, and it would not be an unfair labor practice for him to refuse to do so.

But it permits negotiation and contract agreement for these benefits and the payment of company funds to finance the programs.

The tug of war between congressional liberals and the Nixon Administration over the level of spending for major domestic programs was pointed up by two contrasting actions.

On the congressional side, the Senate Labor Committee voted to authorize—the congressional term for setting a spending ceiling— appropriations of $2.73 billion for the government's anti-poverty program for the current fiscal year.

That's $292 million more in authorizations than Nixon had requested.

Meanwhile, however, the Administration signalled a slowdown in the model cities program.

The money planned to be spent this year—already substantially below the amount contemplated in the legislation—will be cut 42 percent, the Administration announced.

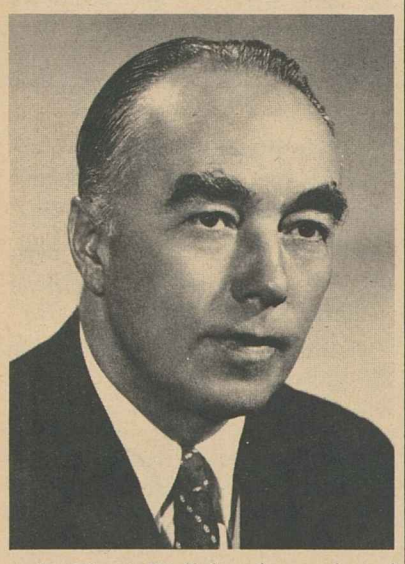
It said the reduction from $515 million to $300 million will not affect contracts already signed by some 41 cities that have model cities rehabilitation programs under way.

But the cutback obviously dashed the plans of scores of other cities that have had programs approved by the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development but will have to wait at least another year for the money to carry them out.

The Senate moved towards approval of coal mine health and safety legislation after a compromise agreement on using federal funds to finance compensation for victims of the dreaded black lung disease—and their widows—and to finance research on mining health hazards.

The original bill approved by the Senate Labor Committee would have imposed a penny-a-ton tax on coal sold in the United States to finance a black lung research program.

Woll Named Chairman of ULLICO Board



J. Albert Woll has been elected chairman of the board of the Union Labor Life Insurance Co., succeeding the late Edmund P. Tobin.

Woll, who is general counsel for the AFL-CIO, has been closely associated with the company almost since its formation and has been a director for the past 15 years. He has been a member of the firm's executive committee since 1956.

He is the senior member of the Washington law firm, Woll & Mayer, and was the chief legal counsel to the AFL before the merger. He served in the Justice Dept.'s Criminal Division in the 1930s and as U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Illinois in the 1940s.

He is a director of the American Arbitration Association, treasurer of the National Conference on Citizenship, director of the National Legal Aid & Defender Association and a trustee of the National Council on Crime & Delinquency.

BETWEEN SESSIONS of the 17th biennial convention of the Allied Industrial Workers in Chicago, Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), center, chats with AIW delegates.

AIW Convention Spurs Coordinated Bargaining

Chicago—An expanded organizing and coordinated bargaining program—and the money to finance it—was approved by delegates to the Allied Industrial Workers' biennial convention.

The convention also approved a $1.50 per month increase in dues to finance the plan, which includes establishing a new post of organizing coordinator.

AIW Pres. Carl W. Griepentrog said the new structure will free the regional offices of the union to service the membership. Those offices previously had responsibility for organizing.

The AIW is involved in more than 30 coordinated bargaining programs through the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.

"As more and more managements unite, we must unite," Griepentrog said. "We must unite with other unions in our bargaining and we must unite more firmly within our own international union if we are to survive and prosper in the future."

Griepentrog cited the experience of the AIW local in Springfield, Mo., as an example of the need for stronger joint strategy in bargaining. The Royal Typewriter plant, part of Litton Industries, was closed in April after a nine-week strike.

"I believe what happened in Springfield, Mo., is a tragic example of the inability of one local union, no matter what size and strength, in dealing with a conglomerate corporation," Griepentrog said.

"To Litton, the closing of the Springfield plant was not even a minor annoyance. It didn't affect their profit picture."

The convention also heard Sen. Philip A. Hart (R-Mich.) place the blame for continuing inflation on corporate profits rather than on wage increases.

Hart said the fallacy of wage increases being primarily responsible for inflation was so widespread that some union leaders were almost "apologetic" when they negotiate a pay hike.

Hart also discussed the problems involved in making group automobile insurance programs available across the country. He said a group plan could provide savings of up to 15 percent if it could be reconciled with varying state laws.

Other convention speakers included AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher and COPE Dir. Al Barkan.

Crackdown Urged On 'Postal' Firm

The "unfair and deceptive" practices of a company that represents itself as a "postal system" have been brought to the attention of the government by Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers.

He called upon the Federal Trade Commission to stop the Independent Postal System of America, Oklahoma City, from violating the federal law giving the government the exclusive right to operate a postal system and handle mail.

Rademacher charged the firm, which operates in cities throughout the United States, is illegally using terms such as "postal" and "mail" in its advertising.

He also asked FTC to halt another "deceptive" practice of the company—that of putting their employes "in uniforms similar to those of government mailmen to deliver their circulars."

Drive Opens For Tennessee Wage Floor

Nashville—The Tennessee State Labor Council launched a new campaign for the passage of a state minimum wage equal to the $1.60 federal standard.

Delegates to the sixth biennial state AFL-CIO convention voted to concentrate on the adoption of the minimum wage by the state legislature which convenes in January.

Two earlier efforts by labor forces fell short of victory. But Pres. Matt Lynch noted that prospects for the adoption of the minimum wage were brighter now than ever before.

The convention also voted to have the state body team up with the A. Philip Randolph Institute for the development of public housing projects for low-income families. The first building project is expected to be initiated within the next year.

Other resolutions called for a stepped-up effort to establish prepaid health plans in cooperation with local unions and support of gaining full union rights for public employes throughout the state.

The state council's four top officers, including Pres. Lynch, were re-elected to new two-year terms. The others are Sec.-Treas. Lee Case, First Vice Pres. H. T. Powell and Second Vice Pres. Charles Robinson.

Five new vice presidents were elected and 13 incumbents were re-elected at the three-day convention. The new vice presidents are John Ballard, Typographical Union, Memphis; E. L. Collins, Retail Clerks, Nashville; Jesse McCoy, Steelworkers, Chattanooga; Louis Miller, Communications Workers, Memphis, and Robert Watkins, Musicians, Chattanooga.

Lower Interest Goal Of Minnesota Suit

St. Paul, Minn.—A greater role in consumer affairs for the Minnesota labor movement was staked out at the State AFL-CIO's 12th constitutional convention here.

Delegates voted to initiate a lawsuit on behalf of union members and all consumers in Minnesota, which will seek to prove that present revolving charge account rates violate Minnesota usury statutes.

David K. Roe, president of the Minnesota AFL-CIO Federation of Labor, struck the opening blow in the battle for consumer protection when he called on the Minnesota Attorney General to take action to halt the 1.5 percent monthly interest charges on charge accounts.

Preparations are now being made by officials of the State AFL-CIO to start the lawsuit.

Efforts to strengthen the coalition composed of labor, farmers, minority groups and young people were another major development at the Minnesota labor convention.

The more than 700 delegates heard addresses from leaders of the Minnesota Farmers Union, the Minnesota Coalition to Lower the Voting Age, the Indian People of Minnesota, and the Minnesota Human Rights Dept.

Delegates later approved a resolution supporting extension of voting rights to 19-year-olds. Minnesota voters will vote on the extension in November 1970.

Labor union interest in preventing environmental pollution was praised by a member of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. Steve Gadler urged delegates to form a labor advisory committee to work with and advise the agency.

Convention delegates unanimously passed a resolution calling on former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, long a friend of the labor movement, to run for the U.S. Senate in 1970.

The resolution was passed after a rousing address by Humphrey, urging organized labor to continue as a leader of the liberal coalition.

Delegates also heard Dir. Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education call the 1968 election "labor's finest hour."

Barkan also alerted delegates to prepare for a difficult 1970 election campaign, to assure that friends of the labor movement continue in office.

The 1968 campaign proved, Barkan said, that labor is a major political force, and that rank-and-file members respect union leadership.

The Minnesota labor movement was also asked to help resolve the greatest crisis facing the nation—that of human rights.

Making the plea was Frank Kent, human rights commissioner for the state of Minnesota. Kent praised labor's role in helping "make the American dream a reality."

Kent praised the State AFL-CIO and its officers for working to provide Minnesota with the strongest human rights law in the nation.

SMILES ALL AROUND greeted AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland as he was introduced to Union Label & Service Trades Dept. delegates by Department Pres. Richard F. Walsh, center, and Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis, right.

At 54th Union Label Convention:

'Buy Union' Appeal Stressed To Assure Gains in Standards

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept. appealed to union members and their families to "buy union" as the best assurance of protecting and advancing their living standards.

The union label, shop and store card and service button "must become the prime vehicle of progress for every trade union member," delegates to the department's 54th convention declared.

A report by a union-label promotion committee also urged all AFL-CIO unions to participate in the AFL-CIO's annual Union-Industries Show as "the one grand opportunity the public has of reviewing unions in a favorable fashion."

The department announced that the 1970 show will be held May 22-27 in New Orleans.

The convention membership committee reported four new union affiliates since 1967 making the total 91, and three new label councils for a total of 111. New union affiliates are the Maintenance of Way Employes, National Maritime Union, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers and the Roofers. New label councils are at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Lewistown, Pa. and Danville, Va.

Labels Increasing

More union labels, shop cards, store cards and service buttons are being used by unions than ever before, department Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis told the convention.

But, he warned, "there are a great number of phony labels coming out of company-union shops and racket-ridden independent union shops who are bootlegging labels of AFL-CIO unions and we are going to declare war on them."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany congratulated the department on the "splendid progress" it has made over the years as "one of our oldest divisions in the labor movement."

"Union labels are important," he said, "as important as they were back in the early days. They let people know the products that are made under the union label or the services that are rendered under the service button.

"It's also important to let our people know that one of the traditional weapons of the trade union movement was the idea of having trade union money spent so as to encourage trade union organization."

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland spoke of the department's role in "reflecting the labor movement to the public" and helping to overcome a great deal of misinformation about labor left with the public by communication media.

Public opinion concerns "every function of a trade union," Kirkland said, and labor cannot afford to sit out the struggle for the good opinion of the public.

"Your message can be a convincing one that will take hold and hang on when other messages are forgotten," Kirkland said.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. thanked the department for the service and assistance it has given to IUD affiliates and the Steelworkers, which he heads.

Abel noted that "there have been great changes in the past few years" which have made the Steelworkers union-label conscious: Conglomerate mergers have thrust members into industries making all types of products; steel companies have themselves become manufacturers; a mounting flow of imports threatens members' jobs.

Canada Show

Henry Rhodes, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Dept. for the Canadian Labor Congress, announced that the CLC will sponsor its first exhibit of union-made products — patterned after the AFL-CIO's Union-Industries Show—in Kitchener, Ont., Oct. 3-7, 1970.

Retired AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler was presented a plaque by the convention for "outstanding service in support of the work of the department."

Convention speakers included Exec. Dir. Marcella Beatty of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries, Pres. Maywood Boggs of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Dept., Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Ralph Wright, director of the Washington office of the International Labor Organization, and Larry Itliong, assistant director of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

Convention resolutions pledged the department's support for:

- The struggle of American farm workers to obtain economic justice and social progress through collective bargaining, and the boycott of California grapes.
- A drive to identify shops that run away to Mexico and other nations to profit on substantial wages and working conditions and get their products placed on the department's "We Don't Patronize" list.
- A continued boycott of the publications of Kingsport Press, Inc. of Kingsport, Tenn., where more than 1,000 members of five AFL-CIO unions have lost their jobs as the result of a strike going back to March 1963.
- The strike and lockout at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, where 2,000 men and women are pitted against the Hearst empire's "determination to destroy unions representing its employes."
- The establishment of a special labor committee to study the problems of imports in depth and take action deemed necessary "to protect American workers' jobs."

Labor Gives Support To School Lunch Bill

The AFL-CIO gave a "strong endorsement" to a Senate proposal to strengthen the nation's school lunch program.

In a statement submitted to the Senate Agriculture committee, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller cited several aspects of the bill as "forward-looking provisions which combine to make it a measure which ought to command broad support in the Congress and assure its prompt enactment."

The bill provides for amendments to the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966.

Provisions of the bill praised by Biemiller include advance funding; the emphasis on feeding more needy children, the effort to bring state revenue into the funding, authorization of greater assistance in the purchase of food service equipment and operating expense and the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Child Nutrition.

"The bill, if enacted as we hope it will be, will not be the last word on the school program," the AFL-CIO statement said. "More will be needed to make the program the effective nutritional instrument we all hope it will one day be."

The bill provides for federal and local funds to be matched on a one-to-one ratio. Previously, the ratio was one-to-three, with the major part of the local funds collected from the school children.

Under the new bill, state funds would be used to help with the local share of the financing. The bill would require state revenues to make up 10 percent of the local matching requirement in the beginning, rising eventually to 50 percent.

Besides the authorizing of funds one year in advance of the fiscal year in which they would become available, the bill provides for a carryover of unused funds from year to year.

The bill also calls for an increase in "special assistance" appropriations, which would be extended to all schools. A ceiling of 20 cents would be imposed on reduced cost lunches and identification of the children receiving such assistance would be forbidden.

Other provisions in the bill call for use of up to 1 percent of the school lunch program's funds in nutritional training and education and studies of food service requirements. Federal grants would be made to state educational agencies for research and surveys in the field of school food service.

The bill was introduced by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and co-sponsored by Senators Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Frank E. Moss (D-Utah), Robert W. Packwood (R-Ore.), Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) and George McGovern (D-S.D.).

3 Unions Ask Import Curbs In Electronics

Presidents of three AFL-CIO unions have called for a halt of the increasing flow of electronic goods into the United States from foreign countries.

They warned in an appeal to Ambassador Carl J. Gilbert, U.S. special representative for international trade negotiations, that American workers are losing their jobs because of the rising imports.

The appeal was issued by Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, and Floyd E. Smith of the Machinists.

Jennings noted that the rising flood of imports from Japan, Taiwan, Korea, Hong Kong and Mexico has almost eliminated U.S. domestic production in some segments of the industry.

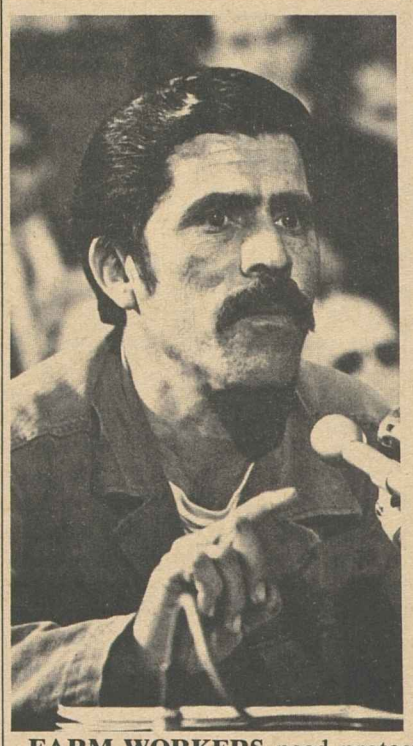
Much of the foreign competition is run by American firms, Smith pointed out. Often the American owners bring in the products under their own brand name—effectively hiding the foreign production.

Pillard estimated that about 40,000 American workers already have been displaced because of the imports. He said that more than 50 percent of black and white television sets and 25 percent of color TV sets sold in the United States this year will be of foreign production.

John J. McCartin Of Plumbers Dies

Chicago—Top officers of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters paid final tribute to a veteran union officer at services here in St. Barnabas Church for John J. McCartin, assistant general president of the union and a 50-year member of Steamfitters Local 612, later merged into Local 597. He died Sept. 20.

McCartin was considered an authority on union jurisdiction. He helped draft the "50 points" the union has used since 1938 to define trade jurisdiction. He served as labor adviser at the International Labor Conference in 1964 and 1965 and was an AFL-CIO delegate to the 1965 congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.



FARM WORKERS need protection against the misuse of pesticides by table grape growers in California, Dir. Cesar Chavez (right) of the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee and Manuel Vasquez, UFWOC boycott coordinator in Washington, D.C., tell a Senate subcommittee on migratory labor. They said the union has offered to reduce its wage proposals if growers will bargain on health and safety conditions in the fields.

Chavez Cites Hazards of Crop Poisons

Misuse of poisonous crop sprays by California growers is exposing farm workers to "la muerte andando—the walking death," Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, told the Senate subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

Vineyard owners are using harmful pesticides in ever-increasing amounts in California and most growers refuse to talk with the union about the health of their workers, said Chavez.

"The worst thing" about the use of sprays and other chemical bug killers is "the long-time effect on our kids," he told Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) and his subcommittee.

California laws require only that the grower post notices on fields that he intends to spray. No law requires the employer to tell what poisons were used, and enforcement of the law is practically nonexistent, Chavez said. He reported the union has been trying without success for nearly a year to get information on pesticides from state and county agricultural officials.

The issue of the health and safety of farm workers is "the single most important issue facing" the union, Chavez declared. In California, he said, the agricultural industry has the highest occupational disease rate—more than 50 percent higher than that of the second-place industry and three times as high as the average rate of all California industry.

The problem is compounded by the lack of clean drinking water, and inadequate toilet facilities in the fields and in labor camps provided by the employer, Chavez asserted.

He charged that "thousands of workers experience daily symptoms of chemical poisoning," and when ill they get no workmen's compensation, he explained.

As Crises Mount:

Delay in Congress Scored by Council

Atlantic City—A conservative mood sent Congress into a slowdown last year and this year it has ground almost to a halt while awaiting recommendations from the Nixon Administration, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its report to the federation's convention.

"In spite of the crises in the cities, few major new proposals to aid the cities were considered in 1968 with the exception of the landmark housing bill," the council said. "The only major legislation passed by the 91st Congress in the first eight months and signed into law has been construction safety."

As a result, the council called the congressional pace before the August recess "one of the least productive of recent record."

In addition to the housing bill, the council said the second session of the 90th Congress during 1968 "did take forward steps in civil rights and consumer protection."

A bill prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, which the council called one of the last areas to be touched by civil rights legislation, was passed, as were four major consumer protection laws — truth-in-lending, poultry inspection, gas pipeline safety and an auto insurance study.

The council called the 1968 housing bill "one of most far-reaching housing laws in congressional history, including a new program to encourage home ownership among low- and moderate-income families by providing federal subsidies on mortgage payments."

The outcome is still uncertain on tax reform, one of the major legislative activities of 1969, the council pointed out in recounting the year-long struggle on the bill, which still awaits Senate action.

"The AFL-CIO placed before the House Ways & Means Committee a comprehensive tax reform bill that would bring $14 to $17 billion in income and provide approximately $8 billion in relief to low- and middle-income families," the report said.

The reform bill which eventually passed the House was termed "a major step down the road toward tax justice" but the Senate was urged "to improve and build on the measure."

In other areas, the council report cited these developments on legislation in which the AFL-CIO had a particular interest:

- The 90th Congress enacted legislation to bar discrimination in employment on the basis of age.
- The 90th Congress widened and strengthened federal powers to control air pollution.
- The Appalachian Regional Development Act provided funds for highway development and public works projects related generally to health, education and industrial development in the 13-state region.
- **Throughout the 90th Congress, the revived Republican-Dixiecrat conservative coalition forced drastic cutbacks in federal spending for liberal domestic social welfare measures, including a $6 billion cut in Pres. Johnson's proposed budget for fiscal 1969.**
- High auto insurance rates and discrimination in sales stimulated action to get under way a comprehensive study of the automobile insurance industry.
- Action was started on protection for children from hazardous toys.
- Legislation has been introduced in both the Senate and House to establish a Dept. of Consumer Affairs.
- Constitutional amendments to reduce the voting age to 18 have been introduced by several House and Senate members.
- House Labor Subcommittee hearings revealed a serious record of flagrant employer violations of workers' rights to join unions.
- **Efforts have continued to gain the power to issue cease-and-desist orders for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.**
- Farm workers have thus far failed to win the long-overdue right to organize and bargain collectively.
- Hearings have been completed on a fish inspection bill.
- Prodded by hearings by a Senate committee and a groundswell of public support, the Senate voted June 24 to more than double the fiscal 1970 authorization for the food stamp program.
- The 1968 omnibus higher education law authorized $2.9 billion for fiscal 1970 and $3.5 billion for fiscal 1971 to help needy college students.
- Updating of Hill-Burton financing for hospital construction was begun in the 91st Congress, but with versions far short of AFL-CIO goals.
- Hearings are still pending on bills to prevent green cards from being used by migrants to undermine American wages and working conditions.
- **Congress is still awaiting an Administration proposal for consolidation of manpower programs and no hearings have been scheduled on the O'Hara bill, which includes the concept of public service employment.**
- The Senate approved the ratification of a nuclear non-proliferation treaty.
- A Senate committee held hearings last year on occupational health and safety, but took no further action after companion legislation bogged down in the House. New hearings are under way.
- A modest but significant victory was scored in the Pipeline Safety Act passed by the 90th Congress.
- Despite widespread bipartisan support, the 90th Congress failed to enact a bill to allow situs picketing.
- **The 90th Congress enacted safety standards for television sets to protect viewers from radiation, but failed to include protections for workers, who face the greatest potential danger.**
- A utility consumer protection bill has been introduced to create an independent agency to represent the interests of consumers before federal and state regulatory agencies with respect to electric, gas, telephone and telegraph utilities.
- Significant improvements in the nation's vocational education system were approved by the 90th Congress, but Nixon's budget for fiscal 1970 requests $279 million compared with an authorization of $767 million.
- Nixon's proposal of a one-year extension of the Economic Opportunity Act was sharply criticized and House testimony has been heard in support of a longer authorization.

The Council also reported that so far, attempts have been successful in beating back obvious anti-labor legislation. These attempts have included a bid to replace the NLRB with a Labor Court and two bills which would curtail labor's political education activities.

SENATE APPROVAL of a 5.4 percent pay raise for postal workers is urged in testimony on Capitol Hill by officials of AFL-CIO postal unions. From left are Pres. Monroe Crable of the Post Office & General Service Maintenance Employes; Pres. Lonnie L. Johnson of the Mail Handlers, an affiliate of the Laborers; Pres. James H. Rademacher of the Letter Carriers; Pres. Francis S. Filbey and Legislative Dir. Patrick J. Nilan of the Postal Clerks; Pres. Michael J. Cullen of the Special Delivery Messengers, and Leon S. Hawkins of the Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes.

Postal Unions Seek Passage Of Wage Hike

Spokesmen for AFL-CIO postal unions, representing more than 500,000 workers, urged the Senate to approve a bill giving postal employes a 5.4 percent raise this year and to set up a commission with union representation to propose annual raises for all government workers in the future.

James H. Rademacher, president of the Letter Carriers, said an "emergency" raise for rank-and-file postal workers is needed because the 4.1 percent increase they received in July left them far behind both the comparability with private industry goal and the rise in living costs.

He said most postal workers are in dead-end jobs, with no opportunity for promotion, and dependent on Congress for higher pay.

Pat Nilan, legislative director of the Postal Clerks, and spokesmen for several smaller crafts also joined in urging the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee to act on the pay bill. The union-endorsed legislation is a companion bill to one which has been approved by the House Post Office Committee but has not been scheduled for floor action.

Also testifying were officers of the Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employes, the Special Delivery Messengers, Post Office Motor Vehicle Employes, and the Mail Handlers, an affiliate of the Laborers.

Muskie to Lecture On Hillman Grant

The Sidney Hillman Foundation is sponsoring a series of lectures by Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Me.) at five universities throughout the South.

The first appearance will be at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, Oct. 16-17. Subsequent lectures will be delivered by the senator at the University of Georgia, University of Miami, University of Mississippi and Clark College in Atlanta.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers and the Hillman Foundation said the lecture series is part of the foundation's efforts to continue the endeavors of Sidney Hillman in his concern for problems affecting public welfare, human rights and world peace.

Modest Gains Cited In State Labor Laws

Atlantic City—An Executive Council report to the AFL-CIO convention showed that a wide variety of labor laws were enacted in state legislatures over the past two years.

On balance, the report indicated modest progress but not as much as in some previous periods. The bulk of labor's programs was ignored by legislatures that became more conservative.

The council cited improvements in minimum wage standards in 10 states, but most of the states' minimums were still below the level of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

Maryland, Nevada, Delaware, Hawaii and Maine provided step increases that will bring large numbers of workers up to a $1.60 an hour level in 1970 or 1971. Vermont legislation set that level immediately.

North Carolina increased its rate from $1 to $1.25 and Arkansas provided for an increase from $1 to $1.20. South Dakota joined the list of states with a minimum wage law. Its level is $1. New York expanded its law's coverage and set a $1.40 minimum for farm workers, going to $1.50 in 1971.

Nebraska and South Dakota granted public employes the right to collective bargaining. Nevada granted such rights to local government employes. North Dakota granted public school employes the right to bargain.

Several states with public employes' bargaining laws already on the books extended their coverage.

In the private employment sector, Massachusetts extended its labor relations act to cover employes in charitable homes. New York passed legislation to impose new penalties on public workers who strike, as well as hospital and nursing home employes in the private sector.

Occupational health and safety laws were improved in a number of states. There also were enactments to protect workers against radiation in nuclear industries and other dangers in hazardous jobs.

Louisiana became the 38th state to enact a law requiring the payment of prevailing private wages on public works. Kentucky, Montana, Nevada and Maryland provided for the payment of prevailing fringe benefits on public construction.

The council reported that 33 states have passed some sort of call for a constitutional convention to rescind the U.S. Supreme Court's one-man, one-vote decision. It takes 34 states to secure such a convention, which is strongly opposed by labor.

However, the report pointed out that there is doubt as to the legality and permanency of many of the state petitions calling for the convention.

The council noted that resolutions to rescind previous calls for the convention passed in one house or the other of five states between 1967 and 1969: Maryland, Texas, North Carolina, Illinois and Washington.

So far only three states—New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah—have adopted protections against harsh garnishment of workers' wages, the council said.

Oklahoma and Utah added provisions to existing laws so as to limit the cases in which employers can fire workers whose pay is garnished. Montana now completely protects employes from such firings.

Membership Growth Shown By AFL-CIO

Atlantic City—Continued growth of AFL-CIO unions is reflected in the membership report of the Executive Council to the convention.

Based on average per capita payments over the past two years, membership was 13,005,000 as of July 31.

While this shows a decline from the 13,781,000 total in 1967, it does not include the Auto Workers, who disaffiliated in 1968. Exclusive of UAW membership, this year's figure represents a gain of 549,000.

Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported that the net worth of the federation declined by $383,882.33 in the two-year period ended June 30. He noted that the decline was attributable to an excess of expenses.

Income over the two years came to $21,438,799.42 as against operating expenses of $21,822,681.75. The bulk of the income—$18,734,604.94—came from per capita taxes paid by national and international unions and organizing committees. An additional $1,860,665.87 came from directly affiliated local unions in per capita taxes, initiation fees and reinstatement fees.

Kirkland's report included a dozen statements detailing income and expenditures. A financial report of the AFL-CIO pension plan trustees also was included in the section.

Humanizing the System

FROM THE VERY BEGINNING back in the 1880s the American trade union movement has been based on strong local and national unions with the prime purpose of negotiating agreements with employers as to conditions day-in and day-out at the work place. But it has also been based on union organizations that can effectively present their views on legislation and government policies at city hall, state capitals and to the nation, on legislative and government policies that affect not just our members but affect everybody and in a sense affect the society in which we live.

The founders of the American trade union movement saw this great potential for improvement within the American system through the exercise of this right to organize trade unions for the purpose of bargaining, for the purpose of legislation, for the purpose of acting as a people's lobby.

These labor leaders had the vision to accept the challenge of America that lay in its foundation, the opportunity that was there to exercise the constitutional rights of individuals and free institutions to seek and achieve improvement within the basic structure of our society, not just improvements for us but improvement for the whole society.

Over the years the trade union movement has served to humanize our economic system. It has not been easy. We have had obstacles all along the way but we have made progress.

Strong resistance, for instance, greeted the unions when they sought the eight-hour day, factory inspection laws, workmen's compensation laws, medical insurance, pension plans. More recently we had the same kind of resistance to overcome when we promoted Medicare.

RESISTANCE CONTINUES to the humanizing efforts of the trade union movement. For instance, we find resistance to federal legislation in the field of occupational health and safety. Here is an area where you would assume in this modern day that you wouldn't get any resistance because the consequences of accidents on the job not only reach the family of the person affected but they affect the community as a whole.

In humanizing the economy trade unions have made the economy stronger and prosperous. We have helped to build American mass markets, and these mass markets are still the envy of the world as well as being the foundation of our whole national economy.

I take a good deal of pride as president of the AFL-CIO in our role in national affairs. We serve as the advocate, the lobby, not only for organized workers but for those without voice, those without power or privilege who have no other effective spokesman.

We play a part and we operate through the trade union structure called the AFL-CIO which in the final analysis is a co-ordinating organization. It is not a parent body. It is erroneously called a parent body. The AFL-CIO is not the parent of the national unions that comprise the AFL-CIO. It's the other way around. We are a federation, just as the name implies, of autonomous unions split up into departments, central bodies, 60,000 local unions.

What we need to do is to use this structure, use it as we have in the past and give a little more effort in all of the areas where we have been active. In other words, what we need is a little more of the same that we have been practicing over the years, national unions, local unions, everybody working as a unit . . . making a contribution to this never-ending campaign for a better life for all the people of America.

From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Metal Trades Dept. Convention in Atlantic City.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, October 4, 1969 No. 40

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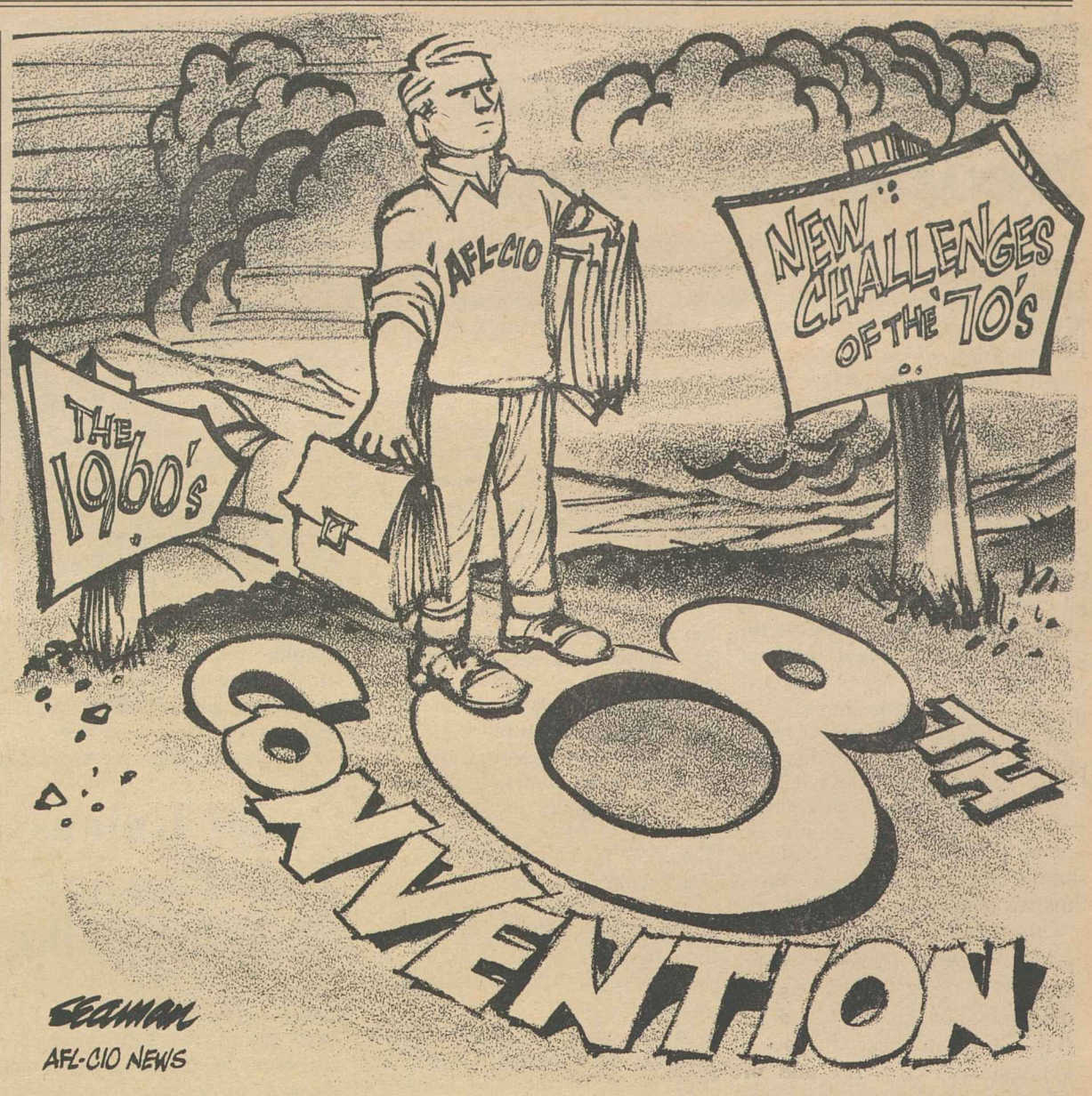


A Word Edgewise:

Provocateurs of Campus Unrest Trigger Avalanche of Reaction

By John P. Roche

AS THE COLLEGE YEAR begins, the disruptive forces are in an advanced state of polycentrism. This is no more a source of relief to university faculties and administrators than is the polycentric character of communism to the Secretary of State. Indeed, one can argue that it makes life more difficult, more unpredictable. Instead of coping with one opponent who could be counted on to maintain discipline on his side of the barricade (as the extremely cautious Stalin did), one encounters a dozen enemies, each trying to outplay the others.

In campus terms, this means that if Students for a Democratic Society demands open admissions, the Women's Liberation League will insist on 51 percent of the new students being female. The "Black" organization will join the fun by denouncing the women—who, they say, should be home rearing revolutionaries, not out shooting off their mouths in a man's league—and excoriating SDS as "racist" because open admissions will only perpetuate the present condition of "white cultural genocide."

The sensible university response to all this is to set up a campus version of Hyde Park in London: an area where every enthusiast with a nostrum can bring his own soapbox and make a pitch to anyone who wants to listen. (For obvious reasons, this should not be located in the president's office.)

However, this classic sanctuary for freedom of speech is considered a denial of their rights by extremists. They do not just want the right to be heard; they want to enforce the true faith. In fact, to them Hyde Park is a perfect example of what Herbert Marcuse designated "repressive tolerance"—tolerance that fundamentally buttresses the status quo and tranquilizes militancy.

Marcuse went so far as to justify the denial of civil rights to groups that "promote aggressive policies, armament, chauvinism, discrimination," and added that "the restoration of freedom of thought may necessitate new and rigid restrictions on teachings and practices in the educational institutions."

In this spirit, the New University Conference (a faculty version of SDS) has advocated an offensive against "faculty war criminals and racists." Since by their standards anyone who does not support Hanoi is a "war criminal," and Roy Wilkins is a hopeless "racist," this gives them quite a field to play against.

This makes for great rhetoric, but in strategic terms it is preposterous. Sure, campuses can be disrupted and perhaps some "war criminals" and "racists" intimidated. But when these extremists advocate violence, they are legitimatizing the use of force to take them out of circulation. If they name the weapons, they really can't complain if they lose the battle.

This point was made with superb sarcasm by the Warden and Fellows of Wadham College in Oxford. Replying to a set of "non-negotiable demands," they wrote:

"Dear Gentlemen: We note your threat to take what you call 'direct action' unless your demands are immediately met. We feel that it is only sporting to let you know that our governing body includes three experts in chemical warfare, two ex-commandos skilled with dynamite and torturing prisoners, four qualified marksmen in both small arms and rifles, two ex-artillerymen, one holder of the Victoria Cross, four karate experts, and a chaplain. The governing body has authorized me to tell you that we look forward with confidence to what you call a 'confrontation,' and I may say even with anticipation."

MOST AMERICAN colleges and universities cannot boast such a table of organization, but the basic point seems to be getting across to the saner spokesmen of the New Left. Even Marcuse has objected to breaking up classes, perhaps because he has found himself shouted down and labelled a CIA provocateur on recent occasions.

Recently, in "The Radical Teacher," Staughton Lynd (who must by now be a grandfather figure in SDS circles) laid it on the line very precisely. To justify repression "of the speech and action of one's opponents, so that one may oneself come to power, is to invite one's opponents, who presently have the power, to use it in the same spirit."

Those of us who have fought for the First Amendment rights of everyone from the leaders of the Communist Party to American Nazis take a dim view of this argument about free speech. But at least it shows common sense, some recognition of the folk wisdom that "you don't challenge a bear to a hugging contest."

Labor Faces Challenges:

Status Quo Isn't Good Enough, Meany Says in Urging Progress

The following is excerpted from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's report to the convention contained in the Report of the Executive Council.

NEW PROBLEMS, new challenges, new needs face today's labor movement.

And they cannot be met by those who fall victim to the smugness of satisfaction. What we have is not good enough; America needs much more.

Let me first make unmistakably clear my utmost faith in the ability of the American economy and political systems to adapt to and successfully meet any and all challenges. The space program and the lunar landing prove this above all else.

America has the ability to solve seemingly impossible problems. With the wise use of abundant resources, it needs only a national will—a will of the people—to solve them.

America is a good place to work for most people—but not all of them.

America remains a land of opportunity for most—but not all—people.

For the hard fact is that not all Americans share in the wealth and goodness of America, and thus we cannot be satisfied.

In the early 1960s, America began a determined effort to achieve economic and political well-being for all Americans for all time. Racial discrimination, poverty, and barriers to education were put under the focus of the national spotlight. Price fixing and profiteering, consumer deception, callous drug and medical practices were exposed.

Midway, however, the drive faltered. The Congress failed to measure up to the need and America got half-hearted, underfinanced, so-called social reform legislation—all facts described in detail in this report.

So the result is that America, as a place to live and to work, is still far from ideal.

The United States still knows poverty and slums, poor educational systems and medical care too costly for many, business fraud and deception. And there remains the overriding danger of war and nuclear holocaust for the enemies of freedom have not changed their course and still seek world domination.

And while lack of opportunity and a low standard of living are threats to some people, there also exist dangers which threaten all people. These are dangers which make no distinction between rich and poor, city and country dweller, worker and employer. They are, perhaps, the least excusable of all.

Consider, for example, the air we breathe. Air pollution presents a real danger to the American people.

Generally, we regard the air we breathe and thrive in as a free gift of nature, available to all at no cost. This isn't true. Dirty air costs money—in fact, dirty air costs the average American family nearly $230 a year.

Yet, the average expenditure for the control of air pollution amounts to less than 20 cents per person, per year.

Some 100 million motor vehicles discharge 300,000 tons of pollution into the air each day. Atmospheric pollution by vehicles will increase by 75 percent in the next 10 years and double by 1985.

Industrial plants emit, each day, tons of solid waste and gases into the air we breathe.

The dangers of dirty air are all too obvious in cities everywhere. Congress has recognized the problem since 1963, but federal funds have been too limited and state and local concern too lax to get beyond the pilot project and research stages.

What is needed to combat atmospheric poison is a comprehensive and integrated federal regional, state and local air pollution control program.

Just as the air we breathe is dangerous, so is the water many Americans drink and in which they swim.

The dependable supply of usable water available in America is about 315 billion gallons a day. In just 30 years, this amount will supply only one-third of the demand.

Low-cost water, now taken for granted in most sections of the country, may become America's most expensive basic natural resource.

Currently, 95 million Americans drink water which is below federal health standards.

Some 64 million Americans use waste treatment facilities which are inadequate and spread poison and germs in rivers, streams, lakes and underground reservoirs.

INDUSTRY DUMPS life-destroying chemicals and wastes into the waters people must depend upon to live clean and healthy lives.

Necessary to meet the danger of short water supply are stepped up salt water conversion and reclaimed and re-use programs.

Necessary to stem the tide of pollution are industrial oil and chemical pollution-control programs; accelerated construction of modern waste treatment plants and facilities in hundreds of communities; and federal authority to establish and enforce clean and healthful water standards throughout the United States.

Clean air and water must rank high on the list of national priorities if America is to be an excellent place to live, now and in the future.

In sum, many of the dangers that exist in America today are man-made and they must be solved by man.

They can no longer be ignored or given only half-hearted attention.

For a temporary period of time, we can exist as the richest nation on earth, surrounded by social dangers and poisonous elements.

But in America, it was intended that people should live full and rich lives in a healthy and wholesome environment.

In order to fulfill this promise of life, we Americans will have to unite in a common purpose toward this goal.

The time to begin is now. The place to begin is with this Eighth Constitutional Convention of the AFL-CIO.

Kircher Hopeful:

Progress Seen in Grape Strike With Growing Boycott Action

STEPPED-UP BOYCOTT ACTION and the resumption of contract talks with grape growers could lead to a breakthrough in the long farm dispute—including an end to the boycott, the AFL-CIO organizing director suggested.

If the growers will only "do what thousands of other employers have done—sit down and bargain with the union . . . this battle will be behind us," declared William L. Kircher, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization.

He said the measure of success of the drive to build a union can be seen in the "ten major contracts" the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has won in the wine industry. The Perelli-Minetti wine company recently renewed its contract with the UFWOC.

Questioned by reporters on Labor News Conference, Kircher said that while the grape boycott may work a hardship on some of the workers by shrinking the grape market, "it is the only machinery that the farm workers have to attain the kind of collective bargaining status" that will end the "deprivation that has characterized their working conditions in the past."

KIRCHER SAID he is "very disappointed with the response of the Nixon Administration" to the farm workers. With "substantial representation from California in the administrative and executive levels . . . there should be a great deal of knowledge about this problem and expertise on it." But, he said, there is "little to indicate much sensitivity." He added that the Administration's "proffered legislation in this area . . . is very inadequate . . . a very poor piece of legislation."

Kircher said that a major drive to renew and stimulate the grape boycott is now under way in 13 major eastern cities, as UFWOC Dir. Cesar Chavez makes a six-week tour through the area. He said the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service also has been asked to re-enter contract talks.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE WAS A TIME when the fight on pollution was largely an esthetic or social one. People were unhappy about offensive odors or their inability to go swimming in rivers, lake or ocean waters, where they had once swum as children. The idea that noise could constitute a form of pollution was unheard of.

In time pollution took on more serious aspects. Smog in our great cities has become more than a joke of stand-up comedians. It has become a threat to the very lives of thousands of our citizens, whose health has been impaired. It has become costly in terms of the cleaning of clothes that have been dirtied, extra visits to doctors to care for ailments caused by lung diseases and the cost of extra lighting. In fact it has been estimated that dirty air costs the average American family nearly $230 a year.

Water pollution, too, has become a major problem for our people. Billions of dollars must be spent to make our drinking water potable—even at best, most of us drink aseptic sewage—as day after day, vast quantities of pollution are poured into our natural water supplies through human waste and industrial products.

Chemically treated, as much of our drinking water is, it has been estimated that no less than 95 million Americans—almost half our population—drink water which is below federal health standards.

Of late, scientists have found that noise must be added to the list of pollutants that surround us. Studies have shown serious loss of hearing because of excessive noise.

In recent years, notably in recent months, a startling note of urgency has come into the voices of scientists and experts who are warning us that the dimensions of the problems have grown vastly, that we are polluting the very world in which we live. Some have gone so far as to say that day by day, the human race is polluting its environment to the point where the earth itself may become uninhabitable.

Almost incomprehensible as this may be, the hard fact is, the modern world is drastically changing the earth's ecology—the relation between life and the environment in which it lives.

This is no light matter.

In our own country, one of our most precious national possessions, the Great Lakes, is literally dying. Lake Erie, some experts say, is already dead and may even become a vast swamp to bring ruin and disaster on millions of Americans. Industrial, farm and human waste have overwhelmed it.

What can be done?

CONGRESS HAS SHOWN SIGNS that it is becoming more and more aware of the threat that pollution holds for American life. The big hang-up has been money, the problem of adequately funding anti-pollution legislation already on the books.

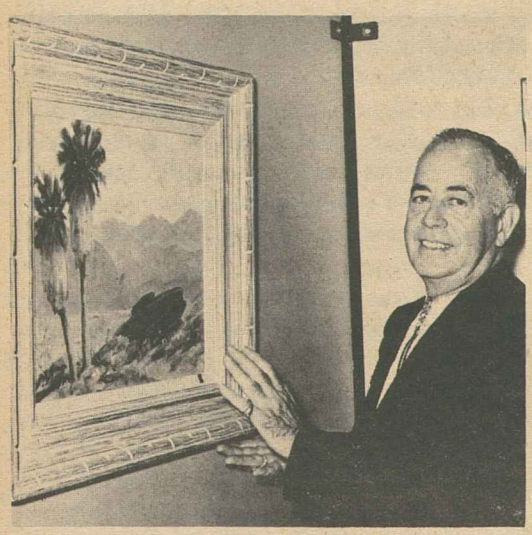
Right now, Congress must decide how much money it will provide to carry out the Water Quality Control Act of 1966. The 1966 legislation set $1 billion as the amount needed, yet the Nixon Administration has pared this down to only $214 million, the same amount as was appropriated last year.

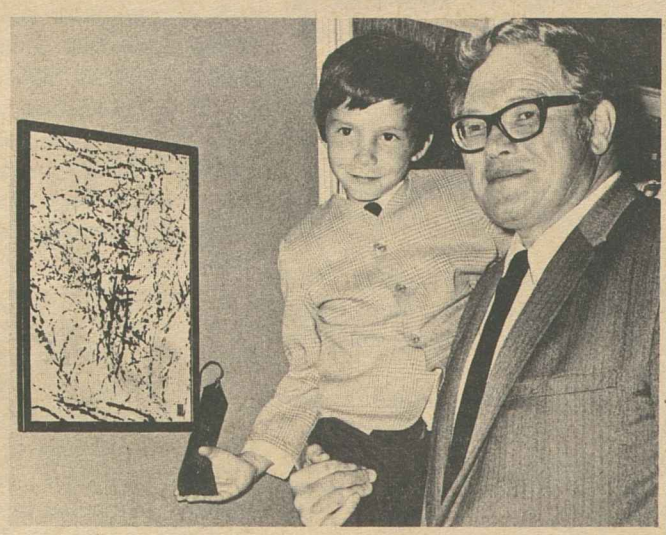
The Water Quality Act provides federal aid for the development of sewage treatment plants by states and local communities. It is crucial to any meaningful attack on sewage pollution and a number of congressmen are planning an amendment to the appropriation to bring it back to the $1 billion mark.

The House also has passed a bill calling for the creation of a permanent, high-level, five-man council appointed by the President to study and report annually on pollution and the steps that are being taken to resolve it. Such a council would be similar to the Council of Economic Advisers, which now plays so important a role in the economic thinking of the country. The Senate must still act.

"Too little, too late," is one of the grimmest commentaries on many of the efforts of mankind to solve its problems. "Too little, too late," in the field of pollution could well mean the end of mankind.

INCREASED BOYCOTT ACTIVITY against California grapes and contracts negotiated by the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee are hopeful signs, AFL-CIO Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher, center, told reporters Tom Joyce, left, of Newsweek magazine and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times, on Labor News Conference. The AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview is aired Tuesdays, at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on Mutual radio.





PICTURES ON EXHIBITION at the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor presentation of "The Union Artist" are rated by judges (top photo) from left, James Robert Parker, noted sculptor and industrial designer; actresses Ruth Hussey and Rosemary DeCamp; actor Sam Jaffe and his wife, actress Bettye Ackerman. Leo S. Moore (lower left) of the Theatrical Stage Employes and art exhibit chairman displays one of his own works. And Shane O'Donohue, second prize winner in the grade school division, shows his water color painting to County AFL-CIO Executive Sec. Sigmund Arywitz (lower right). About 200 paintings and sculptures were exhibited by the union artists at the Museum of Science & History in Los Angeles.

New Channels Charted in Labor's Programs of Community Services

Atlantic City—New channels were charted in several areas of community services in the past two years by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates, the Executive Council reported.

With leadership from the federation's Dept. of Community Services, experimental programs were launched in:

- Referral service to aid community residents in personal and family problems on a 'round-the-clock basis.
- Training of workers to act as "buddies" to newly-hired employes from the ranks of the hard-core unemployed.
- Arts demonstration projects in an effort to culturally enrich the lives of union members.

The community referral services project was launched by the Fire Fighters in cooperation with the AFL-CIO-CSA in Dayton, O. The department helped train the fire fighters in Dayton and Washington, D.C., to assist residents in the neighborhoods of their fire engine companies. At least three other communities are expected to participate in the 24-hour referral service.

In cooperation with the National Alliance of Businessmen, the CSA helped trigger the "buddies" demonstration project in five communities: Atlanta, Cleveland, Houston, Milwaukee and Portland, Ore. It helped train the workers to ease the problems of the hard-core unemployed. This program is now being continued by the federation's Human Resources Development Institute.

The arts demonstration project was initiated through the efforts of CSA and the federation's Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes Council. Pilot operations now exist in four cities: Louisville, Buffalo, Minneapolis and New York.

One result is that union members may attend cultural events—including operas, symphonies and ballets—at reduced rates. Ultimately, the project will enlist the talents of union members in the creation as well as appreciation of the arts and be extended to many other cities.

All these functions are being performed throughout the country by community service committees of state and local central labor bodies and local unions. They are assisted in their efforts by 160 full-time AFL-CIO-CSA liaison representatives on the staffs of United Funds and Community Chests in 126 communities.

National conferences and workshops sponsored by the CSA were attended by 400 delegates in both 1968 and 1969. The role of labor in community services and the effect of its programs in the changing communities were stressed in the conferences.

The department also conducted hundreds of training programs on the state, area and local level. They included seminars, classes on community services, union counselling, consumer counselling, recreation, public welfare and youth activities.

In noting the achievements of the department, the Executive Council said:

"It has helped bind our communities in a year of conflict. By encouraging everyone to work together for a better community for all, labor and management, black and white, young and old, the AFL-CIO community services program has contributed to the development of thousands of dedicated volunteers and community leaders who are the backbone of the democratic society."

Rail Labor Newspaper Marks Its 50th Birthday

One of the oldest and best-known publications in the trade union movement is celebrating its 50th birthday. It is Labor, the national newspaper owned by 14 unions representing railroad, airline and other workers in the United States.

Labor newspaper was founded by railroad unions in 1919 as an organ of the Plumb Plan League, formed to battle for continued government operation of the railroads which had been put under federal operation during World War I. The League failed but the paper succeeded.

The first issue had four pages and circulated 25,000 copies. It was dedicated to telling workers "the truth about national and international events as they may be viewed from Washington."

Today, Labor has a circulation of over a half million and its recent offspring, Canadian Railwayman, goes to 70,000 more subscribers in Canada.

The newspaper, famed as a crusader for the rights of railroaders and other workers, was edited by Edward Keating from its founding to 1953, and since by Ruben Levin. A trademark through all of its years has been the cartoons of John Baer, a congressman during Pres. Wilson's Administration.

For Workers, Aged:

Social Programs 'Unfinished Task'

Atlantic City—The nation must accomplish "the unfinished task of providing aged citizens adequate income to live out their last years in dignity and comfort," the AFL-CIO Executive Council stressed.

It recalled that the 1967 AFL-CIO convention advanced a program dedicated to fulfilling the task. But, it added, "the pace of legislative progress in Congress falls short of the goals of that program."

Recently, legislation embodying the major social security goals of the AFL-CIO was introduced in the House by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.). It would raise total benefits by at least 50 percent by 1974 and virtually wipe out poverty among the aged.

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to enact a 10 percent increase in security benefits, effective next Apr. 1.

The Executive Council's report also called for labor's all-out efforts in Congress, state legislatures and at the bargaining table for stronger protection for workers against the dangers of unemployment, illness and injury.

The council cited gains made in these areas over the past two years, but found that progress fell far short of needs.

Medicare has been a boon to the aged but the program still contains "a number of major defects that must be remedied," the council said.

It pointed particularly to the need for including the cost of prescription drugs under Medicare and its extension to include persons under 65 who are receiving disability benefits under social security.

The rising costs of Medicare—both in hospital charges and doctors bills—are of great concern, the report said. It focused on charges of "abuses" by doctors, hospitals, nursing homes under both Medicare and Medicaid.

The federal-state Medicaid program to provide medical care for the poor has been under attack in many areas because it has been more costly than Congress and states anticipated.

Taking note of this, the council deplored a reaction to date by the states of cutting services instead of instituting cost controls and "taking responsibility for effectively administering the program."

The Administration's budget request of a $505 million cutback on federal funds for Medicaid for the coming year "will hamper the state-operated plans even more," the report said.

The 1967 social security amendments placed "harsh and punitive" restrictions on federal aid to families with dependent children but did nothing to correct "long recognized defects in our public welfare system," the council reported.

It pledged the AFL-CIO to do everything possible to remove the restrictions while at the same time pressing for much needed improvements in the welfare system.

The section of the report on public welfare singled out the need for "significant expansion" of day care centers to take care of the children of working mothers. Without expansion, it said, mandatory training and employment for recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children cannot succeed.

A major shortcoming of Congress has been its failure to enact federal standards governing the amount of unemployment benefits, their duration and terms for qualifying to receive them, the council declared.

It charged that Pres. Nixon's unemployment compensation bill now before Congress "falls far short of the changes needed to significantly improve" the federal-state jobless program.

The proposal would extend coverage to 4.8 million of an estimated 17 million persons not covered by unemployment benefits and provide an additional period of federal benefits during extreme national recessions.

But, the council pointed out, the legislation contains no standards for benefit levels and benefit durations, and is "inadequate" in meeting the problems of the long-term unemployed. Further, the report said, it contains some provisions that would actually worsen the existing program.

The President's call for states to provide an unemployment benefit for workers equal to at least 50 percent of their average weekly wage is futile—and experience proves it, the council declared.

Its report in this area showed that 17 states enacted increases in weekly unemployment benefits in 1968 and 1969 but none of them reached the level called for by Nixon. Only two states meet the one-half of normal pay standard.

There has been virtually no state legislation enacted to extend unemployment insurance protection to additional workers and "absolutely no legislation to increase the taxable wage base" during the past two years, the report said.

The council listed some gains in improving workmen's compensation in states over the past two years but added that despite the strong efforts of labor in legislatures "workmen's compensation continues to be our most neglected area of social insurance."

In calling for federal legislation to "substantially improve the entire system of workmen's compensation," the council noted that 25 percent of the nation's workforce—16 million workers — are "still denied the protection of workmen's compensation."

Other sections of the report dealt with union activities in negotiating health and welfare benefits and pensions. The report also traced AFL-CIO testimony in Congress in support of legislation to protect the assets of health, welfare and pension plans.

The council reiterated labor's previous call for a National Health Insurance system as the ultimate answer to providing adequate health services for all Americans, rich and poor alike.

"All other advanced countries of the western world have a national system of providing or of financing health care for all citizens" and "it is time for the United States" to follow their example, the report concluded.

Health, Welfare Unit Names Joseph Davis

New York—Joseph H. Davis, president of the Washington State AFL-CIO, has been appointed an advisory director of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare & Pension Plans, Inc.

The foundation is designed to educate trustees and administrators who manage the assets and benefit programs of jointly administered funds.

Council Warns of Recession:

Nation's Economy Distorted By Profits Outgaining Wages

Atlantic City—"Dangerously wrong" government policies threaten the nation with rising unemployment and recession, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned.

Its review of the economic state of the nation pinpointed the distortions that crept into the general economic prosperity of the 1960s and built up to the critical stage.

The delicate balance of the economy was tilted by soaring corporate profits that far outpaced wage advantages.

A dubious investment credit tax bonus to business and industry spurred a capital goods inflation at the same time wage-earners were being asked to pay more in taxes to take money out of the economy.

And inflation was fed, at the same time that housing was thrown into a severe recession, by a tight-money policy that sent interest rates to record highs.

Where a surgeon's scalpel was required to carve out the principal sources of inflation, the government used a "blunderbuss" approach of "restrictive economic policies, tight money and sky-high interest rates."

The effect, the council report noted, has been to slow economic growth to the danger point—without curbing high prices.

The Executive Council vividly portrayed the impact of the tight money policy and bank profiteering in these terms:

"Soaring interest rates touched levels never before reached in the memory of living Americans. These skyrocketing interest rates were increasing costs and prices all along the line—from the farmer and manufacturer to the retailer and consumer, sharply boosting the price of homes, mortgage payments and rents.

"As builders' loan costs and mortgage rates soared, homebuilders began to postpone construction. State, county and municipal governments put off some of their planned building of hospitals, schools, roads and public buildings."

Since 1961, the nation had been moving gradually towards the goal of full employment. Both the public and private sectors of the economy grew at a pace fast enough to absorb new entrants into the labor force and make jobs for many of the unemployed.

But, the council report stressed, "a disproportionately large share of the gains of the long economic expansion went to business and wealthy families."

Most wage-earners and salaried workers received only modest increases in real wages. "And a small, declining, but significant group of Americans—the most disadvantaged, with the least skill, education and training—remained outside of the economy's mainstream, with persistent unemployment and part-time, low-wage jobs."

There was hope for bringing these hard-core jobless into the economic mainstream, the council report noted, with an array of federally-financed training and manpower development programs.

The council report comments:

"Though sometimes hesitant and usually under-funded, these new programs—within the framework of expanding job opportunities—helped to bring employment gains to many of the long-term unemployed and unskilled members of minority groups. By 1968, after seven years of economic expansion, unemployment was down to 3.6 percent of the labor force. This was the lowest jobless level in 15 years—but still some distance from the 2.9 percent unemployment rate of 1953."

During this period, black workers and other minority groups made substantial gains in both employment and income. The non-white unemployment rate for adult men dropped from 9.6 percent in 1960 to 3.9 percent in 1968. The income gap between white and non-white families remained substantial, but it steadily narrowed.

Only among the unskilled youth was there no improvement during this period.

To continue this progress, to wipe out the gap, there must be continuing expansion of employment opportunities, the council asserted.

But slamming the brakes on the economy—in a heavy-footed effort to curb inflation—would do more harm than good, the council cautioned.

"It would increase unemployment . . . and those workers with the least skill and work experience—non-whites and young people—would be hit hardest."

The Key: Jobs

The council reiterated labor's belief that "federal expenditures, tax and monetary policy must be geared to maximum expansion of job opportunities."

It called for a federally-financed public service employment program which would combine jobs for those who can not be absorbed into the private economy with providing the public services urgently needed in both urban and rural areas.

Instead of being halted, "the economic advances of the 1960s must be strengthened and extended."

The report spelled out areas of government action that can and should be taken to curb excess profits and inflation encouraged by existing tax benefits. But it emphasized that "a reduction of price pressures can—and must—be achieved without a growing army of unemployed."

The Executive Council pledged the AFL-CIO's cooperation any time the President of the United States determines that government controls are necessary to stabilize the economy.

The one requirement on which labor insists, the council reiterated, is that "such restraints are equitably placed" on "all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries."

"We are prepared to sacrifice," the council said on behalf of more than 13 million union members, "so long as there is equality of sacrifice."

If workers' wages are to be controlled, so must the salaries of executives and the prices workers must pay for what they buy and rent.

In the long range, the council report noted, there must be "an improved balance among groups in the economy."

Government tax policies should be aimed at achieving "a fair distribution of the tax burden, based on ability to pay."

To accomplish this, the council said:

- Tax loopholes of special privilege for wealthy families and businesses should be closed.
- The poor should be removed from the income tax rolls.
- The relative tax burden on middle- and moderate-income families should be reduced.

INDUSTRIAL UNION DEPT. convention focused on a wide range of issues affecting member unions. Here Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers makes a point from the floor.

Funding Gap Retards Advances in Education

Atlantic City—The crisis in public education persists despite substantial progress in some areas, the Executive Council declared.

Behind the headlines of campus unrest and inner city school problems with racial overtones, the country's educational system suffers from the lack of proper funds.

And although the federal government has increased its aid to states, the needs have far out-distanced congressional appropriations.

These piecemeal efforts, the Executive Council observes, have been grossly inadequate to provide solutions to the vast, complex problems now arising in the major cities and rural communities.

Full funding of federal education programs remains as the key answer to the crisis, the council said. The AFL-CIO continues to press for this goal along with the Teachers union and other educational organizations.

Elementary and secondary schools, despite their problems, have received substantial federal aid to enable many local systems to survive. The federation urged Congress to extend the Elementary & Secondary Education Act another five years and to maintain the hard-won formula for allocating funds, especially under Title I, to aid economically deprived children.

Problems on the college level for the children of workers have intensified as interest rates climbed. With interest rates at the highest levels in history, banks are now discouraging student loans.

The Executive Council also expressed concern over the indicated slowdown in school integration by the Nixon Administration. "American labor agreed," the council said, "that to further perpetuate the long-standing injustice to America's black community is intolerable."

In the area of vocational education, the 90th Congress took bold legislative steps last year. But this accomplishment also was dimmed by the gap between authorizations and appropriations, the council said.

Provisions of the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 are designed to give new direction to the whole field of preparing people for a meaningful occupation—students in secondary and post-secondary schools, adults, unemployed workers, persons with special education needs and the handicapped.

Congress authorized $865 million for fiscal year 1970, which is an increase of $583 million over the $282 million provided in all vocational education laws prior to the 1968 amendments.

The Executive Council said the AFL-CIO protested vigorously when the Administration's budget called for only $288 million to be spent on vocational education in 1970. It is strongly urging Congress to provide full funds for the program.

Educational programs for trade union leadership were furthered with the opening of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center on Labor Day.

The center was established following a comprehensive feasibility study authorized at the 1967 federation convention.

The first session at the institute will begin Dec. 1. In its initial stages, the center's programs will be devoted to full-time officials and staff of national and international unions. The three-week courses for union members will cover a number of pertinent subjects, including the American system of unionism, economics, American social studies and effective reading.

Labor Prods Campaign On Job Safety Standards

Atlantic City—Labor has helped focus national attention on "the long neglected issue of a safe work environment," the Executive Council reported to the AFL-CIO convention.

The council cited the AFL-CIO's continued stress on the need for government programs to reduce the "mounting toll" of job-related deaths, injuries and illnesses.

Although Pres. Johnson's proposal in the 90th Congress for federal health and safety standards did not pass, the council noted, it marked the "first time in American history" that there was a strong campaign for such legislation.

Further, the council said, similar legislation has been introduced in the 91st Congress and labor is determined to battle for it until a strong occupational safety and health law is enacted.

The report also traced labor's role in pushing for a gas and pipeline safety bill and a measure to require new safeguards against harmful radiation from television sets.

Legislation in both areas was enacted in the 90th Congress. Labor is still waiting for representation on a Gas Pipeline Safety Advisory Committee. It has representatives on an advisory committee set up under the Electronic Product Radiation Act of 1968.

Passage of a labor-backed construction safety bill earlier this year and increasing pressures for coal mine safety legislation were cited by the council as further evidence of the growing concern over workers' safety.

Elsewhere, the report described labor's successful efforts to secure stronger safety standards under the Walsh-Healey Act governing federally contracted projects and the "framework of a record-keeping system" covering radiation exposure of workers in atomic industries.

The council pointed to "broader participation" by the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the activities of the National Safety Council and the American Standards Institute.

The increased participation, it observed, is in part due to dissatisfaction over the attitude of the NSC's executive board toward occupational safety and health legislation and the ASI's failure to meet the need for revised safety standards.

The council also reported that unions have placed "increased emphasis" on safety and health at the plant level by developing safety education programs and stepping up negotiations for health and safety clauses in contracts.

N.Y. Probation Officers Vote to Join SEIU

New York—The Probation & Parole Officers Association of Greater New York City, a 650-member unit, has voted to affiliate with the Service Employes Union in an election tabulated by the Honest Ballot Association.

Full Affiliation Pressed For Union Locals

Atlantic City—Continued progress toward the goal of full affiliation of all local unions with AFL-CIO state and local central bodies was reported by the Executive Council to the federation's eighth convention here.

Nevertheless, the council cited the failure of too many locals to enter such affiliation despite special efforts by the office of the AFL-CIO Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies. These efforts have included periodic surveys, appeals to national and international unions concerning their unaffiliated locals, supplying of names and addresses of unaffiliated locals to the central bodies and a special pamphlet on the role and function of the central bodies.

The council's report urged special emphasis on strengthening local central bodies, because, it said, "in a very real sense" they are the "grass roots" of the labor movement in terms of legislative, political and social action and occupy "a strategic position in the relation of labor to the community."

The report noted the great range in size among local central bodies. Only about 10 percent of them have 20,000 members or more and 65 percent have fewer than 5,000 members. On the other hand, about 20 local central bodies are larger than half the state central bodies.

DISASTER RELIEF for Pres. C. B. Carroll of Theatrical Stage Employes Local 589 in Jackson, Miss., is discussed with Red Cross Labor Consultant Lucius Webb, right. Carroll has registered, with 30,000 other families, for recovery of damages caused by Hurricane Camille. The house in Biloxi, Miss., which Carroll bought as a retirement home, was totally destroyed.

Communist Imperialism Seen Posing Growing Threat to World Peace

Atlantic City—Threats to world peace have not lessened in the two years since the last AFL-CIO convention, the Executive Council emphasized in a report to the 1967 convention.

In fact, the council added, the dangers are perhaps greater today than they were when the 1965 convention expressed "grave concern" over the international picture.

This is how the report described three major trouble spots:

Viet Nam—The war continues in spite of Paris peace negotiations. North Viet Nam clings to its plan for a "Communist takeover" of South Viet Nam, even though two of Hanoi's demands have been met.

The United States has halted the bombing of the North and the Saigon government has offered a plan for the National Liberation Front to participate in free elections under international supervision.

The Communists "refuse to negotiate in good faith," hoping that the American people will weary of the war and its demands, and all U.S. troops will be withdrawn.

Meanwhile, Hanoi relentlessly fights on with "wholehearted support" of world communism, "especially the Soviet Union without whose arms deliveries the North's aggression would be impossible."

The Middle East—The crisis has worsened due to increased Arab guerilla attacks against Israel. "Nasser and his partners among the Arab governments are less inclined than ever before to agree to a just and lasting political settlement with Israel."

The Arabs are able to maintain "their intransigent and belligerent attitude" because of the economic and diplomatic support they are receiving from Russia.

Peace efforts, too, are set back because the USSR backs the Arabs' refusal to negotiate with Israel. The Soviets have strengthened their political and military power in the Middle East. They are increasingly building up their Navy in the Mediterranean.

Czechoslovakia—The Soviet invasion in August 1968 provided "the most dramatic demonstration of Moscow's fear of even the slightest concessions to freedom behind the Iron Curtain."

The "brutal" aggression stirred indignation and protest around the world. Free trade unions joined in condemning the invasion. Many of them broke off previously planned contacts with the "unions" of the invading powers.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany denounced the invasion as a violation of "every principle of human decency" and called upon the United Nations to act upon the attack against the Czechoslovak people.

The council has urged the full suspension by the United States of cultural exchange programs with Soviet bloc countries; UN sanctions against Russia until all Soviet troops have left Czechoslovak soil and the "status quo" has been restored; and American and UN aid to Czechoslovak refugees.

In other areas, the report describes further threats from Moscow against West Berlin and West Germany; continued dictatorships in Spain and Portugal; control of Greece by a military junta that "shows no intention of restoring constitutional rule."

No Soviet Softening

The council noted worsening relations between Communist China and Russia but warned that "it would be self-deceptive and futile" to expect that this will cause the Soviet government to "soften" its attitude toward the West.

It hailed Africa's "further progress on the thorny path of nation-building." However, it observed that the cause of African democracy and free unions "suffered a grievous loss" when Tom Mboya, a chief architect of Kenya's independence, was assassinated.

The report noted the failure of Cuba's Castro to spread his Communist subversion in Latin America. But it voiced alarm at the growing number of military dictatorships in that part of the western hemisphere.

The "somber" picture around the globe, the council said, has been further darkened by growing "neo-isolationism" in the United States, insistent demands for troop withdrawals from Asia and Europe, and calls for a reduction in U.S. commitments abroad.

"This reluctance to shoulder further the responsibility of international leadership not only endangers our own national security but also jeopardizes world peace and freedom," the report said.

The council described AFL-CIO's extensive participation in the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center and the Asian-American Free Labor Institute—programs to assist unions and democracy in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

These programs, the council said, "have shown increasing effectiveness" in aiding the growth of free unions and democracy "as well as advancing the economy of developing nations."

The AFL-CIO "remains loyal to the ideals" of strengthening free unions which led to the founding of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, even though the federation was forced to withdraw from the organization earlier this year, the council said.

The report charged ICFTU had become ineffective for three reasons: (1) its refusal to push for membership compliance with its own ban against exchanges with "so-called unions" in dictator nations, (2) its campaign against national trade union centers, and (3) continuous aid given by some top ICFTU officials to the Auto Workers efforts to become an ICFTU affiliate even though such affiliation would bring "destructive factionalism" into the world labor body.

The council reiterated the federation's willingness to enter into talks toward reaffiliation with the ICFTU providing such discussions are conducted "in the light of the reasons which led to our withdrawal."

Council Asks 'No Retreat':

Civil Rights Drive Shifts to New Area

Atlantic City—The battle to end segregation and discrimination has moved into more complex and difficult areas, but it must continue without letup, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said in its report to the convention.

The responsibility for further action has also shifted, the council said. "The role of the executive branch becomes all the more crucial now that most of the basic legislation is on the books," it stressed.

Citing the dangers of growing polarization between the white and black communities, the council said "there should be no retreat or compromise in eliminating discrimination.

"To the degree that black rage and white fear lead to further polarization and away from further progress toward the democratic process in eleminating discrimination and poverty, the health and viability of the entire society is jeopardized," it warned.

"The reason for frustration is not hard to find," the report said. "The 1960s were, for Americans, a period of rising standards of living, if not of affluence. This included many minority group citizens. Since discrimination was a major factor in the gap between non-whites and the rest of the population, the passage of the civil rights laws and the ensuing reduction in discrimination raised expectations.

"The expectations were that Negroes and other non-whites would immediately move up the economic ladder into the mainstream of American society," the council continued.

It warned that "the problem of ending deprivation and poverty is more complex than eliminating discrimination, and even discrimination is not ended merely by passing laws.

"Effective solutions to the problems involve expenditures of larger sums of money and resources," the report said.

In reciting the gains made over the last 15 years, the council also pointed out the actions needed to continue the job.

Three voting rights laws and the efforts of civil rights, labor and other groups have raised the level of Negro voting in the South, the report said, but black registration still lags behind the white level.

In 1968, 57.2 percent of the eligible Negroes in the South voted, compared to only 35.5 percent in 1964. One result has been the election of 450 Negroes to office, to only 70 four years ago. The report termed it a matter of "prime importance" that Congress extend the section of the 1965 Voting Rights Act which bans literacy tests.

School integration is an area of less progress and more complexity, the council noted. In July 1969, only 20 percent of the Negro children went to integrated schools in the South. This is an improvement over the one percent of 10 years ago and the council credited the progress to more vigorous implementation of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

However, the fact that 80 percent of the children are still in inferior, segregated schools indicates the elimination of the dual system cannot be accomplished with "all deliberate speed. What is needed is full speed ahead, not further compromise," the council said.

Equal access to housing is another area in which the nation is lagging behind, the council said. "It is questionable whether we are even winning the battle to stop the increasing segregation in our major urban centers," the council added.

Significant advances have been made in affording equal employment opportunity, the report said, and this has resulted in the median income for non-whites being raised 10 percent in the last 10 years. However, that income rate is still only 62% of the white rate, the council noted.

Negro unemployment, still twice that of the white rate, indicates the need for such programs as the O'Hara bill and such new directions as indicated in the A. Philip Randolph Freedom Budget, the council said.

The report also cited progress in eliminating discrimination within the labor movement, including the abolition of virtually all of the segregated locals which existed in 1957.

Similarly, the report pointed out the accomplishments of apprenticeship Outreach programs. With the help of such programs, Dept. of Labor apprenticeship figures show that in 1968, 7.2 percent of the nation's apprentices were non-white and of the 26,156 apprentices newly enrolled in 1968, approximately 9.4 percent came from minority groups.

Workers Hurt by Rising Imports, Foreign Operations of U.S. Firms

Atlantic City—Changes in world trade over the past two years have created new problems and worsened some existing ones, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared.

It cited a "sharp rise" in direct investment by U.S. firms in foreign subsidiaries, factories, sales agencies and other facilities as causing "a large shift of production to other countries."

Multi-national firms with U.S. headquarters "but without responsibility to the United States" have become increasingly important in world trade, with the ability to manipulate production, sales, imports and exports almost at will, the council said.

In addition, it noted, "some of America's trading partners, among the industrial countries, have progressed more rapidly than the United States in developing and extending their prowess in world markets."

These changes, along with changes in the economy, contributed to the nation's trade surplus of exports over imports reaching a low-point of only $750 million in 1968, the council said. "No prospects for a substantial improvement have appeared in the first half of 1969," it added.

While many of the growing imports were needed for U.S. production and economic expansion, the council said, "it was clear that American workers were adversely affected by a portion of these sharply rising imports."

The report listed imports creating problems for U.S. workers in such industries as steel, footwear, auto, clothing, electronics, glass, ceramic tile, toys and leather goods.

The council deplored the failure of the U.S. government "to stop its encouragement" of the so-called U.S.-Mexican Border Development Program.

This "exploitive program," the AFL-CIO leaders said, sees U.S. firms fleeing to Mexico to take advantage of cheap labor and U.S. trade laws to ship products back into the United States to the detriment of American workers.

In line with a resolution adopted by the 1967 AFL-CIO convention, the council said, the federation "has continuously pressed for adequate solutions to the many-sided problems from world trade as it affected the interests of workers."

It pointed to "constant communications" with government agencies and repeated testimony by the AFL-CIO and affiliates before Congress in advancing labor's concern.

In 1970 Elections:

Liberals in Congress Face Stiff Challenge

Atlantic City—A strong challenge to liberal members of the House and Senate can be expected in the 1970 elections, the AFL-CIO Executive Council warned in its report to the convention.

Additionally, the council noted that state legislative battles take on increased significance next year because the legislatures elected then will set new congressional boundaries in line with the 1970 census.

"Should conservatives gain control of the state legislatures," the report observed, "they could thus determine the tone of the U.S. House for the next decade."

The council called particular attention to the "marginal" seats in Congress—those carried with 55 percent of the vote or less and those which switched parties the last time they were contested.

A total of 78 House seats are in this category, of which the Democrats now hold 48 and the Republicans 30. On the Senate side, only 10 Republicans face re-election contests against 25 Democrats, the council noted.

It focused on 21 of these Senate seats now held by liberals, many of whom face stiff challenges. It listed among those who won marginally six years ago such Democrats as Senators Vance Hartke (Ind.), Howard Cannon (Nev.), Joseph Montoya (N.M.), Stephen Young (Ohio), Albert Gore (Tenn.), William Proxmire (Wis.) and Gale McGee (Wyo.). Additionally, the report observed that Sen. Yarborough (Tex.) "habitually confronts strong opposition" and that his contest is particularly important because of his position as chairman of the Senate Labor Committee.

Against this outlook, the council gave an extensive review of labor's political performance in the 1968 presidential and congressional elections, with a detailed summary of the operations of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

The effectiveness of labor's 1968 effort, the council observed, can best be measured by the thin margin by which Pres. Nixon defeated former Vice Pres. Humphrey despite the severe handicaps the latter encountered.

"Two factors came through clearly during the campaign and on election day," the report said:

- "The labor movement established itself more than in any previous presidential election as a major factor in American politics.
- "Union members listen when presented with factual, effective materials in a political campaign. This was underscored by the turnaround in the Wallace sentiment within union ranks and by the strong support given Humphrey on election day by union members."

The AFL-CIO, the council recalled, had become involved in the campaign "to an unprecedented degree, starting with the formation of the Labor Committee for Humphrey after Pres. Johnson announced that he would not seek re-election."

Labor's efforts in the election, the report said, included the assignment of special COPE coordinators in 16 states, registration drives that added 4.6 million voters to the election rolls, get-out-the-vote drives in 35 states and the District of Columbia, conferences to mobilize Negro and Spanish-speaking trade unionists, and the distribution of more than 60 million pieces of campaign literature and other material.

The results, the council noted, led the Wall Street Journal to observe just after the election that "organized labor is alive and well, after all" and could "sway its members, mount a mammoth campaign against strong opposition and poor odds to come within a millimeter of total victory."

Weaver Appointed Aide to ILO Chief

Geneva—George L-P Weaver, former Assistant Sec. of Labor for International Affairs, has begun a new assignment as special assistant to Dir. Gen. David A. Morse of the International Labor Organization.

The ILO said Weaver will be based in Washington, D.C. where he will handle its relations with U.S. government agencies. He also will function as Morse's roving representative.

Weaver was appointed an Assistant Sec. of Labor by Pres. Kennedy in 1961 and served in that role during the Johnson Administration. He remained in the Labor Dept. under the Nixon Administration long enough to head the U.S. government delegation to the ILO conference in June.

Weaver was executive secretary of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee following the merger and later an assistant to the president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. He was worker adviser to 1957 and 1958 ILO conferences, and in 1968 was elected chairman of the ILO's governing body.

10-Cent Per Capita Tax, Expanded Council Sought

Atlantic City—The eighth AFL-CIO convention will act on two constitutional amendments submitted by the Executive Council. One calls for an increase in the number of federation vice presidents from 27 to 33, and the other proposes an increase in the per capita tax paid by affiliates from 7 cents a month to 10 cents.

The council, in its report to the delegates, said expansion of the number of vice presidencies would enable the federation "to recognize new areas of real or potential growth and significance in the development of trade unionism, and to extend to a wider segment of the leadership of affiliated unions the opportunity for greater service to the membership of the labor movement at large."

The proposed increase in per capita tax was based on the recommendations of a council subcommittee set up to project AFL-CIO expenses over the coming years with special attention to increased expenses growing out of the AFL-CIO Voter Registration Fund and the new National Labor Studies Center.

'VOICE OF THE UNION' panelists relax after the completion of a weekly program aired over Baltimore's 50,000-watt radio station, WBAL. The Baltimore AFL-CIO has been producing the hour-long talk and call-in show for the past six months. From left are Walter Markham of national COPE, Baltimore AFL-CIO Pres. Dominick N. Fornaro, moderator John Contino, Baltimore COPE Dir. Tom Bradley and Area 2 COPE Dir. Frank McGrath. The program also presents a summary of national labor news and promotional spots for international unions.

Higher Living Costs Threaten Gains Won at Bargaining Table

Atlantic City—Union bargaining committees achieved sizable gains in wages and fringe benefits in the past two years, but a considerable part of the buying power that resulted from contract improvements was swallowed up by rising living costs, the AFL-CIO Executive Council reported.

Consumer prices accelerated from a rise of nearly 3 percent in 1967 to more than 4 percent in 1968. In early 1969, the government's Consumer Price Index rose at a yearly rate of 5 to 5.5 percent.

Union contracts gains were made in the face of strong employer opposition, the report said.

Over the two-year period, strikes and the number of workers involved rose to the highest levels of the 1960s, although well below the peaks of the early post-World War II years. In copper, for example, workers were on strike for 10 months or more "to secure a decent contract."

The council noted that unions, in trying to meet the pressures of increased living costs and to achieve some gains in buying power, have been winning larger wage increases and have extended escalator clauses in agreements tied to the price index.

Major settlements—those covering 1,000 or more workers—in 1967 nailed down first-year wage gains of 5.6 percent and, over the life of the contract, averaged annual wage hikes of 5 percent.

In 1968, first-year wage increases totaled 7.2 percent and, over the full contract term, averaged 5.2 percent. Reported settlements in early 1969 called for "somewhat greater" average wage hikes than in the previous year, the report said.

It listed continued improvements in pensions, health and welfare benefits, paid vacations, holidays, supplemental unemployment benefits and reduced working hours.

Pension gains included new survivors' benefits, higher retirement benefits, earlier retirement, reduced vesting requirements and some portability of pension credits for workers who move to another job.

In many agreements, retirement benefits were increased to a range of $5-$6.50 a month per year of service.

The council noted a continued trend toward reducing the retirement age to 60 or 62, and some contracts provided for retirement after 20 or 30 years of service regardless of age.

Bargaining on health and welfare plans emphasized improvements in benefits, expansion of coverage to include dependents of retirees, and further integration of health benefits with Medicare. In many contracts, health care was expanded to include dental and eye care, mental health, illness due to alcoholism and allowances for prescription drugs.

Prepaid group health plans continued to get attention from union negotiators. Five- and six-week vacations for long-service employes continued to spread, with provisions in some pacts for a seventh or eighth week. Two new features are vacation cash bonuses and mini-vacations between Christmas and New Year's.

The number of paid holidays in union contracts continued to expand, with many agreements providing 10 to 12 paid days. Improvements in supplemental jobless benefits provided larger benefits for longer periods, the council noted.

SUB plans and savings plans have spread, the report said, to segments of the construction industry.

Other improvements included better job security through work guarantees, better attrition plans, new training programs, increased severance pay provisions and shorter hours of work.

A guarantee of a full year's work was negotiated for experienced Longshoremen in New York and some other ports. The trend toward 37.5-hour or 35-hour weeks was noted in some contracts in construction, printing, tobacco, maritime, broadcasting and some manufacturing industries, the council said.

Farm Workers Drive Still Key Labor Effort

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO's greatest sustained organizational effort continues to be assistance to the organizing and table grape boycott campaigns of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, the Executive Council reported here.

The 1967 convention called for all-out support by all AFL-CIO union members for "these heroic unionists in all their organizational endeavors."

A key tactic has been the national boycott against all California table grapes. This move was made necessary, the council said, because of collusion among grape growers and shippers as so-called competitors were exchanging labels and trademarks "to camouflage shipments, confuse the boycotters and frustrate their efforts."

Farm workers and their families began traveling cross-country in caravans, averaging 500 miles a day, with meals and lodging arranged in advance by AFL-CIO staff personnel and usually paid for by unions. That support is continuing as the boycott campaign spreads —in 40 U.S. cities, and in Toronto and Montreal.

UFWOC has a boycott operation in England and Sweden where at the request of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, the labor movements are cooperating. In South America, assistance is being developed with the aid of the federation's Dept. of International Affairs.

The farm workers got a counter-blow last November when the DiGiorgio Corp. sold the 7,000-acre King Ranch in Arvin, Calif., where UFWOC had won representation rights two years earlier, and the 5,000-acre Sierra Vista Ranch at Delano. Most of the land has been sold to companies already under boycott.

On the brighter side, the union reported it has made satisfying progress in 10 wine-grape contracts previously won and now up for renegotiation or automatic renewal. They provide hourly wage minimums of $2 and minimum guarantees of more than $3 an hour for incentive workers, plus other benefits. Contracts are with Almaden, Paul Masson, Christian Brothers, Gallo, Novitiate, Franzia, Perelli-Minetti and Schenley companies.

The council said "unfair and outdated immigration policies and weak, ineffective enforcement procedures all along the southern U.S. border continue to plague farm worker organizing efforts."

PROGRESS REPORT on the first year's operations of the Human Resources & Development Institute is made to the HRDI board of trustees meeting in Washington. The trustees elected AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to succeed William F. Schnitzler to the 11-member board. Standing from left are Dir. Merlin L. Taylor of HRDI, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, former Pres. P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes, AFL-CIO Controller Harold Jack, Pres. Julius Rothman of HRDI, Federation Pres. George Meany and Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Human Resources Units Functioning in 50 Cities

Atlantic City—The Human Resources Development Institute—the manpower arm of the AFL-CIO—is tackling the problems of disadvantaged workers in their quest for economic opportunities, the Executive Council reported to the convention.

Established little more than a year ago, HRDI has operations in 50 major metropolitan centers across the country and is still growing.

Soon after its founding, HRDI went to work with a $1.5 million Labor Dept. contract helping to execute federal manpower programs and policies.

The problems of the under-employed, the under-skilled, the disadvantaged and victims of discrimination are among the chief concerns of the institute.

HRDI is designed to use and further develop the resources and skills in the labor movement in the operation of manpower programs, the council noted.

It is involved in programs to prepare minority youth for apprenticeships and to assist hard-core unemployed or under-skilled workers upgrade their job abilities.

It also functions as the liaison between labor and various government and private programs in the manpower field.

Before HRDI, the Executive Council noted, there was a lack of labor's direct involvement in training programs although there were many in its ranks who were knowledgeable in operations of manpower programs.

As a first step, HRDI carried out an intensive training program for its own staff at national and regional training meetings.

HRDI also teamed up with the National Alliance of Businessmen to expand the JOBS program (Job Opportunities in the Business Sector).

It later took over the Buddy Programs which aid the newly hired disadvantaged worker to adapt to the job and ease early employment problems.

While HRDI will assist and support current manpower programs, it will also help AFL-CIO unions to design and sponsor manpower programs of their own.

The Executive Council pointed out that the institute staff has the technical skill and knowledge to help unions in developing training proposals and negotiating with Labor Dept.'s Manpower Administration to obtain needed funds.

HRDI is also committed to work with local Model Cities administrators and with the building trades unions to recruit, counsel and train inner city residents involved in neighborhood rehabilitation and new construction.

Community Services Expands Operations

The AFL-CIO is expanding its Community Services Activities to seven more localities with the addition of new full-time representatives. With the expansion, the CSA department will serve 113 communities with 167 representatives.

The new AFL-CIO representatives will work on the staffs of United Funds in Lorain, Mansfield and Springfield, Ohio; Norfolk, Va., Marion, Ind.; Tampa, Fla., and Lincoln, Neb.

More Locals Affiliate With Internationals

Atlantic City—The trend toward affiliation of directly chartered local unions into national or international unions continued in the past two years, the Executive Council's report to the convention revealed.

As of last June 30, the AFL-CIO had 187 directly affiliated locals with 53,300 members. This represented a decline from 219 such locals on July 1, 1967, and a drop in total membership from 56,200.

The council reported that during the period, 26 locals with 3,610 members chose to affiliate with national or international unions because of a desire by the members for active participation in the affairs of a national union with similar activities and jurisdiction.

Five of the direct affiliates with a combined membership of 72 disbanded during the period and the charters of two others with 71 members were revoked. One new local charter was issued.

The council also reported that all 50 states had state central bodies in operation and that 765 local central bodies were in existence as of June 30.

Joint Fund Aids Housing, Gains Income

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust is now bringing a greater yield for participating unions while making more funds available for housing construction, the Executive Council reported.

From the beginning, the trust was devised to pool investments of union reserves for use in socially desirable union-built housing programs.

Share in Net Gains

As an approved lender for FHA and VA guaranteed loans, the trust accepts investments from AFL-CIO affiliates and qualified labor-management pension, welfare and retirement plans. The participants share in the net income from the loans and mortgages owned by the trust.

Currently the return on investments is yielding about 7 percent as the FHA interest rate has climbed consistently in recent years.

But "we look upon this rise with mixed feelings because it represents inflation and because it means that fewer low- and moderate-income families will receive housing," the council said.

"Our objective is not to receive absolute top dollar but rather to get safe, reasonable rate of return and to provide housing for lower-income families."

Following the passage of the Housing Act of 1968, the federation ordered a restructuring and expansion of the trust. A campaign was launched to attract more affiliates as investors in the trust stressing a reasonable rate of return combined with actuarial soundness.

One of the great advantages of the trust is that the investors are not tied to individual mortgages and therefore are afforded considerable liquidity, the council pointed out.

The trust also provides for planning local building projects of participating affiliates should they undertake such projects alone or with other local unions.

The trust has made loans recently for low- and moderate-income multi-family FHA projects in St. Louis, Washington, D. C., New York and Pittsburgh. Additional loans are under consideration for Los Angeles, Baltimore, Boston, Gary, Ind., and a number of other cities.

Crisis in Cities:

Urban Report Cites Housing Slowdown

Atlantic City—Complacency toward the crisis in America's cities could lead to national disaster, the Executive Council reported to the federation's convention, and housing is one of the keys to easing that crisis.

The council called for a national goal of 3 million units of new and rehabilitated housing each year as part of a multi-pronged attack on the poverty pockets in America's major cities.

"There are no instant solutions for the complex of problems that are at the root of America's urban crisis," the report said. "No city or state government or private group, working in isolation, can solve these problems. Nationwide, federal programs are needed—planned measures over the next decade or two—to revitalize the fabric of American society."

Besides correcting the critical shortage of housing, especially for middle- and lower-income groups, the council's report called for:

- A federally-financed, public service employment program in which the government is the employer of last resort.
- Extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act to all workers, with the legal minimum wage increased to $2 an hour.
- Improvement and updating of the work-related unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation systems, with adequate federal standards.
- A 50 percent increase in social security benefits, with federal financial contributions in addition to those made by employes and employers.
- A thorough restructuring of the public welfare assistance, based on need alone, with adequate federal standards.
- Adoption of a comprehensive national health-insurance program.
- Accelerated construction of public facilities to guarantee clean air and water as well as sewage systems, mass transit, schools, hospitals, day care centers and playgrounds.
- Effective enforcement of equal opportunity laws.
- Closing the educational gap between privileged and underprivileged.

To attain such goals, the council reaffirmed support of the Office of Economic Opportunity and decried the curtailment of the Job Corps program.

It said "the retention of OEO as the 'command post' for the anti-poverty effort is important as a visible symbol to the poor. But it is also important as a defender and practitioner of the principle of citizen participation.

"Unfortunately, in the past OEO programs have been consistently underfunded," the report said.

In repeating labor's objections to the closing of 50 Job Corps centers, the report said: "Fortunately, it was possible to arrange to use some of the remaining Job Corps centers for union-sponsored training programs, so that today there are about 1,100 involved in the conservation center training programs under union auspices."

The report also cited the work of the Urban Coalition—and OEO's community action programs, to which "the AFL-CIO at all levels, national, state and local, has given solid support."

In tracing the background of the nation's critical shortage of housing for lower- and middle-income groups, the council blamed soaring land prices, rising interest rates and the increased concentration on building luxury private homes and high-rise apartments.

This trend has led to an estimate by a national home builders' group that the average U.S. house now costs $26,000, the report said. "The same study shows that housing serving families with incomes of $5,000 or less and selling under $12,500 fell from 5 percent of total housing constructed in the last quarter of 1967 to an insignificant 2 percent in the last quarter of 1968."

Yet there are still 25.4 million Americans with incomes under the government-defined poverty level of $3,550 a year for a family of four.

"And the government-defined poor, as well as the near-poor—particularly among Negroes—were increasingly concentrated in the central cities of the nation," the council said in pointing out that the least housing is being constructed in the areas where it is needed most desperately.

Merger Action Unites 12 AFL-CIO Unions

Atlantic City—Twelve AFL-CIO unions were involved in mergers over the past two years, the federation's Executive Council reported to the convention.

The merger affecting the most members—about 420,000—united the Meat Cutters and the Packinghouse Workers, retaining the name of the former.

Four railroad industry unions merged into one with a combined membership of about 150,000. They were the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, Railway Trainmen, Switchmen, and Conductors & Brakemen. The merged organization is known as the United Transportation Union.

The Laborers merged with the Journeymen Stonecutters and also with the Post Office Mail Handlers, keeping the title of the Laborers.

The Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks also figured in two mergers—one with the Railway Patrolmen and the other with the Transportation-Communication Employes—with the Clerks' name retained.

In all cases, the council noted, merger was approved with the understanding that the resulting jurisdiction would be no less than the jurisdictions of the organizations before merger.

The council also reported on the suspension of the Auto Workers on May 15, 1968, for failure to pay the union's per capita tax, and on the UAW's subsequent disaffiliation.

A copy of the special report on the UAW case, titled "To Clear the Record," was distributed to all convention delegates as a supplement to the Executive Council report.

Council Report Cites Challenge of '70s

2-Year Accounting Shows Gains But Puts Stress on Job Ahead

(Continued from Page 1)

has the ability to solve seemingly impossible problems . . . it needs only a national will. . . ."

Meany defined the new emerging "environmental dangers" of our times as the "least excusable of all" and called for programs to solve these man-made problems.

Sec.-Treas. Kirkland's financial and membership report disclosed that the average AFL-CIO membership for the two-year period ending June 30, 1969 was 13,005,000. The comparable 1967 convention figure was 13,781,000, including 1,325,000 for the Auto Workers, since disaffiliated. Deduction of this figure shows that the federation gained 549,000 members in the two-year period.

The financial report showed that the federation's net worth declined $383,882 to a total of $9,072,048, the decline attributable to an excess of expenses over income.

The section on developments in the labor movement notes mergers involving 12 international unions since the last convention, mergers involving some 1.2 million members. It reports also on the suspension and disaffiliation of the Auto Workers and makes the report on the UAW case "To Clear the Record" a part of its own report to the convention.

Discussing organizing activities the council notes the increase in employer resistance and their development of new tactics to avoid bargaining responsibilities. Despite these campaigns AFL-CIO unions won 53.4 percent of the NLRB elections they participated in over 23 months and added 359,499 workers to union rolls.

The organizing campaigns of the farm workers and the long, bitter grape strike were reviewed and continuing, strong council support noted and reaffirmed.

In a detailed analysis of the nation's economy, the council report scored the government's policies as ineffective in the fight against inflation and warned that record-breaking interest rates and rising unemployment, along with an overall slowdown in the economy, could bring on a recession.

The economic section detailed also how a large share of the economic gains since early 1961 have gone to business and wealthy families while improvements in wages and salaries lagged far behind.

The current economic imbalance, the council warned, has brought strains in collective bargaining as workers seek to improve their buying power and consumer prices, keyed to a profits boom, keep rising at a yearly rate of over 5 percent.

In the social security area the council reviewed the developments in various programs and said that a national health insurance system is essential, keyed to the existing social security system, with contributions by workers, employers and the government to provide for comprehensive benefits without deductibles or co-insurance.

The council reviewed the federation's housing and urban affairs programs, noting the creation of the Human Resources Development Institute with programs under way in major cities. It renewed its call for programs of 3 million units of new and rehabilitated housing annually.

The report called on affiliates to participate in the federation's Mortgage Investment Trust Fund to help supply construction loan and mortgage money to aid in meeting the housing crisis.

In its section on international affairs the council reviewed AFL-CIO positions on Viet Nam, the Middle East, Soviet aggression in Czechoslovakia and developments in other European nations.

It reported on federation programs to aid workers and unions in Latin America, Africa and Asia, cited the circumstances of the AFL-CIO departure from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and on relationships with the International Labor Organization.

The problems of international trade and the specific problems of the Mexican Border Industrialization Program are discussed in this section.

The council's report deals with developments in the area of civil rights with major stress on the implementation by the Administration of the legislation adopted in the past few years.

The report reviews the apprenticeship Outreach programs which have placed more than 3,000 non-white apprentices in 52 programs by mid-1969 in cooperation with local building trades unions and cited Dept. of Labor reports showing considerable progress in expanding job opportunities for minority workers in the skilled trades.

Turning to labor and the law the report covers U.S. Supreme Court decisions which gave unions the right to picket at shopping centers during organizational campaigns, the right to set up and finance group legal service plans and other victories. Decisions of lower courts along with important cases before the NLRB also are reviewed here.

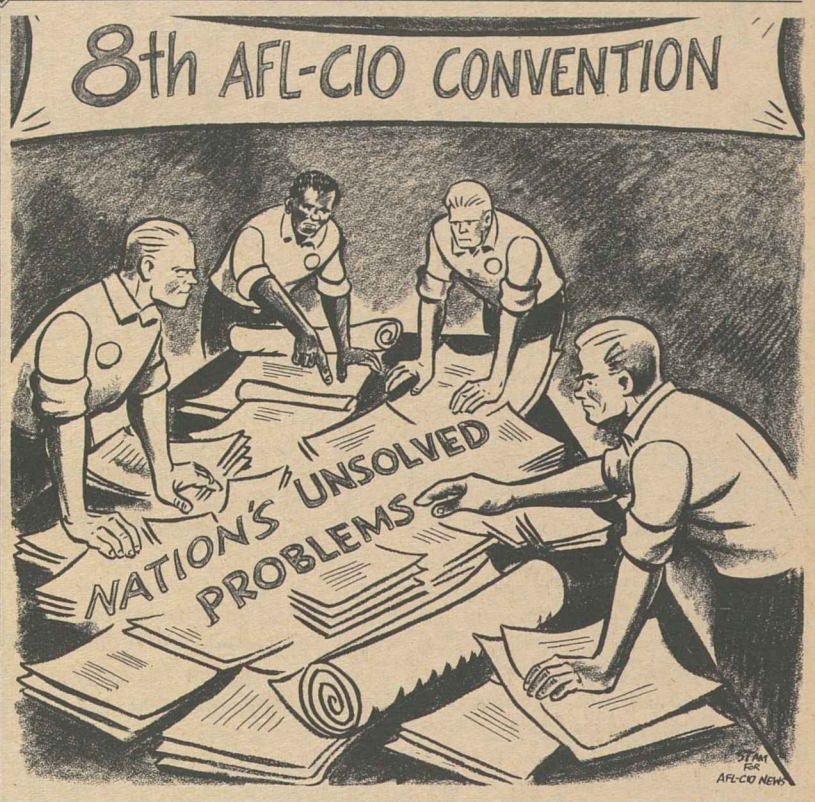
In an issue-by-issue review of national legislation, the council noted that despite the conservative mood of the second session of the 90th Congress, landmark measures in housing, civil rights and consumer protection were enacted since the last convention with strong labor support.

The productivity of the first session of the 91st has been very low, the report notes, with major issues still unsettled. Over 90 major legislative issues are reviewed.

A survey of labor legislation in the 50 states is included in the report with indications that substantial gains were recorded in a few states, but only modest progress in others.

In the section on political activities, the council reviewed the high effectiveness of the labor movement in the 1968 elections and focused attention on the 1970 elections where many liberal senators face stiff challenges and control of Congress and many state houses is at stake.

The report covered also the operations of the AFL-CIO's headquarters departments and the various constitutional departments. The latter's reports are prepared separately by each department and transmitted without action or comment to the convention.



Unions Win 16 of 22 Supreme Court Cases

Atlantic City—Labor won 75 percent of its cases before the Supreme Court during the last two years for a "highly successful" legal record, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said.

The council report dealt with 22 labor cases which reached the Supreme Court since the last convention—a period covering the final two court terms under Chief Justice Earl Warren. In 16 of these cases, labor's arguments prevailed.

Many of the cases dealt with constitutional issues and the council report discussed five of them, including three that it termed "major."

In Food Employees Local 590 v. Logan Valley Plaza, Pennsylvania courts ruled that peaceful picketing on shopping center sidewalks could be barred as an illegal trespass on private property, and the union appealed. The Supreme Court reversed the decision in a 6-3 vote.

Justice Marshall wrote an opinion concluding that state laws on the places at which picketing may be carried on are subject to the same constitutional freedom of speech standards historically applied to handbilling cases. Five other justices agreed, in a decision which the council said was "plainly of the greatest practical importance" for unions faced with the usual "formidable difficulties" in carrying on organizing campaigns.

In United Mine Workers v. Illinois Bar Association, the organized bar complained that the UMW engaged in the unauthorized practice of law by hiring a licensed attorney, on a salaried basis, to represent any member who wanted his advice in workmen's compensation claims. The Illinois courts rejected the union's claim that the plan was protected by the 1st Amendment. The Supreme Court reversed, with Justice Harlan dissenting. The council said:

"The court made it absolutely plain that unions have the right to set up and finance group legal service plans . . . as to any work-related matter, as long as the plan is administered in such a way as to insure that the individual member retains control of the case" involving him.

A landmark ruling was put on the lawbooks when Maryland and 27 other states brought a suit, called Maryland v. Wirtz, alleging that it was beyond the power of Congress to regulate the minimum wages and maximum hours of employes in state-operated hospitals and schools. The states' argument was "completely rejected" by a seven-man majority of the court, the council noted.

The opinion, written by Justice Harlan, upheld the power of Congress to regulate public enterprises affecting commerce.

The report said "There can be little doubt that this case represents a major interpretation of the commerce clause which will have reverberations far into the future if Congress moves to meet the serious labor relations problems which are surfacing on the state and local levels of government."

The council cited two cases of "lesser magnitude":

In Nash v. Florida Industrial Commission, the commission had refused to pay unemployment insurance to a union member because she had authorized her union to file unfair labor practice charges against her employer on her behalf. This refusal was upheld by the Florida courts but unanimously reversed by the Supreme Court.

The court, for the fourth time in 55 years, rejected the claim of a railroad — this time the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific—that Arkansas's state "full crew" laws violate the Constitution or the 14th Amendment. The court ruled that the evidence strongly supported the claim of the Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen, now part of the United Transportation Union, that the laws play an important safety function.

National Labor Relations Board cases did not "occupy center stage" during the last two Warren terms, the council reported, but nevertheless did figure in decisions of importance.

In NLRB v. Gissel Packing Co., a unanimous court ruled that an employer's duty to bargain with a union can be established without a representation election.

It said that authorization cards obtained by the union from a majority of employes, without misrepresentation or coercion, are reliable enough generally to prove a valid alternate route to majority status. It found that an order to bargain is justified when an employer "rejects a card majority while . . . committing unfair labor practices that tend to undermine the union's majority and make a fair election an unlikely possibility."

Internal Disputes Plan Sparks Cooperation

Atlantic City—The cooperation of affiliates and the competency of the mediators involved has helped make the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan "most successful," the Executive Council reported.

The disputes plan, which is Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution, was adopted by the 1961 convention and went into effect the following Jan. 1. From its inception through the first eight months of 1969, the council reported, 918 cases have been filed under the plan, of which nearly 60 percent—533—were settled in mediation.

Many cases, the report noted, were settled on an informal basis by the parties after discussions with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's office.

A panel of officers of international unions handles the mediation of disputes, along with a panel of impartial umpires that includes David L. Cole, Philip Taft and Howard W. Kleeb. All members of the Executive Council serve on three-man subcommittees of the council that hear appeals and examine complaints of non-compliance.

The impartial umpires have made determinations in 350 cases and issued 14 fact-finding reports since the plan went into effect. Nine cases are now pending before umpires.

Appeals from the determinations of the umpires have been received by the council subcommittee in 113 cases. Of these, 91 were denied, 10 were withdrawn, eight were referred to the council and four are pending.

The subcommittee also received 61 complaints of non-compliance with umpires' determinations. It achieved compliance in 32 cases and found non-compliance in 16 others. Eight cases were withdrawn and five are pending.

The report noted that since the 1967 convention, non-compliance sanctions required under the Constitution have been removed for three unions. It listed the following unions as presently in non-compliance with the determinations of impartial umpires: the Air Line Pilots, National Maritime Union, Typographical Union, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers, and the Railway Carmen.

Ex-Goldwater Aide Gets FCC Post

Dean Burch, longtime aide to Sen. Barry Goldwater and a former Republican national chairman, has been nominated by Pres. Nixon to be chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Burch, 41-year-old Tucson, Ariz., lawyer, was a manager of Goldwater's 1964 presidential campaign and had earlier served as the senator's administrative assistant.

To fill another vacancy on the commission, Nixon chose a Kansas radio station executive, Robert Wells. Wells is part owner of a group of radio stations with newspaper links. The FCC regulates the broadcasting industry.

Meany Hits Cuts in Social Programs

Pledges No Retreat In Federation's Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

struggle for equal rights for all people. He pointed to the progress of the Johnson years and the subsequent slowdown.

On Viet Nam, the federation president noted that "we are still fighting a very unpopular war" but that "it is fair to point out that this is not Mr. Nixon's war, any more than it was Mr. Eisenhower's, Mr. Kennedy's or Mr. Johnson's war."

Anxious for Peace

He said he believed Pres. Nixon was "just as anxious for a just peace in Viet Nam as were any of his predecessors," and warned that "those in high places in our governmental structure who advocate unilateral withdrawal are not in any way advancing the idea of a negotiated settlement. They are in fact encouraging those on the other side of the table not to negotiate on the very logical assumption that they can achieve their objective, control and domination over the people of South Viet Nam, by just sitting tight."

Turning to the Administration's policies on fighting inflation, including the highest interest rates in 100 years and cutbacks in various programs in education, water pollution and other areas, Meany declared that stripped of "pious platitudes and blatant baloney," the theory is quite simple. It means driving down the cost of living and increasing unemployment and also holding down the wage demands of those most in need of a decent standard of living.

Meany said the economic policies of the Administration have increased unemployment by more than 200,000 since Jan. 1, 1969, and those on part-time jobs by 300,000.

Tax Aid for Business

He reviewed in detail the struggle for tax justice and reform of the tax system and said the Administration's position, as presented to the Senate Finance Committee, was to refuse aid to middle-income people and give tax relief to big business.

The Administration position, he stressed, "would perpetuate the unfairness in some aspects of the tax structure and in other aspects they would compound this unfairness."

The AFL-CIO, he pledged, will continue its fight for tax justice in the Senate, but he noted that Washington is "crowded with well-heeled lobbyists who represent every group that has a selfish interest in perpetuating the special tax preference that they now enjoy."

In the area of civil rights, Meany pointed out the slowdown in enforcement "all down the line in schools, fair housing, voting rights and job rights where non-union southern employers are concerned," and the focusing "adversely on one segment of a single industry that has with all its force provided more high paid job opportunities for more members of minority groups than any other industry in the country—the building and construction trades industry."

Haynsworth Case

He reviewed in great detail the case developed against the confirmation of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the U.S. Supreme Court, declaring that "Judge Haynsworth's madcap pursuit of capital gains in his commercial and financial investments with special corporation pleaders before his bench are now matters of record."

Summarizing, Meany said that the past two years have been years of trial and trouble for the nation and the AFL-CIO and that the future "of our movement—its direction, its commitments—is irrevocably bound to the future of the society of which we are a part. Our movement is an integral part of the American scene. The progress of our nation, as well as its problems, are all part of our day-to-day concern and vital interest."

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY Collective Bargaining Commission holds its first meeting with Pres. Nixon since he named its members Sept. 22. The 12 members include Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers. Labor Sec. George P. Shultz is chairman.

Two Union Staffers On Metric Panel

Two representatives of AFL-CIO unions have been named by Commerce Sec. Maurice H. Stans to serve on the 43-member Metric System Study Advisory Panel. They are Research Directors Vernon E. Jirikowic of the Machinists and James E. Noe of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The panel will review reports by the study group on the metric system now widely used in most countries.

No Apostles Need Apply For Administration Jobs

Atlantic City—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany gave Atty. Gen. John M. Mitchell a lesson in the New Testament to the delight of the convention delegates.

Meany cited Mitchell's attempt to minimize the seriousness of the opposition to Judge Clement F. Haynsworth's nomination for Supreme Court justice with the contention that any nomination would be attacked, even if it were one of the 12 apostles.

This, Meany said is "rather an unfortunate analogy."

"If the 12 apostles were all brilliant lawyers, had been editors of the Harvard Law Review and clerks to Supreme Court justices and were recommended by the Bar Association, Mr. Mitchell still would not have regarded any of them as eligible for the post."

The apostles, Meany continued, were all poor, "preached the philosophy that a rich man could no more enter the kingdom of heaven than a camel could pass through the eye of a needle." They followed "a humble carpenter" and were dedicated to the cause of "the meek, the lowly and the underprivileged."

They were quite obviously unsuited for the post—"any post under this Administration"—Meany said, adding: "And with their ethnic background they would have had a tough time getting by Strom Thurmond."

Withdraw Haynsworth Nomination, Republican Senators Ask Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

in his efforts to learn more about the South Carolina judge's stock holdings.

"They tell us in Philadelphia that the records are in South Carolina, and they tell us in South Carolina that the records are in Philadelphia," Bayh said. "We've been getting the old dipsy-doodle."

Earlier, eight Negro congressmen joined in urging the Senate to deny confirmation to Haynsworth. Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), spokesman for the group, termed Haynsworth's nomination "ominous" for the black community.

New evidence uncovered after the hearings closed added to the conflict of interest charges against Haynsworth.

The New York Daily News reported in a copyrighted story that Haynsworth played a part in six real estate deals involving the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co. between 1958 and 1964. Haynsworth told the Senate committee on Sept. 16 that he took "no active part" in the vending company's affairs after he was appointed to the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in 1957.

The Daily News story said the six real estate transactions involved four tracts of land and took place between March 1958 and April 1964. It was on April 8, 1964, that Carolina Vend-A-Matic was sold to Automatic Retailers of America, Inc., and Haynsworth sold his stock in the company for $450,000.

In regard to Haynsworth's previous contention that he "took no active part" in Vend-A-Matic affairs, the Daily News said, "The judge's participation in real estate deals through Carolina Vend-A-Matic, however, appeared to indicate that he paid attention to at least one facet of the company's business."

Haynsworth's holdings in the vending company provoked the first of a series of conflict-of-interest charges which have been brought against Haynsworth since he was nominated by Nixon on Aug. 18 as a replacement for Fortas.

Haynsworth failed to disqualify himself from a 1963 decision involving the Deering Milliken textile chain with which Vend-A-Matic was doing $100,000 business each year.

He cast the deciding vote in a 3-2 decision that Deering Milliken had the right to close a plant to avoid bargaining with the union selected by its employes. The Supreme Court reversed that decision.

It was subsequently revealed in Senate hearings that Haynsworth's wife had been secretary of the vending firm and he was a vice president and member of the board of directors in addition to holding the stock which he later sold for $450,000.

Later in the two-week hearings on the Haynsworth nomination, it was discovered that he bought stock in the Brunswick Corp. while litigation involving that company was before his court. Haynsworth's stockbroker, Arthur McCall, testified before the committee on that transaction.

McCall was named in another recent New York Daily News story as one of the partners in the purchase of a 190-acre tract near Greenville, S.C., which was sold for a cemetery.

The Daily News said other partners in that transaction were Haynsworth and Bobby Baker, the former secretary of the Senate majority who has been convicted on charges of mishandling political contributions.

At the windup of the Haynsworth hearings, the Judiciary Committee heard testimony from William Pollock, president of the Textile Workers, and Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Pollock recounted the history of the conspiracy among southern textile companies to limit workers' rights and called Haynsworth "foremost among the judges of the 4th Circuit who have sought to limit workers' rights guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act."

Pollock detailed Haynsworth's ties to Deering Milliken, J. P. Stevens, United Merchants & Manufacturers and other segments of the southern anti-union conspiracy and said that Haynsworth "so fully accepts its values that he does not even perceive a conflict of interest when he sits as a judge. . . ."

In stating that Haynsworth could never enjoy public confidence because of his conflicts of interest, Jennings said "The uniformity with which Judge Haynsworth has been reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in labor and civil rights cases demonstrates the extent to which his thinking is out of line with accepted judicial decisions."

Virtually every trade union group which has held a convention since Haynsworth was nominated has issued a similar call to the Senate to deny the nomination.

The Council for Christian Social Action of the United Church of Christ told the Judiciary Committee of its opposition to Haynsworth's nomination, "because of his demonstrated indifference to conflicts of interest and because of the philosophy revealed by his decisions."

Despite the continuing protest over the Haynsworth nomination, Nixon said at a press conference that he has full confidence in Haynsworth.

Also, Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, who has coordinated Haynsworth's defense, said he "saw not the slightest problem" in the various Senate revelations about Haynsworth.

Mitchell also said similar questions would have arisen if Nixon had nominated "one of the 12 Apostles." That prompted one political columnist to comment that of the 12 Apostles, only Matthew the tax collector had conflict-of-interest problems—and Matthew was told quite clearly that he could serve only one master.

10-4-69

Labor Ready to Tackle '70s As Convention Sets Course

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year

Saturday, October 11, 1969

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

No. 41

NEW MEMBERS of AFL-CIO Council get together with re-elected top officers. From the left, Vice Presidents Thomas W. Gleason, Peter Fosco, John F. Griner, Charles Luna, Jerry Wurf; Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland; Pres. George Meany; and Vice Presidents Frederick O'Neal, Louis Stulberg, Peter Bommarito, Floyd E. Smith.

Meany Keys Theme To Needs of Nation

By Saul Miller

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO headed into the 1970s prepared to meet the challenges of a new decade with a program keyed to the needs of the country and a strong and expanding trade union movement.

The federation's eighth convention took a look at the 1960s and reviewed the great and tragic events. But its concern was with the Seventies and was perhaps best voiced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany when he restated his keynote theme after his re-election to his eighth term: "We have come a long way but we still have a long way to go."

The AFL-CIO is heading into the Seventies with a new secretary-treasurer, Lane Kirkland, unanimously elected for his first full term, and an expanded Executive Council of 35 members. The convention added six new vice presidencies in a constitutional change and three members of the council stepped down, bringing a total of nine new vice presidents to the federation's top governing body between conventions.

To assure the federation of the resources to operate in the new decade, the delegates voted unanimously to increase the per capita tax from 7 to 10 cents per member per month, effective Nov. 1, 1969.

And to assure the integrity of the federation and its affiliates from dual, rival, raiding organizations the delegates voted by a 50 to 1 margin on a rollcall vote to expel the Chemical Workers, declaring that the union's affiliation with the Alliance for Labor Action did violence to AFL-CIO objectives and principles.

Elections Pose Early Test

One of the first challenges of the Seventies—the 1970 congressional elections—received major attention from the nearly 900 delegates who heard Meany pledge no retreat in the struggle for social gains and voted a series of resolutions carefully spelling out differences with the Administration on an issue-by-issue basis.

They voted support of the President on his efforts to end the Viet Nam war through negotiations for an honorable peace and heard Defense Sec. Melvin Laird spell out that policy. They heard also from Labor Sec. George P. Shultz on the Administration's economic policies and from Federal Mediation Dir. J. Curtis Counts on trends in labor-management disputes.

In the critical area of ending discrimination across the board, the delegates cheered Bayard Rustin as he assailed Administration moves to slow down integration in some areas while espousing policies to divide black and white workers and diverting them from the necessity of securing jobs, housing, education for every American.

The delegates and hundreds of guests came to their feet cheering for Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir who spelled out Israel's case for survival in simple, trade union terms and recalled the close, historic ties of the AFL-CIO and Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor.

The 1970 elections were put into perspective also by former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey who spelled out a point-by-point indictment of the Administration as he called for a renewed drive for liberal, progressive programs.

And indicative of the physical challenge of the new decade was the greeting given Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., the first union man to

(Continued on Page 3)

Republicans Join in Opposition:

Haynsworth Protest Mounts As Delegates Voice Outrage

By David L. Perlman

Atlantic City—American labor expressed its outrage at the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court in a scathing resolution adopted unanimously by the AFL-CIO convention.

And while the convention met, open Senate opposition to promoting Haynsworth to the Supreme Court grew from a trickle to a torrent as both Republicans and Democrats called on Pres. Nixon to withdraw the nomination.

Fueling the drive to block the nomination was a mass of new evidence of Haynsworth's inability to separate his financial wheeling-and-dealing from his courtroom responsibilities.

Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) made public a documented report showing that Haynsworth has repeatedly violated judicial conflict of interest codes and that his conduct "falls short of the demanding ethical standards" expected of a Supreme Court justice.

Two of the four top Republican leaders in the Senate have already said they will vote against confirming Haynsworth. And former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey—speaking from the AFL-CIO convention—called on Senate Democrats to "stand up like men" and vote down the nomination if it isn't withdrawn, "which it ought to be."

The nation, Humphrey said, owes a debt of gratitude to the AFL-CIO and Federation Pres. George Meany for protecting the public interest by exposing the Haynsworth record.

Labor's indictment of Haynsworth in the convention resolution was a sober document that stressed the importance of the Supreme Court and of each of its nine members in the American system of government. **(See Excerpts on Page 10.)**

It acknowledged the right of a President to make appointments "from among those who have supported his cause and who reflect his own political coloration."

But the nomination of Haynsworth "goes far beyond those bounds," the convention said, because the nominee "is totally unqualified" to sit on the nation's highest court.

"On the record," it said, "Judge Haynsworth has demonstrated his hostility to trade unions and his hostility to civil rights—and either of these grounds should be cause enough for the Senate of the United States to reject his nomination."

Equally damning, it stressed, is "the appalling lack of ethical judgment displayed by Judge Haynsworth in failing to insulate his judicial affairs from his financial affairs."

Because of his "lack of candor,"

(Continued on Page 18)

Jobless Rate Up to 4%, Highest Level in 2 Years

The nation's unemployment rate soared to its highest level in 23 months in September, bringing immediate repercussions over Pres. Nixon's anti-inflationary policies.

The unemployment rate of 4 percent for the month, announced by the Labor Dept., was a five-tenths of 1 percent jump, the largest monthly increase in nine years. It came at a time when joblessness usually declines.

Almost immediately after the Labor Dept. released its job figures, Assistant Treasury Sec. Murray L. Weidenbaum issued a statement hailing the higher unemployment as proof that the Administration's deflationary policies are beginning to work.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called both the Labor Dept. announcement and the Weidenbaum statement to the attention of the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City.

Meany, who had warned of the danger of recession in his opening address, noted that the developments ran contrary to a letter Nixon sent the convention suggesting that the Administration would cool the economy without increasing unemployment.

Former Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey, also scored the Administration's anti-inflationary policies in singling out the new unemployment rate. "Beware of the signs of the times," Humphrey said.

At a news conference later on the day of the Labor Dept.'s announcement, Ronald Zeigler, the President's press secretary, commented that the jobless rate in-

(Continued on Page 19)

Call for Special Effort Issued on '70 Elections

Atlantic City—The high political stakes in the 1970 congressional elections call for "an extraordinary effort" by the trade union movement in political action and education, the AFL-CIO's eighth convention declared.

The delegates adopted a resolution declaring that the elections pose "a strong challenge to the . . . capabilities of the labor movement," and called on all affiliates to give political action top priority next year.

In the past few months, the resolution said, it has become clear that "the new Administration is substantially more conservative than its predecessor. In addition, recent appointments to the Supreme Court and regulatory agencies are moving them towards a conservative and anti-labor direction."

It is "imperative," the resolution continued, that the present liberal strength in Congress be increased in the 1970 elections to assure a better chance for progressive proposals and prevent efforts to roll back social welfare progress or enact restrictive measures against unions.

(Continued on Page 6)

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE to the flag, recited by Screen Actor Walter Pidgeon, second from right, unites convention delegates.

Shultz Says Pay Boosts Don't Trigger Inflation

Atlantic City—Statistics over the past three years make it clear that wage increases are not to blame for the nation's inflationary spiral, Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz told the AFL-CIO convention.

Median increases for all industries, adjusted for price increases, he reported, were 2.4 percent in 1967, the same in 1968 and a "little under" 2 percent so far in 1969.

"That is not being responsible for inflation," Shultz declared.

In his adress and at a press conference, he defended the Administration's tight-money policies, contending they will bring inflation under control.

"I believe we can maintain high employment and good earnings," Shultz said, "without permitting inflation to gnaw away at the real worth, the buying power of these earnings."

Noting that the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has criticized the Labor Dept.'s plan for getting more minority workers into the crafts by imposing "quotas," Shultz conceded that the word "connotes restrictions."

While he defended the plan as setting "realistic goals," he emphasized that the objective also could be reached by voluntary plans worked out by building trades unions and employers.

He complimented the building trades convention here for approving "affirmative action programs to bring more members of minority groups into the construction industry."

"I am aware that some of the building and construction trades have in fact made unusual efforts along these lines with notable success," Shultz added.

In other areas of his speech, Shultz outlined the issues of "the workplace, the bargaining table and the labor market" which are of the most concern to himself and the Labor Dept. He described some of them as follows:

- "We give a high priority to the need for safety legislation. . . . In human and economic terms, health and safety in the workplace is a problem of extraordinary dimensions. . . . America's health and safety record is backsliding."
- The Administration's attitude toward bargaining "is to encourage it. The freely-made bargain, collective or otherwise, is characteristic of a free society."
- In referring to the Administration's bill to "strengthen and modernize" the unemployment insurance system, Shultz alluded to the dependence upon states to expand benefits. But if they do not do it within two years, he added, "The federal government will have to take action itself."
- Development of human resources through manpower programs "is both a human and an economic responsibility. There are too many groups in our population in which "the rate of unemployment is unacceptably high."
- The Administration will be sending Congress legislation "in the near future" to assist workers and firms adversely affected by import competition.

Convention Lists 894 Delegates

Atlantic City—The decisions of the AFL-CIO's eighth constitutional convention were made by 894 delegates, the credentials committee said in its final report.

The delegates represented 117 national and international unions, 6 departments, 43 state federations, 172 central labor bodies and 17 directly affiliated local unions.

There were 282 representatives of the general and labor press, radio, and television registered to cover the convention who wrote and broadcast many thousands of words.

Trade union representatives and visitors from 82 countries made up the delegation of 268 foreigners at the convention. They were introduced to the delegates at various points through the four days.

Ratification Urged For Rights Pacts

Atlantic City—The Senate was called upon by the AFL-CIO convention to ratify the human rights conventions of the International Labor Organization.

The treaties deal with genocide, forced labor, women's political rights and freedom of association. The convention pointed out that many of the nations of the world have ratified the treaties, some as long as 21 years ago. The United States has ratified only the convention on slavery, and the others have been bottled up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Members of the Foreign Relations Committee were urged to spur committee Chairman J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) to action.

24 Vice Presidents Re-Elected:

Top Officers Get New Terms, 9 Newcomers Join Council

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO's two top officers—Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland—were elected by acclamation to new two-year terms.

Meany has headed the federation since the merger of the AFL and the CIO in 1955; Kirkland was named secretary-treasurer last July after the retirement of William F. Schnitzler.

Also elected by acclamation were 33 vice presidents who serve on the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Earlier in the convention, the constitution was changed to increase the number of vice presidents from 27.

Twenty-four of the present council members were re-elected. Three announced their retirement: David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers, Paul L. Phillips of the Papermakers & Paperworkers and P. L. Siemiller of the Machinists.

That left nine vacancies to be filled, and the convention elected the following new vice presidents, all currently presidents of their unions:

Peter Bommarito, Rubber Workers; Peter Fosco, Laborers; Thomas W. Gleason, Longshoremen; John F. Griner, Government Employes; Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; Frederick O'Neal, Actors' Equity; Floyd E. Smith, Machinists; Louis Stulberg, Ladies Garment Workers, and Jerry Wurf, State, County & Municipal Employes.

Rubber Union Leader

Bommarito, 54, is in his second two-year term as URW president. A member of Local 101 in Detroit for 30 years, Bommarito left the presidency of that local to serve as an international vice president for six years before becoming president.

Bommarito has served as member of the General Board of the AFL-CIO and is a vice president of the Industrial Union Dept. He resides in the Akron, Ohio, suburb of Mogadore.

Fosco served 18 years as general secretary-treasurer of the Laborers before becoming president last Nov. 11. His labor career started in Chicago, where he was president and business manager of Laborers Local 2 before becoming regional manager for the union in Chicago in 1936.

As chairman of the Organizing Committee for Heavy and Highway Construction in Chicago, Fosco headed the drive that led to unionization of the industry. He is currently on the Executive Council of AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and on its five-member administrative committee.

Gleason, 68, has been president of the ILA since 1963. He went to work on the docks and joined the ILA in New York at the age of 19, and by 1932 was blacklisted by the companies for his union activities.

Returned to Docks

After supporting his family with odd jobs, he returned to the docks and became a full-time ILA organizer in 1947. Four years later he became an executive vice president, a post he held for 12 years before becoming president.

Griner, 62, became president of AFGE in 1962 and has been reelected to three subsequent two-year terms. He was an AFGE vice president for the previous 16 years.

A native of Georgia, Griner joined the federal service in 1936 as adjudicator, Railroad Retirement Board, and later became labor relations officer. He attained his law degree in 1940.

Luna, 62, was president of the Railroad Trainmen from 1963 until UTU was born Jan. 1, 1969, of the merger of four operating railroad unions.

A native of Texas and a member of Lodge 671 since 1929, Luna became a vice president in 1954 and assistant to the president in 1960 before becoming president.

O'Neal, 64, is a native of Mississippi who organized the Aldridge Players Community Theatre in 1927 in St. Louis. In 1936, he moved to New York where he founded the American Negro Theatre in 1940.

Besides being president of Actors Equity, O'Neal is a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee and numerous theatrical and civil rights organizations.

Smith, 56, became IAM president July 1 after eight years as a general vice president. Smith became a machinist's helper in St. Louis in 1929 and served in a variety of local union offices.

Laid off during the Depression, Smith became a bricklayer and was president of the Bricklayers' local in Las Vegas when he was appointed deputy labor commissioner for Nevada. In 1945 he became an assistant IAM business representative and served as Grand Lodge representative to seven northwestern states and Alaska before becoming a general vice president in 1961.

Stulberg, 68, has been ILGWU president since 1966. He became secretary-treasurer in 1959 after three years as an executive vice president. After his first union position as a general organizer in Chicago in 1924, Stulberg was instrumental in organizing the garment industry on the eastern seaboard.

Born in Poland, Stulberg came to Canada as a youngster and first joined the ILGWU in Toronto as a teenager. He graduated from Harbord Collegiate Institute and later attended the University of Chicago.

Wurf, 50, has been president of SCME since 1964. As director of Council 37 in New York City, Wurf started with a few hundred members in what is now an 80,000-member unit. Similarly, SCME has more than doubled its membership since 1964.

A native of New York City, Wurf attended public schools there and graduated from New York University in 1940. He became an SCME organizer in 1947.

Capital Budget Proposed for U.S.

Atlantic City—The United States should adopt a budget system that is "almost universally used by modern business corporations, by most western democracies, by at least one-third of the states and by most of the larger American cities," the AFL-CIO urged.

The convention resolution said a separate "capital budget" is needed to identify expenditures looking to future benefits—such as job-creation programs and expanded public facilities to meet the needs of a growing population.

The ordinary budget should cover general government and national defense needs, the convention said, with capital expenditures listed separately.

The resolution urged the President to include a capital budget in his next submission of budget proposals to Congress.

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Convention Charts Course For 1970s

Labor's Goals Keyed To Needs of Nation

(Continued from Page 1)
walk on the moon, who thanked the nation's workers for their skills and tax dollars and brought the miracle of space exploration a bit closer to understanding.

The AFL-CIO program for the 1970s was spelled out in more than 100 resolutions adopted by the delegates out of a mass of 274 presented to the Resolutions and other committees. They covered every aspect of American life with a heavy emphasis on programs and policies, on the crisis in the cities, the danger of recession and growing unemployment, bringing the poor and minority groups into the mainstream of American life, the need to improve the quality of life and the environment in which it is lived.

There was a growing concern also with international trade policies, the trend toward economic concentration and mergers and the continuing, never-ending work of the trade union movement — organizing the unorganized and stepping up and expanding collective bargaining.

The breakthroughs and the difficulties in the latter areas were documented in a dramatic appearance before the convention of Mary Moultrie, president of the Charleston, S. C., hospital workers' local of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, who was jailed for defying an injunction limiting picketing. She recounted the battle to establish the union and how a united labor movement threw its full strength behind the hospital workers to secure victory.

The convention took note also of the creation of two new AFL-CIO organizations since the last sessions in 1967—the Human Resources Development Institute to coordinate the activities of unions in manpower training programs and pioneer new approaches, and the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center where special institutes in staff training and other educational activities will get under way in December.

There was also the immediacy of blocking the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the U.S. Supreme Court, the need to secure meaningful tax reform in the Senate, the Farm Workers' grape boycott campaign and efforts to prevent the Administration from ducking out on prosecution of auto manufacturers in an air pollution conspiracy case.

Meany reflected the mood of the convention when he told the delegates after his election that "I am supremely confident that this movement can do its job . . . irrespective of what Administration is in Washington, irrespective of who is in the White House."

He stressed "we will continue to be the people's lobby and we will continue to protect the interests of the great mass of American wage earners."

And Kirkland, speaking of the federation, said "we are the main enduring force in the struggle for human progress. We are blessed and strengthened by one piece of sure and certain knowledge, that there are no lost causes for us; that the fight is never over. . . ."

CONVENTION PODIUM parley brings together AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, Vice Pres. I. W. Abel, center, and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. Abel, president of the Steelworkers and the Industrial Union Dept., was Resolutions Committee chairman.

Stronger Central Bodies Seen Paying Dividends

Atlantic City—Stronger and more effective state and local central bodies would pay "substantial dividends" for labor's political and legislative programs, the AFL-CIO convention was told.

A report from the convention's Committee on State & Local Central Bodies stressed the importance of these "operating arms of the AFL-CIO" in translating labor's policies into action.

It noted gains in affiliations and membership by a number of state central bodies, but stressed that too many local unions still do not participate in their state's labor movement. Only Hawaii and South Dakota were close to their potential membership, the report observed.

The committee, headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, noted the efforts made by the office of the AFL-CIO Coordinator of State & Local Central Bodies to encourage affiliations and help improve effectiveness.

Under a policy instituted in 1965, AFL-CIO awards are given to national and international unions that have at least 80 percent of their locals affiliated with state central bodies.

Four more unions qualified for the award this year, bringing the total to 23. The new award winners are the Ladies' Garment Workers, the Window Glass Cutters, the Masters, Mates & Pilots and the Amalgamated Transit Union.

The convention committee suggested some areas for making central bodies even more effective:

- A program of training for central body officers, particularly needed in small and medium sized local labor councils.

It said the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center could become "the ideal medium" for such a training program.

- A handbook for officers of central bodies, which "should be very useful to both new and experienced officers."
- A policy of making fulltime jobs with the larger state and local central bodies "sufficiently attractive" to the best qualified people in the labor movement.

The committee urged also that all unions that have not done so designate a responsible official to work with the AFL-CIO coordinator in bringing their locals into complete affiliation.

Flood Insurance Extension Urged

Atlantic City—Concern for the plight of hurricane and flood victims was expressed by the convention as it called on Congress to amend the National Flood Insurance Act to make available immediate flood insurance coverage to all citizens at a reasonable rate.

The convention noted that thousands of families in the Southern and Eastern coastal areas lost their homes and belongings to the devastation of Hurricane Camille.

Most of these victims were not covered by insurance because private insurance firms are unwilling or unable to insure against flood losses except at prohibitive cost.

The convention also urged that the maximum amount that a single dwelling unit can be insured be raised to a more realistic level, and that a $10 billion ceiling be put on total flood insurance.

AFL-CIO Expels Chemical Union For Affiliation with Rival ALA

Atlantic City—By an overwhelming 50-to-1 margin on a rollcall vote the eighth convention expelled the Chemical Workers from the AFL-CIO, declaring that the union's affiliation with the Alliance for Labor Action does "violence to the objectives and principles of the federation."

The vote on expulsion came on a report from the Committee on Resolutions. It recommended approval of the supplemental report of the AFL-CIO Executive Council calling for revocation of the certificate of affiliation.

The vote was 12,482,388 to expel, 244,815 against expulsion and 235,024 not voting. The votes against expulsion came from the Chemical Workers, Technical Engineers, Typographical Union, two of the four Glass Workers' delegates and a minority of the Teachers Union delegation. Two central labor body delegates also voted against expulsion.

The resolutions committee's report to the convention said that ICWU Pres. Thomas E. Boyle appeared before the committee and confirmed that his organization had affiliated with the ALA—set up by the Teamsters and the Auto Workers. The former was expelled by the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of domination by corrupt elements and the latter disaffiliated earlier this year.

Boyle claimed, the committee noted, that "giving aid and comfort to the ALA and, in turn receiving aid and comfort from the ALA does not constitute sufficient ground to sever the relationship of the Chemical Workers with the AFL-CIO."

The committee stressed "we do not agree," declaring that the ALA is a "dual organization rival to the AFL-CIO and that with complete knowledge of the true nature of the ALA, the Chemical Workers freely and voluntarily embraced it and aligned itself with it."

The Executive Council's report to the convention traced the development of the ALA as "a dual organization, rival to the AFL-CIO." It cited statements of objectives clearly indicating "the aggressive and disruptive designs of the ALA" towards AFL-CIO unions. And it repeated the warning issued by the council nearly a year before the Chemical Workers chose to join the ALA that affiliation constitutes grounds for expulsion from the AFL-CIO.

Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel, chairman of the convention resolutions committee, moved the adoption of the committee resolution to expel the Chemical Workers—an action requiring a two-thirds vote.

ICWU Officers Oppose

The two top officers of the Chemical Workers—Boyle and Sec.-Treas. Marshall Shafer—took the floor to oppose the expulsion resolution.

"We have done nothing wrong," Boyle told the convention. "We are not corrupt; we are not Communists and we have paid our per capita tax." Therefore, he argued, there are no grounds for expulsion.

Also speaking against the expulsion were Pres. David Selden of the Teachers, Pres. John J. Pilch of the Typographical Union, Sec.-Treas. Art Carter of the Contra Costa, Calif., Central Labor Council and Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman of the Meat Cutters.

Selden criticized the Chemical Workers for affiliating with ALA but suggested that the convention action stop short of expulsion. Pilch reiterated the ITU's traditional position on unrestricted autonomy of affiliates and said the expulsion proposal "stretches" the interpretation of the AFL-CIO constitution. Carter said he could not see that the Chemical Workers have done anything warranting expulsion, and Gorman said that while he couldn't quarrel with the expulsion resolution, he thought the action might be a bit too hasty and perhaps conciliation efforts could be explored.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the convention that the expulsion action is not to "punish" the Chemical Workers but to resolve "an organizational impossibility."

The AFL-CIO constitution requires affiliates to respect the organizing jurisdiction of other affiliates. The ALA "right now" is raiding AFL-CIO unions, Meany noted.

"What constitution do you live up to in case of conflict?" Meany asked. "Do you live up to the constitution of the ALA or the constitution of the AFL-CIO?"

Meany told the convention that "the very idea" of expelling a union "is distasteful to me." There is no personal quarrel, he said, but it was the Chemical Workers, not the AFL-CIO, which took the action to compel a breach.

Paul Hall, president of the Seafarers and of the Maritime Trades Dept., told the delegates the "basic issue is quite simple: Do you or do you not support the trade union movement as represented by the AFL-CIO?"

The fact that the Chemical Workers are among the smaller unions has nothing to do with the issue of expulsion, Hall said. He noted that the AFL-CIO had not hesitated to expel a much larger union, the Teamsters, on the basis of principle.

Meany's Leadership Hailed by Delegates

The American labor movement stands at full height today and it is largely due to the leadership of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, delegates to the eighth convention declared.

"No man in labor's history has contributed more to the well-being of America's workers and to the nation as a whole," the convention resolution said.

"We believe the unity and growth and the economic, political and social impact of the AFL-CIO represents a high watermark," it said. "Behind this record of achievement lies the unflinching efforts of trade unionists everywhere. Behind their ceaseless efforts is the inspiring and tireless leadership of Pres. George Meany."

GPO Urged to Shun Non-Union Print Shops

Atlantic City—An effort to stop the Government Printing Office from subcontracting work to non-union print shops was voted by the AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution asked that pressure be brought on the GPO to channel as much work as possible into fair printing shops and called on the AFL-CIO to contact government representatives to that end.

FULL HOUSE describes this meeting of the convention resolutions committee with Chairman I. W. Abel presiding, center right. Committee members considered 274 resolutions, with more than 100 sent to the convention for final action.

Bargaining Can Bring Better Life, Labor Says in Spelling Out Goals

Atlantic City—The American labor movement affirmed its faith in the collective bargaining process as the basic mechanism for raising the living standards and improving the working conditions of the nation's workers.

An AFL-CIO convention resolution expressed in broad terms the goals that unions will seek at the bargaining table.

"We will continue to press for wage and salary increases to offset rising living costs and to advance buying power," the convention said.

America's workers, it declared, deserve to share in the nation's rising productivity "and to achieve a greater share in the distribution of income."

"We will continue to seek improvement in conditions of work," the delegates resolved. Improved job security, better health-welfare plans, pensions, training programs were among the points specified.

The drive for a reduction of working hours will also continue—along a variety of paths, including longer vacations and additional holidays as well as a shorter workweek.

And the convention expressed its support for "the voluntary efforts of affiliated unions to coordinate their bargaining with conglomerate firms and with firms in the same industry."

Two other resolutions touched on the problems of labor's relations with the nation's industrial giants.

One commended the solidarity of the AFL-CIO unions which are coordinating their bargaining efforts with General Electric and Westinghouse through a joint committee headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

It pledged the labor movement's "wholehearted support" to the endeavor.

Paul Jennings, president of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told the convention that General Electric still is following a take-it-or-leave-it policy at the bargaining table—"telling the workers what they are entitled to get and then trying to shove it down their throats."

A resolution on business mergers said the sharp rise in consolidations of big corporations has posed special problems for unions as well as endangering the economy as a whole.

It cited plant shutdowns and "the shift of decision-making in collective bargaining from the plant to distant headquarters where financial matters are the primary concern."

And for the nation as a whole, the trend has concentrated enormous economic power in the hands of a few corporate giants and major banks.

Action Urged

The resolution urged action by Congress, the Justice Dept. and government regulatory agencies to curb the trend.

In the overall collective bargaining resolution, the convention expressed the basic reason why the negotiating table is so important to the nation.

During a period of "rapid and radical changes" in technology and in the nature of American business and industry, collective bargaining "has proved its vitality, ingenuity and flexibility."

It has replaced autocracy or paternalism with industrial democracy and created the high living standard which is the basis of the nation's economy, the resolution noted.

The convention pledged to work for the extension of collective bargaining rights to all workers and warned against attempts to undermine unions through so-called "right-to-work" laws and other repressive legislation.

It hailed the growing acceptance of collective bargaining and union organization among groups of workers previously outside of the labor movement.

And it stressed that, "with all of its human imperfections," the collective bargaining process has achieved "a high degree of industrial peace" for the nation.

Rubber Workers Pick 2 Department Heads

Akron — The Rubber Workers named Ron G. Fisher as new research director and Thomas E. Dotson as education director. Dotson will replace John D. House when he retires Dec. 31. Fisher succeeds Kenneth Thornbury, who resigned for a post at the University of Colorado.

To At Least $2-an-Hour:

Hike in Wage Floor Called 'Urgent' Need

Atlantic City—A minimum wage of at least $2 an hour is "urgently needed by America's low-wage workers and their families," the AFL-CIO said.

The federation served notice that its continuing drive for a $2 wage floor and expansion of coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act may soon have to be updated.

If the rise in living costs continues unchecked, the federation said, the $2 figure will become "obsolete" and labor's goal will have to be raised to $2.50 an hour.

A separate resolution called on Congress to provide the funds needed to enable the Labor Dept. to hire more wage-hour investigators. There are now too few to uncover most of the violations of the law, the convention said.

The minimum wage resolution noted the exclusion of more than 13 million workers from the protection of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It added:

"Many of these workers are among the poorest-paid and most exploited in our society. The law's coverage must be extended to these workers to guarantee them protection from poverty wages."

About one-third of the nation's poor, the AFL-CIO stressed, "are in families headed by a full-time, year-round worker whose wages are so low that his family is impoverished."

It declared that "the responsibility of providing a living wage to workers lies not with the taxpayers, but with employers who benefit from the work of their employes."

America's "working poor," the resolution said, "are not looking for handouts. Rather, they seek a wage which provides at least a minimum level of living."

The convention urged Congress to act on bills introduced by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.) and Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) that would establish a $2 minimum and extend coverage to most workers now exempt.

It protested the suggestion of some Administration officials for a sub-minimum wage for youth. Such a system, the resolution noted, "would undercut the wages of adult workers and set a lower rate of pay for the same work—based not upon the job and work performed, but upon the age of the worker."

The AFL-CIO also urged that Congress move as rapidly as possible to narrow the present gap between minimum wage rates for Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa and the minimum wage on the mainland.

On wage-hour enforcement, the convention noted that the Labor Dept. reported that nearly a half-million workers were underpaid by their employers last year—but only about one-third of the underpayments have been recovered.

Not only are there too few investigators, the resolution added, but "there are some in government who would give these wage-hour investigators an additional mixture of responsibilities, further diluting their ability to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act."

The convention commended AFL-CIO state and local central bodies for their response to Federation Pres. George Meany's request that they set up wage-hour enforcement committees to assist workers in reporting violations of the wage law.

The resolution asked that this assistance to low-wage workers be continued.

Urging the importance of an adequate federal inspection staff, the resolution noted that with the present force only 3 percent of the nation's covered establishments can be inspected each year.

Bakery Unions' Merger Approved by Council

Atlantic City—The newly elected 35-member AFL-CIO Executive Council at its first meeting hours after the close of the eighth convention gave its unanimous approval to a merger of two bakery workers unions.

The council instructed the executive officers to issue a new charter to the merged union at its convention scheduled for Dec. 12 in Atlantic City. The American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers will join into one union carrying the latter name with a membership of about 150,000.

The merger had been approved by the executive board of both unions and the B&C voted approval of the merger agreement at a convention held last week. The B&C union was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 on charges of being dominated by corrupt elements. The federation a few days later formed the ABC, which since 1957 has become the larger union with a membership of about 87,000. The B&C has a membership of about 62,000.

The council also approved a change in the name of the Painters union adopted at its recent convention to the Painters & Allied Trades, noting that the name change did not affect the union's basic jurisdiction.

In other actions the new council voted $10,000 to the Oil Workers' strike fund to assist with various strikes the union is engaged in and appropriated a like sum to the Jewish Labor Committee.

It contributed $2,500 to a special fund set up by the Kenya Federation of Labor to aid the family of the late Tom Mboya.

U.S. Role Urged In Education Year

Atlantic City—Full participation of the United States in the 1970 International Education Year was urged by the AFL-CIO convention. The IEY was initiated by the U.S. government with the United Nations General Assembly and its educational, scientific and cultural arm, UNESCO.

The goals of the IEY program include a worldwide effort to improve the status and scope of education through an assessment of educational needs, better training of teachers, democratization of the systems and the furtherance of international understanding and peace.

The federation pledged its cooperation with the Teachers Union in endorsing the IEY program and called on the President and the U.S. Office of Education to plan and prepare fully for the IEY activities.

Overhaul of Labor Law Keyed to Original Goals

Atlantic City—A major overhaul of the National Labor Relations Act was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

The changes are needed, the convention said, to accomplish the original intent of the basic labor law—"to safeguard the right of the working men and women of America to organize unions of their own choosing."

Specific proposals in the resolution include these:

- Repeal of Section 14(b) which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements. These "right-to-work" laws, it noted, are the hallmark of "the poorest and least organized states" and contribute to a "hostile environment" of violence to union organizers and discharge of union supporters.
- A speed-up of National Labor Relations Board procedures to lessen long delays in both unfair labor practice cases and representation proceedings. One step should be restriction of the NLRB's right to conduct pre-hearing elections, the AFL-CIO said.
- More effective remedies under the labor law. At present, employers can violate the law "deliberately and flagrantly" with the knowledge that sanctions ultimately invoked will be "feeble as well as belated."

One important way of dealing with chronic violators, the resolution stressed, would be to disqualify them from doing business with the federal government.

Employers should be required to reinstate workers as soon as the NLRB general counsel finds there is reasonable cause to believe they were fired for union activity.

- Elimination of "unfair restrictions imposed on legitimate union activity by the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Acts."
- A change in the law "so that third parties who do an employer's dirty work for him can be held responsible for their anti-union conduct."
- Extension of protection under the labor law to groups of workers now excluded, including agricultural workers, employes of non-profit hospitals and others "who most need union organization and collective bargaining."

And, the convention said, the National Labor Relations Act "is only as meaningful as the U.S. Supreme Court will allow it to be."

In the past, the court has generally acted "to make the law work" and has consistently reversed anti-labor decisions of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and other employer-oriented judges.

Haynsworth's nomination to the Supreme Court, the resolution suggested, will "embolden" employers who have shown contempt for the labor law.

Deaths, Injuries Mount:

Job Safety Termed 'National' Concern

Atlantic City—Congress must enact federal occupational health and safety legislation "as a matter of national responsibility," the AFL-CIO convention asserted.

For many years, a resolution emphasized, labor has been urging such legislation "to eliminate or control the hazards of the work place and reduce the mounting toll of on-the-job deaths and injuries."

Now, it continued, available information indicates that 1969 "was still another year of increases in occupational deaths and injuries," with 14,300 deaths and 2.2 million injuries.

"If there were adequate national reporting of occupational deaths, illnesses and injuries," the resolution added, "the present picture, shocking though it is, probably would be twice as bad as it now appears.

"No one clearly knows the implications to human health as industrial technology adds to the list of known toxic chemicals and materials, threatening workers each day on the job."

The resolution urged Congress to adopt legislation to:

- Empower the Secretary of Labor to promulgate, develop and enforce health and safety standards, using existing standards where adequate and developing new ones where needed.
- Provide for strong federal inspection, enforcement and penalty provisions, with hearing procedures and court review for persons who feel aggrieved by their application.
- Grant a stronger role for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare in developing criteria for standards and standards themselves, aided by creation of an occupational health center.
- Make sure that standards cover all workers—farm, non-farm and state and federal employes.
- Set up federal guidelines for proposed state occupational safety and health plans as a condition for federal planning and operational grants-in-aid.
- Create permanent coordinating machinery to permit the Secretaries of Labor and Health, Education & Welfare "to work closely together and fully utilize their joint resources" in carrying out their health and safety responsibilities.
- Establish a National Advisory Committee on Occupational Safety & Health, with membership including representation from labor.

The convention noted that Pres. Johnson proposed strong federal safety legislation last year but business groups—"through the use of vicious and misleading propaganda"—succeeded in killing it.

This year, the resolution said, "even stronger bills" have been introduced and the Nixon Administration also has submitted a health and safety proposal.

It urged enactment of legislation sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.) and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) as "constituting a sound program requiring a minimum of strengthening amendments."

"Such a program, adequately funded and staffed, will constitute a first decisive step toward the ultimate achievement of a safe and healthy place of employment" for every worker, the resolution emphasized.

Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers, who is a vice president for labor on the National Safety Council, and Sec.-Treas. Sol Stetin of the Textile Workers Union of America spoke for the resolution.

Gildea urged every affiliate "to roll up its sleeves and get to work for federal legislation this year." Stetin described "crippling and deadly". lung diseases caused by contaminated air in textile plants.

THANKS TO LABOR for bearing the brunt of the political battle in 1968 were expressed by former Vice Pres. Hubert Humphrey at the Atlantic City convention. Without labor voters and COPE, "this country would be in a sorry plight," Humphrey said.

Humphrey Calls Labor Conscience of America

Atlantic City—Hubert Humphrey called on organized labor to continue in its role as the conscience of America in a speech before the AFL-CIO convention in which he also thanked the labor movement "for carrying the brunt of the political battle in 1968."

"If everyone had done as well as you did, I would have had this meeting in the East Room of the White House," Humphrey said.

In issuing the call to the delegates to "stand up for what you have stood up for all your life," Humphrey recited America's needs in employment, education, health, tax reform, race relations and quality of environment.

"Our goal must be an America free of hunger," the former Vice President said. "Our goal must be an America that cares for its sick, for its disabled and for its elderly.

"The labor movement has jarred America out of lethargy before," he said. "I ask you to join as never before, because we know how to fight better now than ever before."

Humphrey bore down especially hard on increasing interest rates and said this "rent on money" is costing the average young family a bedroom today. Interest rates are forcing them to buy a house one bedroom smaller than they normally could have afforded, Humphrey explained.

He acknowledged he has been quiet in his criticism of the Administration up to now, but said it is time to speak out against a tight-money policy which has interest rates at their highest since the Civil War and has allowed unemployment to leap from 3.5 percent in August to 4 percent in September.

Sets Priorities

He also said he was against high priorities for getting to Mars or building the supersonic transport and the antiballistic missile system.

"Rather than guarantee a landing on Mars in the 1980s," Humphrey said, he would rather hear "that we are going to guarantee that every American shall have a chance for good education in 1976."

On the SST, he said it would be more realistic to be concerned about how to get your baggage at a modern airport. Airport development is 10 years behind now, he declared, and air safety is a matter of great concern even with today's jets.

When workers have to spend an hour and a half in bumper-to-bumper traffic to get to work, "I submit that rather than trying to get above this smog with the supersonic transport for a handful of people who will travel between New York and London, it might be better to try to find a way to get from the house to the job without suffocating.

"The missiles that threaten this nation today are not just those of the Soviet Union or China, for which we have powerful deterrents. You know what the missiles are. They are exploding in our cities. They are exploding in the ghettos and the slums. They are exploding in black rage.

"They are exploding in heartbreak and it is the missile of hate and bigotry and alienation and poverty and ignorance and not being wanted and no place for the individual—those are the missiles that threaten America."

Humphrey said everyone in America owes a debt of gratitude to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany for calling attention to the record of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., when he was nominated to the Supreme Court.

He said Haynsworth's nomination either should be withdrawn or rejected by the Senate, and "I call upon Democrats to stand up like men and do something about it."

States Urged To Emphasize Income Tax

Atlantic City—States and cities were urged to turn to "truly progressive income taxes" to meet their growing financial need.

The key to fair taxation—at the state and local level as well as for the federal government—is that it be based on ability to pay, the AFL-CIO declared.

The convention said the federal government, with its "superior revenue-raising abilities," has an obligation to help states and cities finance specific programs—including education, job training, health services, public transportation, pollution control, urban renewal and welfare costs.

But, the resolution stressed, the federal government must establish standards to make sure the grants are used for the purpose they are intended.

The convention opposed "block grants" of federal money passed out to the states on a "no strings" basis.

It urged that federal tax laws provide an incentive for states to raise a larger part of their revenue from progressive income taxes and suggested one means might be a federal income tax credit for state and local income tax payments.

Meanwhile, the Federation said, "efforts must be made to blunt the inequities of sales and property taxes," such as exclusion of food and medicine, and rebates for low and moderate income groups.

Women's Job Rights Backed, Tax Aid Asked

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO reiterated its support of women's employment rights in calling for full enforcement of equal pay for equal work, elimination of job discrimination and provision of education, training and expanded day care facilities for working mothers.

The convention also supported liberalized tax deduction for child-care expenses and improved maternity leave and benefit plans.

Calling the nation's 31 million working women "an important part of the nation's labor force," the convention urged the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to seek reconciliation of conflicts between Title VII of the Civil Rights Act and women's state labor laws.

But such actions, whether by the EEOC, the courts or legislatures, should be taken without abandoning necessary safeguards, the convention said.

The resolution termed "too sweeping" a recent EEOC opinion that state laws that prohibit or limit the employment of women are in conflict with Title VII.

The convention said the EEOC position fails to recognize such reasonable limits as occupational prohibitions and restrictions on maximum hours, night work and weight-lifting.

"Until adequate protection for all workers can be secured through general legislation," the convention said, "reasonable legal safeguards should be available for those who are most in need of them."

Trade unions also were called upon to expand efforts to organize women, some 4 million of whom are now union members.

Day care facilities should be expanded through states taking advantage of funds available under the Social Security Act, and the federal labor law should be amended to permit employer contributions to trust funds for day care centers, the convention said.

Need for Rail Safety Law Cited As Accidents Soar

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO convention asked Congress to enact legislation to provide new safety standards on railroads because such action is the only language the railroads understand.

"A review of railroad history," a resolution said, "points to the salient fact that railroads only adopted practical safety measures when required to do so by enforcement of federal and state laws."

The need for a proposal before Congress to require more adequate inspection of maintenance and facilities is proved by an "alarming increase in accidents on railroads" over the past three years, the resolution stated.

The legislation also is needed, it pointed out, to protect the public and railroad workers from the increasing transportation of "dangerous chemical and petroleum products." Railroad unions contend that accidents involving such products are similarly increasing.

Another resolution gave the AFL-CIO's full support to legislation backed by railroad operating unions to change a 62-year-old law that allows railroads to work engine and train crews for 16 hours in a 24-hour period.

The legislation, now in Congress, would reduce the 16 hours to 12 as was recommended by a presidential railroad commission as far back as 1962.

In a third action, the convention supported the United Transportation Union's current collective bargaining efforts to maintain "safe train and yard crews" in road and yard freight service.

The resolution pointed out that railroad managements have "conducted a propaganda campaign" against their employes in an attempt to conceal "the job intensification" caused by longer, heavier and faster trains.

But more than 100 managements have "tacitly admitted" the need for safe crews, it noted, by signing consist agreements calling for one conductor and two brakemen in road service, and one conductor and two switchmen in yard service.

Two resolutions dealing with legislation on compulsory retirement for railroad workers were given extensive hearings by the Resolutions Committee and referred to the Executive Council because of the complexities involved.

Shoemaker, Sheinkman To Advise on Pensions

The Secretary of Labor reappointed Assistant Dir. Richard E. Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security for a two-year term on the department's Advisory Council on Employe Welfare and Pension Benefit Plans. A new appointee is Jacob Sheinkman, Clothing Workers vice president and general counsel.

AFL-CIO Asks Extradition of Air Hijackers

Atlantic City—An international agreement was urged by the AFL-CIO calling for mandatory extradition of commercial airliner hijackers.

The resolution asked the Administration to immediately work out bi-lateral agreements with all nations that would provide for hijackers to be tried and punished after extradition.

Hijacking of any commercial airliner greatly endangers the lives of the passengers and crew and results in delays and inconveniences for the victims and the airlines, the convention noted.

The hijacking of commercial aircraft will cease only when an international agreement is reached that recognizes "hijacking as a vicious international crime" and provides for punishment of the offense, the federation said.

A Tokyo convention on hijacking and other on-board aircraft offenses establishes sound international law to promote safety in civil aviation, the resolution stressed, but it does not provide any punishment for the hijacking offenses.

UN Called On To Work Out Ocean Rights

Atlantic City—The U.S. government was called upon by the AFL-CIO to seek United Nations help in clarifying questions of jurisdiction over the seas brought about by technological advances in fishing, oil exploration and the use of atomic energy.

Old doctrines of 3- to 12-mile limits are no longer adequate when giant fishing factories are capable of over-fishing in productive areas and oil explorers have the equipment to deplete rapidly any and all oil reserves within the continental shelf, the AFL-CIO convention said.

The resolution said new questions that need to be answered by international agreement include who has jurisdiction over:

- Lands covered by seawater, during either high or low tides or both, which are contiguous to national coastlines.
- Lands under seawater which are beyond tidal areas but immediately adjacent to them.
- Underwater lands beyond claimed national territorial limits and the edge of the continental shelf.
- The high seas beyond the continental shelf and, most difficult of all, the bottom of the oceans under the high seas.

Some of these questions have always been bothersome, the resolution observed, but others were never a factor before the rapid development of oceanography. No one worried about ocean depths before it was possible to explore them, it was noted, but to continue today under the "first-come, first-served" rule of Columbus's time could lead to dangerous international confrontations.

FRIENDLY WELCOME of AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries goes to COPE Dir. Al Barkan at the convention of the women's organization in Atlantic City. Mrs. Marcella Beatty, Auxiliaries executive director, introduced Barkan.

Auxiliaries Approve Constitution Changes

Atlantic City—An increase in the per capita dues, elimination of the office of president and first vice president and actions to bolster "woman-power" highlighted a four-day convention of the AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries.

Delegates voted to increase the per capita tax of directly chartered and affiliated auxiliaries from 46 cents to $1 a year, and raise the per capita tax of union auxiliaries from 1 to 3 cents a month.

The resolution pointed out that the additional funds are needed to meet the pressures of rising costs and to expand the auxiliaries programs.

In addition to eliminating the president and first vice president's post, the auxiliaries amended rules for voting at conventions and determining the selection of convention delegates.

Mrs. Marcella Beatty, executive director, installed the following officers for two-year terms: Mrs. Novella Porter, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Maggie Reimann, Mrs. Viola Moss, Mrs. Cora Jenkins, Mrs. Rosine McLemore, Mrs. Lela Cornett, Mrs. Vi Hornickel, and Mrs. Beverly Sathoff, all vice presidents.

The convention also established a new advisory council to be composed of one member from each union auxiliary. Its members are to be selected at a later date.

In a report to the convention, Mrs. Beatty described many of the auxiliaries' financial difficulties in recent years and supported the changes which were later made as essential to helping the organization make progress.

During the convention, delegates discussed and adopted proposals calling upon the auxiliaries to expand their organizing and union label activities, while continuing other programs—political action, education, community services, civil rights, safety and consumer education.

Convention speakers included Sec.-Treas. Joseph Lewis of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Services Dept.; COPE Dir. Al Barkan; William Waslick, of the New Jersey State Safety Council; Mrs. Elizabeth Hanford, executive director of the President's Committee on Consumer Interests; Elaine B. Gutman of the Social Security Administration; and Susan Ellis of the AFL-CIO Public Relations Dept.

Counts Cites Acceptance Of Disputes Mediation

Atlantic City—There is a growing acceptance of mediation in labor-management disputes, J. Curtis Counts told delegates to the AFL-CIO convention.

Mediation is no longer regarded as a sign of weakness or of government interference or federal domination, the director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service said.

The assistance of a mediator is advantageous to the parties involved in terms of wages, profits and community prosperity, he observed, especially if it leads to a settlement without a work stoppage or if it shortens a stoppage.

"Fortunately, most contract negotiations are settled without a stoppage," Counts pointed out. And this is a tribute to the collective bargaining process and the people of the labor movement "who are the key to making it work," he stressed.

Counts said that mediation service statistics show that nine of ten cases in which mediators take part are settled without strikes. And these cases are generally the toughest, he added.

In 1968, the Federal Mediation Service participated in 18,000 cases and its mediators were directly involved in talks around bargaining tables in better than 8,000 of the cases, Counts reported.

He said federal mediators currently are helping settle labor-management disputes on an average of 365 a week.

"I certainly think this is a record that you can be proud of," he told the delegates.

Counts also noted that the mediation service has taken some bold steps to increase its value and effectiveness.

He said that federal mediators worked behind the scenes in the hospital disputes at Charleston, S.C.; even though the service is not chartered to get involved in that type of activity. And these efforts did help bring about a settlement.

The service also entered the dispute between the professional baseball players and club owners and helped bring the two groups together for talks and an eventual settlement, he reported. And it is continuing its efforts in the California table grape dispute as the farm workers strive to win union recognition and improved working conditions.

Delegates Approve Per Capita Boost

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO convention overwhelmingly approved a constitutional amendment increasing the per capita tax paid by affiliates from 7 to 10 cents per month, effective Nov. 1, 1969.

The Executive Council's recommendation, which changes Article XV, Section 2 of the constitution, was adopted on a show-of-hands vote by well over the required two-thirds majority.

The proposal came to the convention with the unanimous recommendation of the August 1969 meeting of the council based on a study by a council subcommittee projecting federation expenses for the coming year. The study gave special attention to the needs of COPE's voter registration drive and the new AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center.

Special Effort Stressed For Election Test

(Continued from Page 1)

The convention called on all AFL-CIO affiliates to:

- Press their regional and local officials to make political action "a preeminent part of their 1970 program."
- Assign as many staff members as possible to political action and education efforts at the earliest possible date.
- Cooperate fully in COPE registration and get-out-the-vote drives and to meet and, if possible, exceed the COPE voluntary dollar quotas in 1970.
- Assure top-to-bottom cooperation with COPE in every possible way "to assure the most effective labor political programs ever in 1970."

Nation Losing Battle:

Strong Action Key To Fight Pollution

Atlantic City—The United States is continuing to lose the battle against air and water pollution and the turning point is not in sight, the AFL-CIO said.

In a convention resolution calling for the creation of an overall environmental policy to cope with pollution, the AFL-CIO endorsed legislation to create a committee of advisers to find ways of "achieving a safe and sane balance between resource utilization and misuse."

The President's recently-created cabinet-level Environmental Quality Council was called an inadequate substitute for a statutory program under a specific government agency directed to carry out congressional policies.

The resolution said that more than 2,600 communities still discharge raw sewage into the nation's waters, leaving hundreds of towns below U.S. public health standards.

The automobile was termed the greatest single contributor to air pollution, producing 86 million tons of pollutants, 60 percent of the nation's total. While pollution controls are required on new cars, the number of cars is increasing too fast for pollution to be curtailed, the convention said.

The government was urged to purchase only automobile models with low emission of pollutants.

For control of water pollution, the convention also called for:

- Restoration of the full $1 billion budget for federal grants-in-aid sewage treatment plants during fiscal 1970 instead of the $214 million requested by the Administration.
- Amendment to the clean water restoration act to increase the federal commitment to communities beginning in 1971.
- **Empowering the Secretary of the Interior to impose stronger rules over the location and type of municipal sewage treatment plants, and to intervene on serious pollution situations without waiting for the states to make the first move.**
- Enactment of the Oil Pollution Act.
- Federal action in the 30 states which have failed to adopt water quality standards.
- No more effluent taxes on industrial wastes since such taxes constitute a license to pollute.

And on air pollution, the convention urged:

- Adoption by the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare of national emission standards on all forms of air pollutants.
- A requirement by HEW's National Air Pollution Control Administration that each state provide adequate public notice, in understandable terms, before conducting hearings on air quality.
- Reduction in the time allowed for compliance with the Clean Air Act of 1967.
- Expansion by HEW of its research on pollution-free alternatives to internal combustion vehicles.

Metric Panel Urged to Study Worker Impact

Atlantic City—Protection of American workers in the event the United States switches over to the metric system of weights and measures was urged by the convention.

The worker's investment in tools, knowledge required for employment and necessary retraining should all be taken into consideration by the Metric Study Commission, a resolution said.

The commission to study the possible use of the metric system was authorized a year ago and instructed to report its findings to Congress within three years.

The convention noted that over 90 percent of the world's people now live in countries using the metric system. With the English midway through a 10-year conversion project, the United States and Canada could be the only two major countries to use the "English" system, the AFL-CIO noted.

Court Asked to Reject Auto Antitrust Decree

Atlantic City—The first resolution acted on by the AFL-CIO convention denounced a deal between the Administration and the giant auto manufacturers to suppress evidence in a major antitrust case.

The Justice Dept., under the Johnson Administration, had charged General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors of conspiring over a period of years to suppress the development and installation of pollution control devices on cars and trucks.

"But this year," the convention resolution charged, "the Nixon Administration, after secret negotiations, agreed to a consent decree—an out-of-court settlement in which the manufacturers would escape punishment for all past and present actions, but would promise not to conspire in the future."

If the consent agreement is accepted by the Federal District Court in Los Angeles, the resolution noted, all of the evidence uncovered by a federal grand jury "would be sealed forever" and communities and individuals would be effectively barred from bringing antitrust damage suits.

"It is an anomaly that this Administration urges stern measures against individual lawbreakers and allows corporate crime to go unpunished," the convention said.

The reason for the early action—on the first day of the convention—was to meet a deadline for submission of views to the federal judge who will decide whether to accept the out-of-court settlement.

Minutes after the resolution was unanimously approved, a telegram was on its way to the judge expressing the views of the American labor movement that the agreement should be rejected and the case brought to trial.

Government Held Entitled to Patents

Atlantic City—When the federal government pays billions of dollars to private corporations to finance research, the government and not the private firms should own the patents resulting from this research, the convention said.

It also endorsed legislation to bar private firms from requiring employes to waive their rights to inventions, even when the inventions do not result from their work.

Jobs for All Called Top Priority Goal

Convention Sees Recession Risk In Slowdown Economic Policies

Atlantic City—Make full employment "the top priority objective of national economic policy," the AFL-CIO convention urged Congress and the Administration.

Full employment means "jobs at decent wages for all people who are able to work," the federation said.

It means "a large-scale public service employment program" so that job-seekers who can't be absorbed in private industry will have useful jobs in government and community non-profit agencies.

"The employment gains of the 1960's must be extended," the federation said, "and not reversed by stifling the economy."

The convention sharply criticized the "blunderbuss" economic and monetary policies the Administration has used in an effort to cool inflation and slow down the economy.

Inflation hasn't been halted, the resolution noted, but unemployment has gone up, interest rates have soared, families have been priced out of the housing market and there is "a growing danger of recession."

To underscore the point, as the convention was acting on the resolution word was received of the sharp rise in the jobless rate for September.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany broke the news to the convention "that unemployment shot up to its highest level in 23 months . . . hitting hardest the young blue collar worker" and that the rise from 3.5 to 4 percent was "the biggest jump in nine years."

Meany then reminded the delegates of the letter from Pres. Nixon that was read to the convention promising that Administration anti-inflation policies are being undertaken "with a keen eye on jobs and on the whole employment picture."

Then Meany read to the delegates a news release quoting an Administration official—Assistant Treasury Sec. Murray L. Weidenbaum—as saying that the unemployment increase was evidence that the Administration's anti-inflation policy was taking hold.

"I think that speaks for itself," Meany told the delegates.

The convention's national economy resolution stressed that reduction of price pressures "can and must be achieved without a growing army of unemployed."

It calls for selective measures to get at the roots of "the profit inflation and capital goods boom."

And the convention reiterated labor's willingness to accept overall economic controls if the President determines that they are necessary.

But it stressed that any controls must apply equitably to "all prices, profits, dividends, rents and executive compensation, as well as employes' wages and salaries."

It noted that during the 1960s "after-tax corporate profits rose about 170 percent faster than the weekly take-home pay of the average worker."

Corporations and big banks, the resolution said, "have received a disproportionately large share of the economic gains of the 1960s and have been beneficiaries of the rising price level."

A "better balance" between wages and profits is needed to permit economic expansion "without booms and bust," the convention declared. It said "the profit inflation of the 1960s must be halted."

The convention expressed the labor movement's confidence that America has both "the productive ability and human ingenuity" to make the coming decade an era of steady progress.

In a related resolution, it stressed that a full employment, economic growth policy requires an adequate supply of money and credit "at reasonable interest rates."

It called on Congress to require the Federal Reserve System "to roll back current interest rates," which are now at their highest levels since the Civil War.

To prevent housing from taking the full brunt of restrictive monetary policies, the convention urged the government to support the mortgage market directly during periods of tight money.

And it proposed that the governing and advisory boards of the Federal Reserve system should include representatives of consumers, labor and small business.

In another area of economic and monetary policy, the convention warned against using the nation's balance of payments deficit as an excuse for undermining collective bargaining and holding down wages.

Part of the difficulty, the convention said, has been caused by failure of the Administration to restrict the outflow of American capital. The resolution also urged better international monetary flexibility to meet the world's expanding credit needs and relieve the strain on the dollar.

The convention opposed taxes on tourism and travel controls, and suggested that use of American-flag shipping would help plug the dollar drain.

In other proposals to strengthen the U.S. economy, the convention asked:

- Government action to curtail the wave of business mergers and the concentration of economic power and ability to control prices in the hands of a few giant corporations.
- An increase in the buying power of wages and salaries to assure workers "a fair share of economic progress and to strengthen mass consumer markets."
- Government programs to help returning veterans and displaced defense workers when the war in Viet Nam ends.

And overall, the federation urged, there must be "the will and national sense of purpose to meet the needs of a growing and increasingly urban population and to strengthen the fabric of our society."

EXPRESSIVE TALK to AFL-CIO convention was delivered by Mrs. Golda Meir, former Milwaukee school teacher who is now prime minister of Israel. Peace in the Middle East will come only if Arabs are willing to meet Israelis face to face in negotiations, she said.

Mrs. Meir Hails Labor, 'Where I Feel at Home'

Atlantic City—A former Milwaukee teacher who rose to the highest post of leadership in her adopted nation looked at her audience and said, "This is where I feel most at home."

Shielding her eyes from television and camera lights, Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir added, "I have been looking for the Carpenters' sign. That is the union my father belonged to."

As she began speaking, she recalled coming to the United States from Russia as a child, her years here, her departure for Israel in her twenties and her work in Histadrut, Israel's labor movement.

"I am happy to be one of the million members in Histadrut out of a population of a little more than two and a half million." Mrs. Meir said.

Then, quietly but firmly, she told the delegates about her nation's desire for peace in the Middle East—a permanent peace that will only come through face-to-face negotiations between Israel and her Arab neighbors, she said.

No 'Big Powers' Needed

In reference to attempts by large nations to work out a peace formula, she declared "we do not believe that two big powers or four big powers have the moral right to sit down and decide the fate of other people. . . ."

"We believe that just as the Arabs met us face to face on the battlefield for over 20 years, they must be prepared to meet us face to face around the negotiating table," she said.

"As long as they are not prepared to face us in the negotiations for peace, then it means they are not prepared for peace."

Mrs. Meir expressed confidence that the United States, as participant in current talks, has "good and honest intentions" and would "never consent to an agreement which is not fair to both sides."

The problem, she said, is that the Soviet Union also is involved in the negotiations.

The Soviet Union, she continued, "is in the position of lawyer for the Arab countries, and Arab countries are its clients." The Soviet Union, she charged, incited the June 1967 war against Israel and equipped the Arabs to fight it.

"The Soviet Union is the enemy of Israel," she declared.

Stressing that "a peace with no gimmicks" can only be accomplished when the Arabs and Israel sit down to negotiations, she said the talks must also begin with a recognition by the Arabs of Israel's right to existence.

For it is a "tragic" fact, Mrs. Meir added, "that our Arab neighbors not only deny us our sovereignty, they deny us our physical existence."

"And as I have said before, there cannot be a compromise between life and death. You cannot be a little bit alive and a little bit dead to accommodate your neighbors. This is the struggle and nothing else."

Mrs. Meir, in a moving expression of her longing for peace, said that young boys in Israel were raised to "bring human dignity" to their own lives and build the nation, not to shoot and kill and be killed.

"And I do not believe that Egyptian and Syrian and Iraqian and Jordanian mothers are giving birth to their children . . . to go off to war and fight and die."

"Once the masses of Arab people stand up to their leaders and say 'There is no glory in having our sons killed,' I see a future for friendship, peace and cooperation between our neighbors and ourselves," she concluded.

When she finished speaking, Mrs. Meir presented AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany the Medallion of Jerusalem. The name of the city, which means "peace," she said, is an expression of it and Israel's "very dearest friendship."

In accepting the medal, Meany assured the prime minister of labor's continued strong support for Israel in its quest for peace and freedom.

"I am sure we agree that the only peace that is going to come in the Middle East is a peace that emanates from a bargaining table, with the Arabs on one side, and the Israelis on the other," Meany said.

Natural Resources Policy Urged To Preserve Quality of Environment

Atlantic City—America needs a comprehensive natural resources policy, integrated with a full-employment economic policy and a goal of preserving the quality of the physical environment, the AFL-CIO declared.

The convention approved resolutions on natural resources which made these points:

- Water development: Multi-purpose and regional programs must consider control and storage of both the surface and the underground resources, re-evaluation of the priority of water uses, and evaluation of the benefits of exchanging water between river basins.

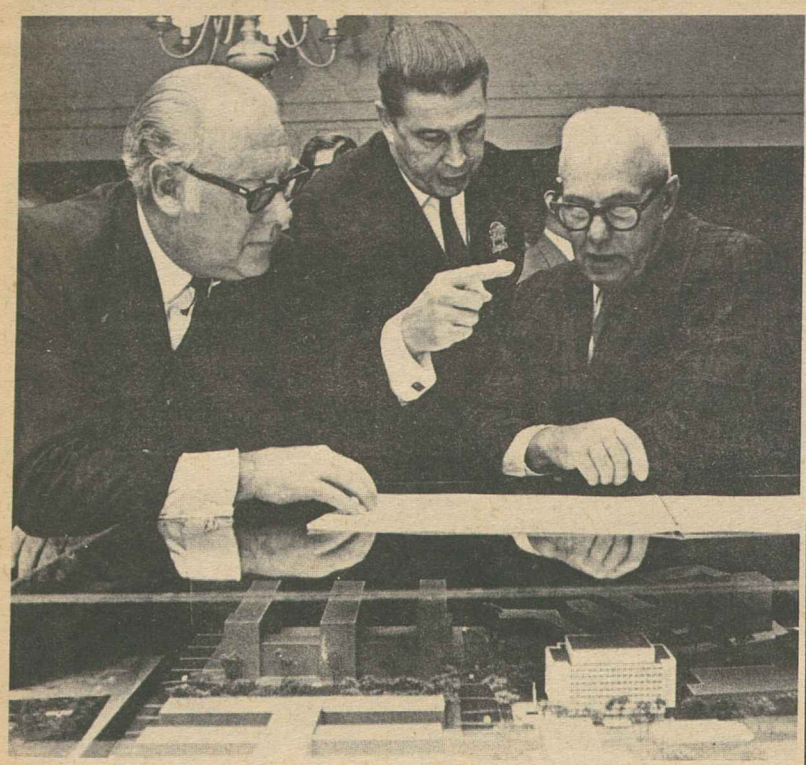
The convention delegates opposed Pres. Nixon's order to cut scheduled new starts on water development projects.

- Land resources: Planning for urban land use must provide needed space for parks, low- and middle-income housing, schools, hospitals, recreation and other public facilities. An effective land policy must be developed to curb ruinous speculation and curtail escalating prices.
- Federal Public Land: Modern legislation and programs to provide stable, productive management in the public interest are needed to prevent resource deterioration of 180 million acres of public land in western states and 270 million acres in Alaska.
- Alaska: As a result of the immense oil discoveries on the Arctic North Slope, a national program is imperative with strict environmental controls, enabling the state to grow economically without utterly destroying the natural environment.
- Electric Power: Strict regulation in the public and consumer interest to assure a low-cost and reliable power supply is needed. The Electric Power Reliability Act now pending in Congress would help achieve that goal, as would a federal Utilities Consumer Counsel. Legislation among the states is needed to enable all utility workers to achieve the same kind of bargaining rights accorded to industrial workers in general. Wholesale power contracts should provide language protecting the rights of workers to bargain collectively.
- Shale Oil: Long-range oil shale development policy should safeguard leasing arrangements against monopoly. Revenues from any leasing programs should be used to help finance federal public sector programs.
- Monopoly in Natural Resources: Congress is urged to investigate the decline in competition and increasing control of major energy sources such as oil, oil shale and uranium by a few giant corporations.
- Minerals: An integrated policy on national minerals, raw material and energy is needed.
- Atomic Energy: Such issues as cost, uranium supply and pollution can only be resolved by balancing the nation's expanding future needs for electric power with development of nuclear reactors that will conserve a limited uranium resource and be so located, designed and operated to prevent pollution of the environment. Until the major problems of environmental effects, social and economic implications have been more adequately assessed, control of the AEC's Plowshare Program of low-yield underground explosions for peaceful uses should not be transferred to private industry.

More Curbs Urged On Strikebreaking

Atlantic City—Federal, state and local legislation to halt the importation of professional strikebreakers in labor disputes was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

The resolution noted that 14 states and 108 municipalities have passed such citizens' job protection laws at the urging of the printing trades and other AFL-CIO affiliates. But in other areas, "professional strikebreaking remains a constant and virulent threat to the peace and security of all who work for a living," it said.



CONTRACTS for new nine-story building in Washington to be occupied by five AFL-CIO unions will be let next March, officers of the five-union consortium tell Federation Pres. George Meany at convention where model was on display. From the left, Pres. S. Frank Raftery of the Painters, Pres. John H. Lyons of the Iron Workers, and Meany. Others in United Unions, Inc., are the Bookbinders, Fire Fighters and Sheet Metal Workers.

Compensation Benefits Reflect States' Failures

Atlantic City—A record of "dismal failures" by state legislatures requires that the federal government set minimum standards for unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation, the AFL-CIO said.

Resolutions adopted by the convention praised AFL-CIO state and local central bodies for efforts to improve existing state laws in both areas but said results have been unsatisfactory.

The convention noted that Pres. Eisenhower, in 1954 and later years, urged states to extend coverage under unemployment insurance laws, to permit a great majority of workers to receive a weekly benefit equal to one-half their average weekly wage, and to allow benefits to be drawn for at least 26 weeks if needed.

When Eisenhower made his plea, the convention pointed out, no state met all of the objectives. "Today," it added, "15 years since his original plea and nine years since he left office only two states are close to meeting these objectives."

The resolution said that Pres. Nixon's recent proposals on jobless benefits, which included another call for states to meet the 50-percent average wage standard, would "do little to achieve" the goal of adequate unemployment compensation.

The convention reiterated labor's support for federal legislation that would include:

- Expansion of coverage to most of the workers now left out by state laws.
- Benefit ceilings raised to a level of two-thirds of the statewide average weekly wage.
- An extended benefit program for long-term unemployed workers with a steady work history, and at least 26 weeks of benefits for all eligible workers.
- Computation of benefits on the worker's full-time gross weekly earnings during those weeks of the base year when earnings were highest.
- Safeguards to prevent states from imposing overly restrictive qualifications for benefits.

The workmen's compensation resolution called upon Congress to "at long last recognize that separate state systems of workmen's compensation . . . are doomed to be inadequate."

A federal system, it said, must be created with these minimum provisions:

- Compulsory coverage of all workers, regardless of their occupations or the numerical size of the work-group to which they belong.
- Full protection for all forms of job-incurred accidents or ailments, including those that may not show up immediately.
- Weekly benefits of at least two-thirds normal full-time earnings; no unrealistic medical or hospital fees; safeguards to assure that every worker gets all of the benefits he is entitled to.

Overseas Aid Held Vital to World Peace

Atlantic City—The gap between the richer and poor nations will widen dangerously without "adequate American overseas aid," the AFL-CIO convention warned.

While 103 of the 139 independent states are "still devolping countries" in need of massive aid to make social and economic progress, "the very idea of American overseas aid is now in serious jeopardy," a resolution declared.

It noted that U.S. foreign aid has dipped from the almost 2 percent of gross national product during the Marshall Plan years to less than half of 1 percent of the Gross National Product proposed for fiscal 1970 by Pres. Nixon. This, the resolution said is proportionately well below Belgium, Britain, France, Germany and Holland.

"Overseas aid is not a cash handout," the convention said. "It should be, above all, a program for providing technical know-how, education, agriculture and better health.

"By helping the developing countries build vital economies geared to providing decent conditions of life and labor, our country will make a vital contribution to the maintenance of world peace and advancement of freedom."

Toward this end, the convention urged increased emphasis on expanding the activities of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, the African-American Labor Center, the Asian-American Free Labor Institute, and similar organizations that promote the building of democratic institutions such as free trade unions, cooperatives and private local impact projects.

Slogans Aren't Enough:

Massive Program Urged To Remedy Decay of Cities

Atlantic City—Decay is imbedded so deeply in American cities that only a well-coordinated attack touching every aspect of human life could possibly correct the situation, the AFL-CIO convention declared.

"There are no overnight solutions and instant panaceas that will resolve this complex of problems," a resolution said. "Slogans won't produce positive results."

The convention spelled out a multi-faceted program that calls for renewed effort for improvement in housing, employment, transportation, education, health services and the fight against air and water pollution.

Terming the housing shortage one of the key factors in the urban crisis, the convention called for one million new housing units for low- and middle-income families each year with an additional 300,000 units of low-rent public housing.

"At the core of the nation's housing crisis are the inflationary interest rates exacted by money lenders," the resolution charged. "Housing has been the principal casualty of the stifling effect of the tight money policy on the economy.

"As a result, the critical shortage of needed housing, instead of being relieved, has become more acute."

To provide mortgage money at reasonable rates, Congress was called on to authorize the Government National Mortgage Association to operate in tandem with the Federal National Mortgage Association and with private investors to provide a steady flow of capital financing for housing urgently needed by low- and moderate-income families. And the GNMA was urged to absorb the discount rather than pass it on to the consumer.

Study Called For

Similarly, the Veterans Administration should be authorized to invest its funds in VA-guaranteed mortgages and Congress should study the feasibility of earmarking a percentage of the Social Security Trust Fund for investment in mortgages, the convention said.

A national land policy is needed to curtail another part of the high cost of housing, it was noted. A land reserve should be set aside to meet national housing goals in the face of land costs that have risen from 12 percent of the price of the average home purchased in 1950 to above 20 percent in 1969.

If labor and safety standards are fully maintained, the AFL-CIO said it would welcome such new methods as prefabrication for the mass production of houses.

"However, to have a meaningful effect on the cost of low-income housing, the introduction of new technology must take place in a large volume, private market with full-scale support by all levels of government in the assemblage of large projects, a continuing public housing program and a continuity of mortgage money supply," the resolution stated.

New Communities

The convention also repeated the AFL-CIO's support of building new communities located at a distance from the inner city. These offer the opportunity to develop well-balanced communities which would keep abreast of the population increase. At the same time they would make possible large-scale relocations from the blighted areas of the inner city, thereby permitting demolition of a substantial number of structures that have outlived their usefulness, the convention suggested.

Employment was also cited as a major component of the solution to the cities' problems. The AFL-CIO program called for federal job training to equip disadvantaged workers with marketable skills and public service employment of those who cannot be absorbed into jobs by private industry.

The resolution also called for adequate federal grants to modernize, expand and reorganize the urban transportation systems. The present inadequacies of the transportation systems in most cities place a special burden on the city wage and salary earners, it was noted.

Education in the inner city should be upgraded through special incentives to teachers in slum areas, federal subsidy of more effective school-type programs and full use of school buildings for job training, adult education and community centers, the convention said.

"In addition, vocational training must be realistically geared to the modern job market," it was noted.

The national health care crisis was traced to "a progressive breakdown in the capability of the fee-for-service, solo practice, entrepreneurial health system to deliver health care where it is needed at locations convenient to the total population." All affiliated unions and health, welfare and pension funds were urged to promote the development of pre-paid group practice plans.

A program of environmental control was urged to help cities maintain pure water supplies and rid them of polluted air. But the program should also include plans to conserve green spaces in and around the cities as well as a step-up in the construction of such public facilities as libraries, playgrounds and cultural centers.

The convention declared that no city or state government can solve these problems alone, nor can private enterprise do it alone.

"Solutions to these problems require nationwide social and economic measures, with adequate federal funds and federal standards, and equally important the willingness of non-governmental institutions and of individuals to occupy themselves with the challenge of the urban crisis."

The AFL-CIO has accepted this challenge, the resolution observed, and it listed these examples of the federation's direct involvement in urban affairs:

- Creation of the Dept. of Urban Affairs to coordinate the federation's efforts.
- The AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust to enlist the investment of general treasury and pension funds of affiliates in a program for low- and middle-income housing.
- Establishment of the Human Resources Development Institute to expand labor's role in manpower programs.
- Major support for critical legislative actions.
- Support for the National Housing Conference.
- AFL-CIO participation in the Urban Coalition, a broad-based alliance of those concerned with the urban crisis.
- Sponsorship of more than 230 housing projects by AFL-CIO affiliates, all open to everyone without regard to race, color or creed.

Mass Transport Needs Set at $1 Billion a Year

Atlantic City—All citizens should have a low-fare, convenient and efficient transportation system supported by general tax funds as an alternative to the automobile, the AFL-CIO convention said.

To accomplish the task, the convention called for expansion of the Urban Mass Transportation Act with a total funding of not less than $1 billion a year over a 12-year period beginning with fiscal 1971.

But earmarked user charges would not work, the convention said, because the poor and underprivileged are the most dependent on public transportation since they cannot afford cars. Instead, the cost should be shared by all those who benefit from the availability of public transportation, the resolution said.

Noting that Administration proposals call for long-term financing, the AFL-CIO called on Congress to fund an on-going program to the full level of authorizations.

This could be accomplished, the convention said, through establishment of a mass transportation trust fund or through a system of advance appropriations that would assure future funding.

At the same time, the convention called for an accelerated program of capital investment to be accompanied by a carefully drawn new program of operating supplements. These should take into consideration the essential commuter requirements such as travel to and from job training centers, employment opportunities, health facilities, educational institutions and recreational and cultural facilities.

The convention also called for a program of expanded federal aid to "retain intact the pattern of financing, planning and substantive labor protection requirements presently in the Urban Mass Transportation Act."

Congress was urged to make it plain that the obligation to maintain labor standards includes the payment of prevailing wages to all workers. Such standards should also guarantee to rail and transit workers the first opportunity for employment in any new transportation system built with federal funds.

"In addition, we believe that the federal government should share in the costs of providing displacement allowances under employe arrangements approved by the Secretary of Labor," the resolution said.

To improve the nation's highways, the resolution called for a highway and freeway network designed with reserved bus lanes, grade-separated transit rights of way and the like to serve rail and bus transportation as well as the private automobile.

At the same time, a broadened highway program was urged to permit the use of earmarked funds for additional land acquisition and construction of a highway and freeway network.

Social Programs Stressed:

Anti-Poverty Drive Tied to Labor Goals

Atlantic City—The historic goals of the labor movement constitute a good share of the measures needed for the total elimination of poverty in America, an AFL-CIO convention resolution declared.

"We are not Johnny-come-latelys to the fight against poverty," the resolution said. "Organized labor has long had its anti-poverty program—full employment, a better minimum wage for more workers, basic improvements in social insurance, expanded job and training programs and a decent level of public assistance."

The convention also called for an expanded food stamp program and extension and strengthening of the Office of Economic Opportunity as other tools needed in the fight to eliminate want and deprivation.

There are still 25 million Americans below the government-defined poverty level of $3,500 a year, the convention noted, and one-third of them would be lifted out of poverty by raising the minimum wage to at least $2 an hour and extending its protection to all workers.

For others, the answer lies in substantial improvements in social insurance and a greatly improved welfare program, the convention said. A 50 percent increase, a $100 minimum benefit and other improvements were urged for the social security program. Federalization, or at least federal minimum standards, are needed in the unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation programs also were urged.

"Despite what may be good intentions," the resolution said, the Administration's welfare reform proposals do not meet the need. "The Administration would provide a $1,600 welfare payment for a family of four—only $30 a week. This is less than half of the official government poverty level. It would benefit families in only 10 states."

The public welfare system must be completely revised to provide a federal welfare program with adequate payments based on the sole criterion of need and with federal financing and administration of welfare costs, the convention declared.

New legislation on the food stamp program would help lift the 10 to 12 million hungry and undernourished Americans away from the prospects of brain damage, infant deaths, retarded learning and vulnerability to disease, the resolution said.

The proposals on the food stamp program include lower eligibility standards, cost-free distribution to the lowest income groups, federal payment of administrative costs of local programs where needed, prompter and simpler certification and distribution procedures, partial payment plans for those whose pay days do not coincide with issuance periods, broadening of the items for which stamps may be used, and simultaneous operation of the commodity distribution and food stamp programs when necessary.

In calling for the extension of the Economic Opportunity Act for "at least two years without crippling amendments," the resolution praised the Administration for seeking the extension, but criticized the lack of leadership in pressing Congress to Act on pending anti-poverty legislation.

"We further recognize that OEO has never been adequately funded," the convention said. "If the Administration intends to give leadership to the anti-poverty program, the program must be extended and strengthened."

The convention said this would require "substantially more" funds than the Administration has proposed and it also said that the anti-poverty program should not be placed under the control of the states.

Boycott Makes It Big With Supporters, Foes

Atlantic City—Dir. Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee offered several examples of the extent to which farm workers' organizing efforts and labor's boycott of California grapes has caught on.

For one thing, he told the AFL-CIO convention, "Right-to-Workers" in California have placed the boycott at the top of their "fear" list, replacing sex education.

Then there was the case of a little girl in a Washington, D.C., store who tugged at her mother's hand as they passed the grape display and asked "if she could have some boycotts."

Chavez said farm workers emphasize to the growers that "we are going to fight to get a union for as long as it takes." AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany assured Chavez that the federation will back the effort until it succeeds.

"We are quite familiar with long strikes and long struggles," Meany declared, "and we don't give up just because it takes a little time."

Commitment Renewed To Aid Farm Workers

Atlantic City—The commitment of labor to the cause of farm workers—10 years after the AFL-CIO launched its first farm organizing drive—"is more pronounced than ever before," the AFL-CIO declared.

A convention resolution pointed to areas of progress, including contracts won and improved upon, but it stressed that the organizational effort and labor's boycott of California table grapes must continue.

The future of farm workers, the resolution said, is more dependent than ever "on the help they must have from their brother and sister trade unionists."

The delegates commended the farm workers for their "courage and perseverance" in the struggle to gain their rights. Organizations outside labor also were thanked for their efforts "on behalf of this, the youngest family in the AFL-CIO."

Turning to the future, the convention called upon every affiliate, every leader and every union member "to make the farm workers' cause their cause."

The goal, the convention said, should be one "of keeping fresh grapes off of every union table and out of every union shopping basket."

At the same time, the convention pledged the AFL-CIO to continued "vigorous support" of the farm workers' organizing drive and legislation to bring them under the protection of the National Labor Relations Act.

The story of the farm workers' grape strike, now in its fifth year, "has become the story of the national boycott of grapes," the resolution said.

Since the 1967 convention, it noted, the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee "has virtually decimated" its manpower in California to send leaders to promote the boycott throughout the nations.

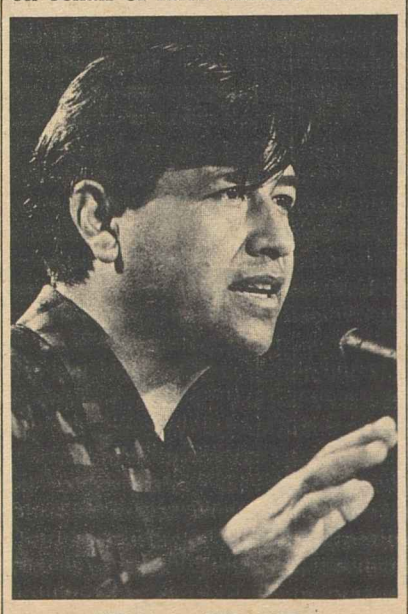
AFL-CIO leadership, the resolution pointed out, has rallied behind the effort everywhere and "every element of the liberal progressive community has responded favorably to this great crusade."

But equally vigorous in fighting the boycott "has been the enemy, the supporters of these backward growers who reject collective bargaining concepts long accepted by other industries," the resolution said.

It noted that the "radical right," the National Right-to-Work Committee, the John Birch Society and the American Farm Bureau Federation are aligned with the growers.

In speaking for the resolution, Larry Itliong, UFWOC assistant director, declared, "It is not enough that we fight the growers and the employes, but we fight the financial institutions of this country, and we cannot win by ourselves."

"We need your help, brothers," he said, "we need your help and the help of your entire family not to buy grapes and not to eat grapes until such time as we win this strike on behalf of farm workers."



CESAR CHAVEZ

Cures Sought On Abuse Of 'Green Cards'

Atlantic City—Government action to stop U.S. employers from hiring Mexican "green card" workers to deflate wages and work as strikebreakers was urged by the AFL-CIO convention.

The "green carders" are Mexicans who are lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence but still maintain homes in Mexico while commuting to U.S. jobs.

A convention resolution said that the commuters are being hired as a means of "undermining the wages and working conditions of U.S. citizens."

Further, the resolution stated, the "green card" workers are being used as strikebreakers and as a source of "unfair competition with workers seeking to organize on farms and factories in the United States."

The convention called on Congress to enact pending legislation that would permit issuance of "green card" certifications only where it is found that the workers are not being used to undercut wages or working conditions or employed to break strikes.

The resolution also asked the Dept. of Justice to crack down on illegal entry of workers who similarly are being hired to depress U.S. employment standards.

Stop Undercutting

The department, the resolution continued, should likewise curb its issuance of 72-hour passes to Mexicans, a procedure "which adds to the influx of workers who undermine and undercut U.S. wages and working conditions."

The Dept. of Labor and all government agencies, the resolution concluded, should also ensure that those who are legally admitted to the United States are "protected by its laws, including fair labor standards, social security and the right to organize."

Meat Cutters Supported on Two Boycotts

Atlantic City—Consumer boycotts launched by the Meat Cutters against two midwest companies were endorsed by the AFL-CIO in convention resolutions.

Union members are on strike at three plants of Poultry Packers, Inc., and the convention urged union families not to buy the company's Blue Star label products. The company sells about 70 percent of its products to the armed services.

Another resolution backed the boycott against Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., which has been struck since Aug. 24. The company has been known as a foe of organized labor and uses non-union firms for its construction work.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany wired the company of the convention's action and urged them to come to the bargaining table and negotiate a contract.

Delegates Pledge Backing to CARE

Atlantic City—The "fullest possible financial support" of CARE programs was pledged by the AFL-CIO convention.

"The AFL-CIO was one of the founding agencies of CARE 23 years ago and has ever since taken a full share in the development of programs and policies under which CARE has distributed nearly $1 billion worth of aid among the needy of some 60 countries throughout the free world," the resolution pointed out.

Overhaul of Rural Programs Asked To Solve Poverty Amid Abundance

Atlantic City—Rapid changes in agriculture require a reevaluation and overhauling of existing public programs to remove the paradox of rural poverty in the midst of rural abundance, the AFL-CIO convention said.

Today, farm workers are among the most exploited members of the work force, the convention said, and rising agricultural productivity has displaced several million marginal farmers. As a result, many rural farm communities have been left in a state of economic distress, it noted.

The resolution pointed out that there were 4 million farms in 1959, but today there are only 3 million and the 300,000 largest account for nearly two-thirds of total agricultural sales.

With the help of an ever-increasing technology, less than 5 percent of the nation's labor force produces more food and fibre than America can consume, the convention noted.

The decade of the 1960s has seen some unprecedented improvements, the resolution said, yet poverty characterizes rural areas, especially on Indian reservations, in Appalachia and in the South and Southwest. Farm workers are among the most exploited members of the work force, it noted.

Too little aid is reaching those most in need, the convention said. It cited large federal subsidies to profitable agri-business farms, often owned by corporations and absentees. Also, wealthy hobby farmers are aided by tax loopholes and there is no comprehensive program for retraining and re-employment of those displaced from agriculture.

To correct this unbalanced picture, the convention called for:

- Reasonable ceilings on the amount of federal aid paid to any farm.
- Appropriate efforts by farmers to bargain collectively for a reasonable price since they must sell in markets dominated by a few buyers who enjoy superior bargaining power.
- Enactment of a bill introduced by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) to curtail tax loopholes for hobby farmers.
- **Extension to farm workers of the protections long afforded other workers—coverage by the National Labor Relations Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, state unemployment and workmen's compensation laws and other federal and state protective and social welfare legislation.**
- Special programs of housing, education, health and day care centers for rural inhabitants, especially migrants.
- Expansion of the approach used in the Appalachia regional program.
- An end to discrimination against minority groups.
- A federally-supported public service employment program to create useful jobs for the hard-core unemployed and seriously underemployed in rural, as well as urban, areas.

Full Funds Asked For Arts Program

Atlantic City—"The arts in a democracy must not be the playthings of the rich," the AFL-CIO convention said in calling for government at all levels to nurture the artistic and cultural life of the nation.

The convention cited the increase in leisure time and growing urbanization as making it increasingly important that opportunities be expanded for involvement in and appreciation of the arts.

The National Endowment for the Arts is an example of what the nation can and must do to support the arts, the resolution said.

'Not While We Breathe'

I THINK WE HAVE MADE great progress. I think the condition of the movement is good. We have better contracts for our workers through the national unions and local unions than we ever had before. In the final analysis that is the purpose of this movement, to build up the standards of life of the people we represent, and as we build up those standards of life we cannot but help to build up the standards for the entire country, for all of the people of this great nation.

I am supremely confident that this movement can do its job, that irrespective of what Administration is in Washington, irrespective of who is in the White House, whether he is a particular friend of ours or not, that we can protect the interests of the great mass of wage earners in this country, the interest of the people who belong to our unions or, perhaps more important, the interests of all of those who work for wages.

I take pride in the fact that we are known in Washington as the people's lobby. I am sure, from the actions of this Convention, that we will continue to be that people's lobby and we will continue to protect the interests of the great mass of American wage earners. If we do that we are making the finest contribution that we can make to the future success of our great country.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the eighth convention.

* * *

(I HAVE) a number of basic convictions: that freedom is the permanent human value, that it is not the proper subject of styles or of new systems of logic or thought or of passing convenience; that the cause that we are all bound together in, the cause of human progress, is worth our best steel—it is even worth our marlin spikes, our knees, our elbows and our claws.

And I have learned that when you work for the people there is no virtue in being a good loser. There is no value in the kind of soft statesmanship or pious forbearance that dignifies the person at the expense of the people.

In this federation, this brotherhood, we do represent the best aspirations of the working people of America. We are the main enduring force in the struggle for human progress.

We are blessed and strengthened by one piece of sure and certain knowledge, that there are no lost causes for us; that the fight is never over; that as long as we stand together and the blood is in us there can be no final defeat on any battleground.

Though we may lose a round, and another and another and another, we will always be back again and again, whether it be in a November election, a 14b vote, a Stevens cotton mill, a Kingsport Press or a western vineyard, and we are going to win because we are not going to quit.

Not today, not tomorrow, not while we breathe.

—From an address by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the eighth convention.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations

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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, October 11, 1969 No. 41

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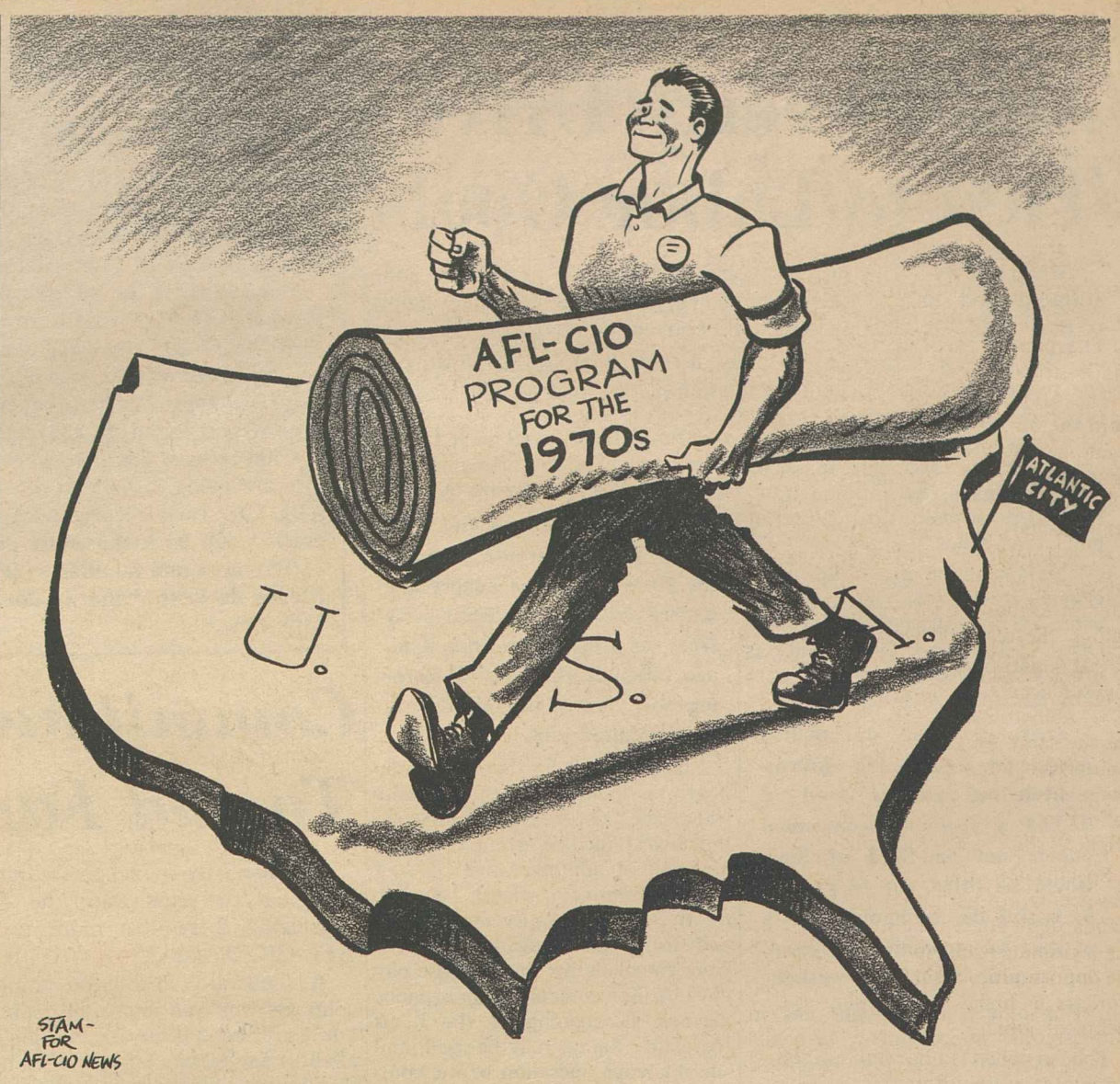


Urged to Withdraw:

Haynsworth Lacks Sensitivity To Rights of Workers, Negroes

The following is excerpted from a resolution adopted by the eighth AFL-CIO convention on the nomination of Judge Haynsworth to the U.S. Supreme Court.

JUDGE HAYNSWORTH'S RECORD with respect to labor-management cases demonstrates clearly that he has no sensitivity to the basic rights of working men and women.

Judge Haynsworth's record with respect to civil rights cases demonstrates clearly that he has no sensitivity to the basic citizenship rights of Americans, without regard to the color of their skins.

We are not naive enough not to realize that appointments to all federal offices—judiciary and executive, alike—reflect the political climate in this country. We recognize that there was an election in 1968, and that as a result of that election there was a change in Administrations in Washington. We recognize the right of an American President to choose, as his appointees, from among those who have supported his cause and who reflect his own political coloration.

We submit, however, that the nomination of Judge Haynsworth goes far beyond those bounds. The 1968 election was decided, in large measure, on the basis of a so-called "Southern Strategy." And the proposal that Judge Haynsworth be named to one of the nine most responsible positions on the Supreme Court is at once both a reward for those who made this strategy of 1968 a success and an investment in the maintenance of this southern base into the future.

On the record, Judge Haynsworth has demonstrated his hostility to trade unions and his hostility to civil rights—and either of these grounds should be cause enough for the Senate of the United States to reject his nomination.

But there is another reason which makes it clear that Judge Haynsworth is totally unqualified to participate in the deliberations of our highest judicial body—and that is the appalling lack of ethical judgment displayed by Judge Haynsworth in failing to insulate his judicial affairs from his financial affairs.

Daily, the record grows as to the number of instances in which he has been shown to have financial interests—some of them most substantial—in companies which have been parties to suits on which Judge Haynsworth has been called to adjudicate.

What is even worse, the full extent of interrelationship between Clement Haynsworth, businessman and investor, and Clement Haynsworth, supposedly impartial judge, may not now be known—nor may it ever be known. For added to Judge Haynsworth's insensitivity to the legal niceties or the proprieties of the bench has been his amazing and continued lack of candor with the Senate and with the American people. Not once has he come forward, on his own, to lay the full extent of his financial transactions before the public. Instead, he has admitted to these involvements only reluctantly, and only after they have been uncovered by others and spread on the record by others.

WITHIN THE PAST YEAR, Mr. Justice Fortas made similar denials about wrongdoing in the commingling of his financial and judicial affairs, and without making any judgment here on the Fortas case, the fact of the matter is that, as the result of those disclosures, Justice Fortas no longer sits on our highest court. Those who were loudest in their criticism of Justice Fortas said at that time that the appearance of impartiality was as important as impartiality, itself.

We agree. As we said earlier, judges must be above suspicion and beyond reproach. Yet the same men who criticized Justice Fortas now seek to alibi Judge Haynsworth with the result that their own ethics, as well as those of their candidate for the Supreme Court, are called into question.

There is more than an individual appointment at stake here. What is at issue is fundamental to our democracy. If Judge Haynsworth should be appointed to the Supreme Court, it would be necessary for the American people to scrutinize his stock portfolio every time a case came before the court. And even then, on the basis of what has been revealed about Judge Haynsworth's activities in the past, it is questionable whether all of the facts would ever be known—and the American people would be left with the nagging doubt as to exactly how impartial Judge Haynsworth's decisions really were.

Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the AFL-CIO calls on Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to withdraw himself from consideration for this appointment; that, failing voluntary action on the part of Judge Haynsworth, we call upon Pres. Nixon to withdraw the nomination to safeguard our judicial system; and that, failing these actions, we call upon the Senate of the United States not to consent to the nomination.

Hits Administration 'Retreat':

Labor Affirms Commitment To Civil Rights Progress

Atlantic City—Accusing the Administration of a "retreat" on civil rights, the AFL-CIO convention vowed to "continue the unity of labor, liberal and civil rights forces" as well as "eliminating any vestige of discrimination that may remain in labor's house."

The convention said it was no exaggeration to say that the great civil rights gains that have been made are in peril today because of the policies of the Administration.

The Administration has retreated from the struggle for school desegregation and failed to press for a simple five-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, the convention charged.

This retreat in civil rights enforcement is being "covered" by an attempt to make a whipping boy of unions, the resolution said.

"It is part of a calculated strategy of accommodating conservative elements in the South while at the same time trying to divide minorities, labor and liberals who have been the backbone of the effort to achieve progress in civil rights," the convention said.

Specifically, the Administration was accused of an "unsound double standard" in attempting to deal with the legitimate problem of expanding the opportunities for minority-group workers in higher paid skilled and technical jobs.

The so-called Philadelphia Plan for quotas in the hiring of minority-group members on federal construction projects was described as setting up "unsound procedures" used in no other industry, segment of the labor market or the government itself.

"The excuse for this is the low percentage of Negroes and other minorities in the construction industry," the convention said, "but in most cases, the figures that have been used for justification have been erroneous.

"For example, in Philadelphia, government officials implied that less than 2 percent of building trades membership were minority-group workers. The facts are that over 30 percent of Philadelphia building trades members are Negro, and excluding Laborers, 12 percent of all journeymen are Negro.

"Government figures on white collar occupations and in industries such as textile, banking and newspaper show far less overall minority-group participation than in construction and no higher percentage in skilled categories," the resolution continued. "There is no excuse for the Administration to play a 'numbers game' as they did in the Philadelphia Plan publicity.

"Falsely portraying the facts won't help minorities get jobs or end discrimination."

While the convention voiced pride in the AFL-CIO's record in civil rights, it said all international unions, state federations and central bodies must insure that active civil rights committees work toward eliminating any remaining vestige of discrimination.

The resolution cited the progress in civil rights over the past 15 years and traced labor's role in support of such measures as the fair employment practice section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

"Today, the AFL-CIO strongly supports efforts to strengthen the EEOC by giving it cease-and-desist powers needed to make it more effective," the resolution noted. "The Administration is opposed, seeking enforcement in the federal district courts.

"Here as in the school desegregation situation, the Administration moves in a direction that the civil rights movement can only view as dilatory and ineffective.

"Nor has the AFL-CIO limited its efforts to the legislative front," the resolution said, citing union-sponsored affirmative action programs which have brought significant results.

"Specifically in the construction industry, the AFL-CIO has worked with the Building Trades Dept., international unions, local building trades councils and groups like the Workers Defense League-A. Philip Randolph Education Fund Committee, the Urban League's LEAP program and other community groups," the convention noted.

"The results speak for themselves. By July of 1969, 4,248 minority-group apprentices were placed by Outreach Programs. Of these 3,958 were in building and construction trades apprenticeship programs.

"The bulk of these were not in the so-called 'trowel trades.' Electricians, carpenters, iron workers, plumbers, steamfitters and sheet metal workers accounted for 2,293 of these apprentices."

Overall, minority-group apprentices in the construction industry have increased from less than 2.5 percent in 1960 to 7.2 percent last year, the resolution said.

It noted that the policy statement of the Executive Council of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. reaffirms the stand against discrimination and calls for the acceleration and extension of Apprenticeship Outreach programs.

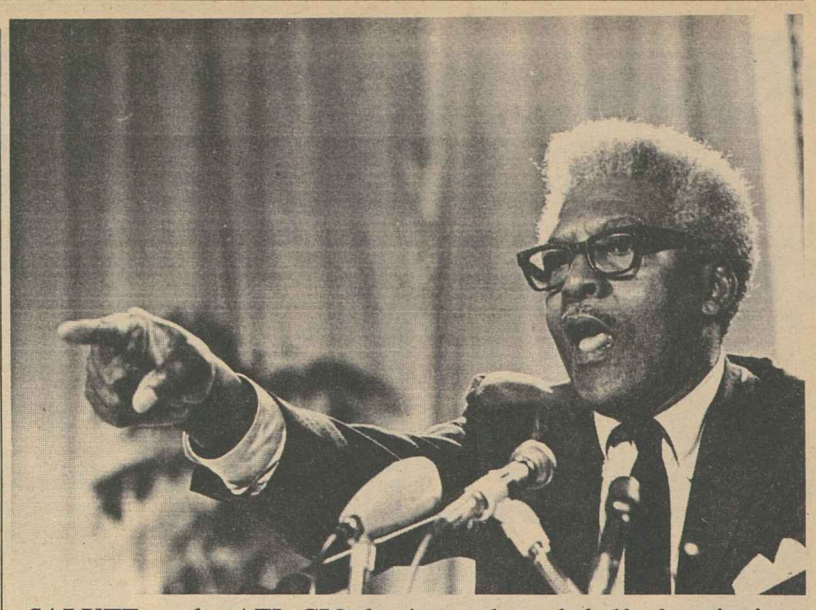
Programs for workers who are neither apprentices nor journeymen are also encouraged in an appeal to local councils to "explore and vigorously pursue training programs for the upgrading of minority workers."

"The implementation of this excellent statement is a sound basis for bringing increased participation by minority-group workers in skilled jobs in the construction industry," the AFL-CIO said, "especially in those locals which now have low participation rates."

The convention noted the comprehensive civil rights legislation enacted during the Kennedy-Johnson Administrations to eliminate discrimination in public accommodations, voting, education, employment, housing and the administration of justice.

"But despite this progress, there are no grounds for complacency," the resolution said. "The increasing crisis proportions of problems in our cities, the abnormally high rates of unemployment among Negro and other minorities and the remaining pockets of discrimination are festering sores.

"It would be idle and tragic to ignore them or pretend that they will go away," the convention said.



SALUTE to the AFL-CIO for its work on behalf of sanitation workers in Memphis, farm workers in California and hospital workers in South Carolina was voiced by Bayard Rustin at the convention. Rustin is executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.

Bayard Rustin Warns Against Racial Division

Atlantic City—Civil Rights leader Bayard Rustin told the AFL-CIO convention that both sides will lose if black and white workers allow themselves to be diverted from such goals as adequate jobs, housing and education for every American.

Rustin quoted the Wall Street Journal as saying recent attacks by civil rights groups against the building trades unions in such cities as Chicago and Pittsburgh were carefully timed. The demonstrators knew, Rustin said, that contractors would be sympathetic to demands for expansion of union hiring and training efforts in hope that it might "slow inflation in construction by increasing the supply of workers."

"That is a very fancy sentence," Rustin said. "But, baby, that simply means 'Let's cut some wages, let's use the building trades to do it and let's aggravate the Negro to attack them in order to achieve that little bit.'"

Rustin, the executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, said that no civil rights group would knowingly take such a position. "We know that it is pointless and self-defeating to get more Negroes into industries which are skilled jobs and well-paying, only to have the wages in that industry decline," he said. "What the hell would you want in for, only to have the wages drop?"

"Some unscrupulous interests," he continued, have mounted a propaganda campaign to blame labor for the high cost of home building and other socially-needed construction.

Diversionary Move

"They want to divert attention from the profiteering of the large corporations and the tight-money bankers and the real estate interests, from the economic policies of the Nixon Administration," Rustin said. "They would divert us and our attention from the dismal record in integrating black Americans into the decision-making process."

The Administration, he said, is "playing a game we had better watch."

He asked if it weren't "interesting that they get so interested in getting Negroes into the building trades but couldn't get a Negro into the Cabinet of the United States?

"Isn't it devilish, and how can you explain, that at the very moment the federal government dares to say it will get blacks in, they talk about cutting 75 percent of federal construction?"

While praising the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. for its resolutions on increasing the number of minority-group journeymen and apprentices in the trades, he declared that "there must now be forthright action. There must be visible results, for policy statements are never read in the ghetto and they cannot close the credibility gap."

"Black people have had 350 years of statements where often things did not really happen," Rustin said, and warned against any "foot-dragging and evasion."

He said those who say black people have made no progress don't know what they are talking about. "Of course we have made much progress," Rustin said, "but the problem we face is that progress is relative, as every trade unionist knows."

The difficulty today, he went on, lies in the twin evils of black rage and white fear. "These two things feed on each other and they set this nation on a collision course.

"I believe there are people in this country who want us to be on a collision course. First there is a small handful who want this collision because they see it as the first act of a revolutionary drama of their fantasies. But they are a small and sick and sorry lot, with an inflated notion of their strength which comes from seeing themselves too often on television.

"But there are more powerful lots. They are not on the left but the right. This group knows that revolution by fanatics will not succeed, but they would use this threat as a pretext for an assault, not only on black people, but first of all on the trade union movement, on social legislation, on civil liberties. They would seize on the fear of the future to draw us back into the past.

"The only answer is adequate housing, adequate jobs, adequate education for all," Rustin declared. "Then the white fear and the black rage can be contained."

He had high praise for COPE, which he said performed a miracle in the 1968 elections. And he saluted the AFL-CIO "for the work it has done for the sanitation workers in Memphis, for farm workers in Delano and for hospital workers in South Carolina."

Convention Calls for Consolidating Sprawling Manpower Programs

Atlantic City—Federal manpower programs have grown up helter-skelter over the past eight years and should be consolidated into a centrally-directed administration, the AFL-CIO convention said.

Manpower programs are now servicing 1 million unemployed and underemployed persons each year as compared with almost none in 1961, the convention noted, but this has not been sufficient to meet the nation's needs.

The convention praised the action of the Executive Council in creating the Human Resources Development Institute, a federally-funded, non-profit corporation operated by the AFL-CIO to help unions participate in manpower programs at the community level.

HRDI has trained staff members in 50 major cities and it has effectively carried forward its goals in its first 10 months, the convention noted.

As the first step in removing the overlapping jurisdictions that are handicapping manpower programs, the convention recommended the federalization of the U.S. Employment Service. At present, the service is patterned on state and local boundary lines and does not offer the fullest service, the convention declared.

It also detailed the changes that should be made in the employment service in the interim before federalization.

Existing manpower programs were criticized for directing too many workers toward entry-level, low-paying jobs instead of helping individuals to upgrade their skills.

"In too many instances, manpower activities have been viewed as a substitute for welfare programs with the result that neither need, manpower or welfare, has been adequately met," the convention said.

While the Administration has recognized some of the problems, including the need for consolidation, it has not supported the needed public-service, job-creation program, it was noted.

The convention called for public service employment that would provide hundreds of thousands of jobs for the hard-core unemployed and at the same time provide needed services in hospitals, schools, police and fire departments and recreational and sanitation facilities.

Congress was urged to pass the legislation proposed by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) to create such a program.

In other manpower recommendations, the convention called for:

- Federal relocation allowances to assist unemployed workers who wish to move to areas of job opportunity.
- A ban on the use of public funds to reimburse employers for costs that previously had been considered a part of normal operating expense.
- Sharp curtailment of programs that provide training for low-wage jobs that require no special skill at the time of hiring.
- Rigorous enforcement of the prohibition on any program that helps employers shift locations.
- Continued use of regional manpower advisory committees, which should include representatives of all interested groups, including organized labor.

Support Renewed For Hearst Strike

Atlantic City—The union-busting effort of Publisher George Hearst, Jr., in Los Angeles must be defeated, the AFL-CIO said.

The Federation convention reiterated AFL-CIO support for striking and locked-out employes of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and urged its affiliates and central bodies to continue financial aid and cooperation.

STRENGTHENED TIES with American labor were pledged by fraternal delegates to the convention, left to right: Gerard Rancourt, Canada; Sidney F. Greene, Great Britain; F. F. Smith, Great Britain. Rancourt is executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress, Greene is general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Smith is general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers.

Stronger Ties to American Labor Stressed by Fraternal Delegates

Atlantic City—Fraternal delegates to the AFL-CIO convention from Canada and England described problems that face workers in their countries and pledged their labor movements to strengthen their ties to American labor.

"I am confident that our friendly relations with the AFL-CIO will play no small part in helping us reach our objectives," declared Gerard Rancourt, executive vice president of the Canadian Labor Congress.

Two fraternal delegates from Britain's 9-million-member Trades Union Congress expressed similar sentiments.

Sidney F. Greene, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, stressed that close cooperation between U.S. and British labor "can benefit workers throughout the world."

F. F. Smith, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, said British labor hopes "to continue to gain enormously from the advice and counsel" of U.S. labor.

"But it will not be one-way traffic," he added. "We are ready to make our contribution so that you and we together can help each other and the rest of mankind."

Rancourt pointed out that 70 percent of Canada's union members are in international unions "for very good reason" — most of Canadian industry is owned and controlled by interests outside of Canada, and mostly in the United States.

"In the face of these circumstances," he said, "it is only common sense for workers, employed by the same company and often making the same products, sometimes for the same market, to have the same union."

In the present era of spreading international corporate empires and conglomerate mergers, it is essential that trade union structures be adapted to follow the development, Rancourt emphasized.

"Ties between free national trade union centers all over the world must be tightened," he said. "No centers, however large or small, can afford to isolate themselves."

The challenges to labor in Canada are "much the same" as those facing U.S. unions, Rancourt said.

Workers are being hurt by inflation and "wrongly blamed for it; unions are being asked to reduce wage goals even as profits soar; there are threats of new legislation to weaken unions," he said.

Greene, who also is chairman of the TUC general council, noted that there have been strains between the TUC and the labor government due to its pricing and wage policies, but the differences are being resolved.

The government generally "is in line with the British trade union movement" and "it is taking steps in the right direction to try to solve the economic problems in the country," he added.

American labor's goals of seeking reduced unemployment, expanded education, improved social welfare and solutions to urban problems are so similar to the objectives of British unions "they could be put into the program of the TUC," Greene said.

British unions are making changes to equip themselves to deal with automation, expand wage scales, develop health programs "and improve and extend their educational services," Smith told the convention.

In the process, he said, the main concern is "not to gain the approval of newspaper owners, television pundits or employers" but to effectively carry out "the tasks our predecessors took up many decades ago."

"Our primary responsibility, as it always has been, is to the working people," he stated.

Convention Backs Fire Safety Panel

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO called on Congress to establish a national commission on fire prevention and control with the appropriation of funds needed to implement the Fire Research & Safety Act which was adopted last year.

The United States is the only major country in the world that has no national commission on fire safety, it was noted in a resolution urging development of an extensive program in fire research and safety. It further called for educational and training programs, and the use of safety principles in construction.

More Funds Needed:

'Massive' Program Urged in Education

Atlantic City—The American labor movement called for a "significant increase" in federal funds for education.

The money is needed, the AFL-CIO convention said, to finance "a massive national effort to provide quality education for all Americans—children, youths and adults—wherever they may live, whatever their race or national background, whatever their family income."

The present level of federal support has saved the nation's schools from disaster and brought about impressive progress. But the convention resolution warned that nearly every city faces a financial crisis and neither state nor city funds are adequate to meet growing needs.

It expressed "serious concern" about the Administration's policy —or lack of policy—towards education. "The Administration appears to be drifting aimlessly and the drift has been largely in the wrong direction," the convention said.

"When educational needs are greater than ever, the Administration has pressed for reduced federal expenditures in the field of education," it noted.

Congress has partially recognized the need in authorizing funds for education. But, the resolution stressed, it has not met the need by appropriating the money. Less than half the amount authorized has actually been appropriated.

Continued improvement in vocational education is of special concern to organized labor, the resolution noted. Too often, it said, vocational schools have been regarded as a "dumping ground" for poor students.

An important role of schools is to prepare all students "for the realities of the world of work," the convention said.

It called for "comprehensive organization of schools which bring together general education and vocational education" from elementary grades through junior college.

This approach, it suggested, "by giving all students at least some experience in skill training and by giving all students a solid foundation in English, mathematics, sciences and social sciences, can do much to restore the dignity of labor, a concept which has often been lost in the schools of the past."

The resolution noted that some large cities are moving in the direction of decentralization with various degrees of community participation.

This can be useful in bringing greater flexibility to education, the resolution said. But it warned that unions must be watchful that decentralization does not become a disguised means of re-segregating schools or "simply a vehicle by which a few noisy people can dominate the schools." And, it stressed, "decentralization of schools must not be used to undermine existing collective bargaining agreements."

Too many textbooks still deal inadequately with the role of organized labor in America.

"On the positive side," it continued, "some school systems are beginning to include comprehensive units on organized labor in their curriculums, and we urge the further growth of this trend."

The convention reiterated labor's position that free public education should extend beyond the present pattern of 12 years of schooling.

Free education should be available at least two years beyond high school, and through a variety of programs every person should have an opportunity to obtain higher education.

The present federal program of loans to college students has been helpful, the resolution noted. "But they are clearly not a sufficient answer to the mounting costs of higher education."

Expanded adult education programs were also urged by the convention. And the resolution suggested that "training workers for effective leadership in their unions deserves a place alongside other federally financed adult training programs."

Bigger Role Sought for U.S. Vessels In Blueprint for Maritime Industry

Atlantic City—A blueprint for the rejuvenation of the American maritime industry was drafted by the AFL-CIO aimed at bringing more passengers and cargo tonnage aboard U.S.-flag ships.

Delegates to the eighth federation convention called on the Administration and Congress to develop and expand an effective national maritime policy that will improve the country's position in foreign commerce and serve as a powerful producer in the economy.

The convention urged Congress and the President to develop programs that will enable the nation to take full economic, strategic and psychological advantage of a first-rate American-flag passenger fleet.

It also expressed concern over the "effective control" concept on runaway ships that allows mercenary U.S. corporations to move much more tonnage with foreign-flag ships than goes to the U.S. merchant fleet.

"The lack of an adequate merchant marine is detrimental to our foreign commerce, weakens our efforts to maintain a strong peace program and threatens our national security," the resolution stressed.

It called on the Administration and Congress for a declaration that at least 50 percent of the country's foreign trade should be carried on American ships.

More realistic consideration of U.S.-flag merchant seapower in future military and defense planning by the Dept. of Defense is also needed, the convention declared.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's seapower program "is already making great headway toward capturing the world's foreign commerce and controlling the commerce of many nations—in accordance with their announced plans," the resolution pointed out.

The convention called for a U.S. flag merchant marine program that among other things will:

- Support and sustain the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 as "the national instrument of maritime policy" with cautious modification where needed.
- Modifying the act to provide capital reserve or special reserve privileges for dry bulk carriers similar to those enjoyed by subsidy contract berth lines and to extend this provision to Great Lakes shipping.
- Exert effort for a United Nations conference of all world powers to work out rules of international law on the use of the seas.
- Support the principle of essential trade routes, but also provide for adjustment in maximum and minimum sailings and for modifying ports of call, along with broader trade route determinations.
- Build 50 new commercial ships a year under the Construction Differential Subsidy section of the 1936 act.
- Support revitalization of the fishing industry through restrictions on imports and increased government assistance in finances and technology.
- Provide for the construction of at least three up-to-date nuclear powered commercial ships.
- Give top government priority to research of the oceans as a source of raw materials and food to meet the needs of the population explosion.
- Eliminate the shortage of U.S. flag petroleum tankers, which is viewed as a major weakness in the nation's security because of the dependence on foreign flag ships to haul oil for military use in Viet Nam. The resolution urged a commitment of 50 percent of oil imports to U.S. flag ships.

The resolution also stressed the fuller use of the cost equalization parity concept of the 1936 act for both ship operation and construction. It called for direct government subsidy to shipyards.

The convention called on the Maritime Administration to insist that passenger ship operators fulfill their commitments to maintain and replace passenger vessels.

It noted that American flag passenger ships directly provide 8,000 jobs plus many more in the shoreside industries. They also contribute about $100 million a year toward the balance of payments.

Labor Studies Center Issues Catalogue

Atlantic City — The catalogue for the first academic year of the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center was distributed to delegates at the convention.

A staff development program will be offered during the initial stages of the center's operations. The first of the three-week courses are scheduled to begin Dec. 1 in subjects on American unionism and history, economics, studies in the American social structure and effective reading to increase speed and comprehension.

Subsequent institutes will be open to full-time union staff members in the specialized fields of civil rights, social security, labor education, urban affairs, state and local central bodies, international affairs, organizing, and political and legislative activities.

The brochure also details procedures for enrollment, listing the dates and subjects offered at the institutes.

To Resist Threats:

Support Pledged To Free Nations

By Duane Emme

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO convention renewed labor's firm commitment to helping free nations and free unions resist communism's "imperialist drive" and threats from other dictatorships.

Dangers to peace and freedom "gravely concern the American people," the delegates declared in adopting a series of resolutions covering the world's troubled areas.

The convention noted with approval the efforts being made by Pres. Nixon to bring the war in Viet Nam to an end by negotiating an honorable peace.

At the same time, a resolution warned that "the cause of peace can never be helped by division at the highest level of our government or by the call for unilateral American withdrawal" from Viet Nam.

Division and cries for a pull-out, it added, will "only encourage the North Viet Nam regime to continue the war and count on its sooner or later forcing our country to accept its demand for American capitulation."

The resolution reaffirmed American labor's solidarity with the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) and saluted its "steadfast endeavors for the cause of democracy and social justice."

The convention condemned the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia, the continuing occupation of that country and the recent purge of Alexander Dubcek and other Czechoslovak leaders "who dared raise their voices for liberalization."

The federation called for the immediate withdrawal of all Warsaw Pact troops from Czechoslovak soil and urged the U.S. government to press for withdrawal in any bilateral talks with Moscow and in the United Nations.

The convention assured "the brave people of Czechoslovakia, and especially their courageous workers fighting for free and democratic trade unions, of the sympathy and solidarity of the American labor movement."

The AFL-CIO denounced the Soviet government's new doctrine of granting only "limited sovereignty" to Communist countries while reserving for Moscow the right to intervene in their affairs as it pleases.

This policy, the federation emphasized, is a strong roadblock to any eventual reunification of Germany in freedom because it demands "the preservation of East Germany as a 'socialist state.'"

Turning to the Middle East, the convention appealed to the U.S. government to provide Israel with aircraft, tanks and all the means she needs "to defend herself and prevent another war which might lead to a world conflagration."

The resolution also asked the United States to provide Israel with economic aid "to help her carry the enormous burden on her economy as a result of the continued hostility by the Arabs."

In this connection, the delegates condemned guerrilla attacks on Israel—backed by Nasser, Moscow and Peiping—as attempts to disrupt Israel's economy, terrorize her people and prevent a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict.

In expressing "deep concern" over air piracy in the Middle East, the convention asked the United States to press for release of two Israeli civilians being held in a Syrian jail after being abducted from an American passenger plane.

The resolution called upon the UN to survey the conditions of the Arab population in Israeli-occupied territory and the Jewish minority in Arab lands with a view toward making recommendations to eliminate unjust treatment wherever found.

The AFL-CIO welcomed Nixon's recent talks with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir as a "demonstration of friendship" between America and Israel, as well as the President's emphasis on the need for a negotiated peace settlement.

On Latin America, the AFL-CIO further underscored its support for the concept of the Alliance for Progress initiated by Pres. Kennedy to strengthen the economies of free nations.

"Towards this end," a resolution declared, "the labor movement of the United States must spare no effort to help the Latin American and Caribbean trade unions play their rightful role in building their homelands into increasingly stable democracies."

The nature and experience of the U.S. labor movement, it added, "enables us to stimulate and assist activities by the great mass of people—the workers . . . who are responsive to self-help initiatives."

The convention cited the AFL-CIO Impact Projects and the American Institute for Free Labor Development's social and educational programs as having been of "real assistance to campesinos and city workers" in helping them further democratic institutions.

Through AIFLD, ORIT (the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers) and union-to-union programs, U.S. labor "will rally all-out support for the triumph of democracy and social justice throughout the Americas," the delegates concluded.

Ghana Change Hailed

A convention resolution hailed the transfer of government from military to civilian rule in Ghana as "the most welcome development in Africa in recent years."

After being under military rule for 43 months following the overthrow of the Nkrumah dictatorship, the Ghanian people will now have civilian government with a democratic constitution, the resolution noted.

It supported fully "all humanitarian efforts to aid the victims of the tragic war" between the federal government of Nigeria and the secessionist province of Biafra.

At the same time, the convention reaffirmed its support of the need for restoring and maintaining Nigerian national unity—a position taken by the AFL-CIO two years ago.

In reasserting the expression of the 1967 convention, attention was called to the entrance of the Soviets into the Nigerian picture.

This incursion, it was noted, is partially due to the "hesitation and reluctance on the part of the western world to support the federal government in deed as well as in word."

Council Backed On ICFTU Stand

Atlantic City—The Executive Council's efforts to resolve the differences between the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the AFL-CIO in the interest of free world labor unity were approved by the convention.

The convention endorsed the Council's statement of last May 14 on the difficulties in the federation's relationship with the ICFTU.

Exploitation of Domestics By Agencies Denounced

Atlantic City—The plight of the nation's 2.5 million household workers was called to the attention of Congress by the AFL-CIO convention.

The convention urged measures to protect domestic workers from the predatory practices of private employment agencies that lure women from rural areas and foreign countries with attractive job offers. In fact there are often no jobs or the available jobs are extremely low-paid drudgery, the resolution said.

As a result the nation's domestics have an average annual wage of $1,300 a year. Yet 40 percent of them are heads of households.

Without the protection normally afforded workers in industry, such as protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, these women work without basic fringe benefits, it was noted.

The exploitation of domestics by employment agencies includes exorbitant fees for job placement and charges for services that are available free from community agencies. The convention urged establishment of non-profit, cooperative employment agencies wherever possible.

Laird Describes Goals Of New Viet Nam Policy

Atlantic City—Describing the Administration's Vietnamization policy as a new approach, Defense Sec. Melvin Laird told the AFL-CIO convention that it "offers us the best prospect for bringing our men home quickly while achieving our objectives in Viet Nam."

"Vietnamization is something new," Laird said. "Those who view it as a mere continuation of the program for modernizing South Viet Nam's armed forces are quite mistaken.

"The Vietnamization program offers a major change not only in emphasis but also in objectives," Laird said in stating that in January the U.S. had no alternative plan to influence the course of events should the continuing efforts in Paris fail.

"Troop modernization until early this year had the negative goal of partially de-Americanizing the war. Vietnamization has a positive goal . . . of increasing Vietnamese responsibility for all aspects of the war and the handling of their own affairs," Laird said. "There is an enormous difference between these two policies."

Laird said the Administration's Vietnamization program has four high-priority actions under way: a stronger Viet Nam economy; stronger police for internal security; stronger government and stronger military forces.

He said the efforts to increase participation in the South Viet Nam government have resulted this year in self-government being brought to 700 villages and hamlets in recently pacified areas.

"There has been a notable increase in the number of citizens willing to seek local office and hence to face the threat of Viet Cong terrorism which has taken such a toll of local officials in past years," Laird said.

"I don't want to suggest for a moment that everything is going our way," Laird said, "for there are still serious problems before us.

"There are those who claim that the United States should establish a formal and fixed timetable for U.S. troop reductions in Viet Nam," Laird said. "We believe there are reasons why the unilateral setting of a fixed timetable would be unwise at this time.

"First, the readiness of South Vietnamese forces to supplant American forces may not coincide with a predetermined timetable. Second, any hope of progress in the Paris talks would evaporate.

"Third—and this is particularly important—we cannot at any stage of this process subject the American troops left in Viet Nam to danger of being overwhelmed by an enemy force," Laird said. "Any timetable set now could work out so as to leave a small band of Americans as a sacrifice to illusion, impatience or frustration."

Laird thanked the AFL-CIO for supporting "the efforts of our government to assure the right of self-determination for the people of Viet Nam" and said that to carry out his policy, Pres. Nixon needs the support of a united people.

$125 Minimum Won for 4,500 At Hospitals

New York—Workers at 23 private hospitals won a new three-year contract with a $125 weekly minimum wage after a six-hour strike at seven of the proprietary institutions.

The new pact affects 4,500 nurses' aides, orderlies, porters and kitchen workers. Besides raises totaling $42 a week, due by Dec. 1, 1971, members of Service Employes Local 144 will get their first family medical-surgical insurance plan, two additional paid holidays, and up to 15 days' paid sick leave with the unused portion to be paid shortly before Christmas or New Year's Day.

The same benefit pattern will be applied to Local 144 members at other New York City area hospitals.

"We did marvelously well," a union officer said. "We know that only 10 years ago these same workers were being paid only about $110 a month."

The contract provides a $15 weekly increase retroactive to Sept. 1; an additional $4 a week Dec. 1, followed by $10 next Sept. 1 and $13 on Dec. 1, 1971. It replaces the previous weekly minimum wage of $83 for 35 hours' work.

All the covered workers will get Jan. 15, the birthday anniversary of the late Rev. Martin Luther King, as a paid holiday, plus one additional day of their choice.

At the seven struck hospitals, the 1,500 strikers helped serve breakfast to patients at the start of the morning shift, then manned picket lines until the employers agreed to a settlement in talks at State Mediation Board offices.

Label Termed Major Asset To Unionism

Atlantic City—The union label—and its equivalents such as the shop card and service button—was hailed by the AFL-CIO convention as an important means of advancing labor's goal.

The convention urged affiliates to enter into union label agreements with employers and take part in the activities of the AFL-CIO Union Label & Service Trades Dept.

Through this means, it said, the "mass purchasing power" of the millions of union members and their families can be used to encourage good working conditions and fair employers.

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of the Clothing Workers, the chairman of the convention Union Label Committee, urged the delegates "to make this union label a crusade." He said "we hardly realize the potential . . . as a weapon for organized labor."

The convention asked affiliates to participate in the annual Union-Industries shows and formally designated Sept. 7-13, 1970, and Sept. 6-12, 1971, as Union Label Weeks.

In another resolution, delegates called on charitable and welfare groups soliciting support from unions and union members to make sure that their printed literature carries the Allied Printing Trades label.

AFL-CIO Gets Thanks from Hospital Unit

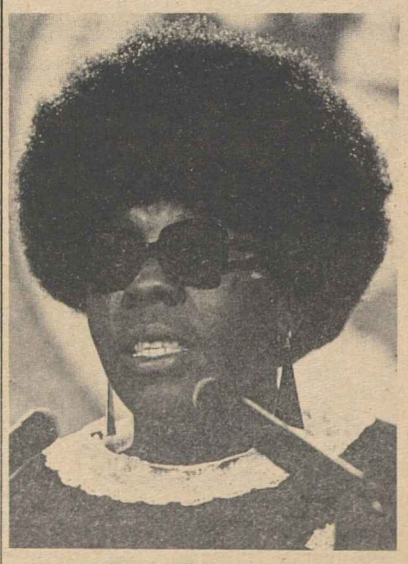
Atlantic City—Delegates to the AFL-CIO convention received the "heartfelt thanks and appreciation for the moral and financial support" given to the hospital workers during their strike in Charleston, S. C.

Mary Moultrie, president of local 1199B of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, described the strike as a fight in which "400 hospital workers—almost all of us women and all of us black—were compelled to go on strike so that we could win the right to be treated as human beings."

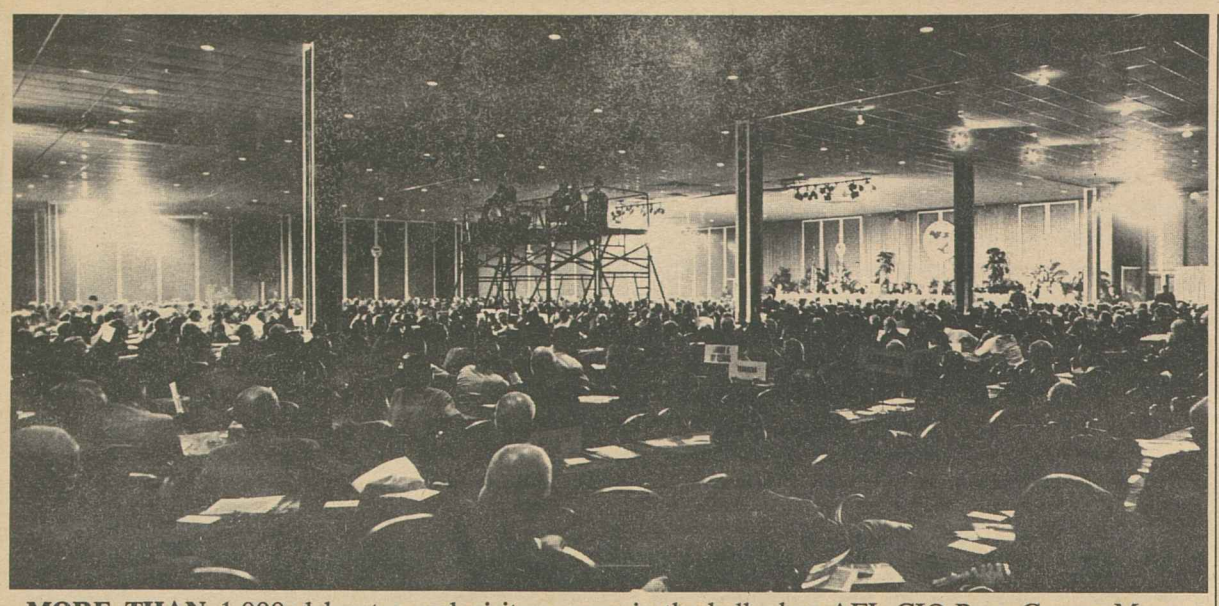
She thanked the "hundreds of our brothers and sisters from AFL-CIO unions who marched side by side with us and the AFL-CIO members in South Carolina who went to jail with us" in a fight to put an end to poverty wages of $1.30 an hour.

The strike was described as a fight against the managements of two hospitals and South Carolina officials such as Rep. Mendel Rivers and Sen. Strom Thurmond.

But it was also termed a fight against "the textile bosses, the men who really run our state, as well as all the other reactionary, racist forces which have kept South Carolina with the lowest literacy rate, the lowest per capita income and lowest percentage of unionized workers in the entire nation."



MARY MOULTRIE



MORE THAN 1,000 delegates and visitors were in the hall when AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany delivered his report to the eighth constitutional convention. Raised platform, center, holds newsreel and television cameramen and news photographers.

Labor Outlines Program to Make 'Model Employer' of Government

Atlantic City—A program to make the government a model employer, sponsored by 31 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Government Employes Council, won the endorsement of the federation's convention here.

It leads off with a strong call for a union-management law for federal employes "as a matter of highest priority."

Such a law, the resolution said, should provide rights for workers similar to those in private industry.

It should provide binding arbitration of grievances and impasses in negotiations, the resolution said. It should set up a board for impartial administration of the law. It should enlarge the scope of bargaining and clarify the scope of so-called "management rights."

On pay, the convention resolution called on Congress to spell out the procedure for achieving the goal of "comparability" with private industry.

The resolution said the legislation should provide for union representation at all stages of the procedure. And it stressed that comparability of pay should be based on current private industry wage rates, and not on wage surveys a year old.

For blue collar federal workers, the resolution asked a revised Wage Board system "with equal union and management representation and with an impartial tie-breaking mechanism at all levels" so that hourly rates can be kept up to par with private industry.

No Postal Corporation

The proposal to turn over the mail to a postal corporation should be rejected, the convention said.

It warned that taking jurisdiction of the postal service away from Congress would deprive the American people of "an effective voice in the operation of this vital service."

As for assurances that unions of postal workers would have collective bargaining rights under the proposed corporation, the resolution said the restrictions placed on workers' rights would limit the effectiveness of the unions. And arbitration of negotiating disputes only when management agrees would make the process "totally ineffective," particularly if employes are forbidden to strike.

"Needed reforms and modernization of the postal system can be achieved within the framework of the existing departmental structure," the convention said.

Postal Clerks Pres. Francis S. Filbey told the delegates that postal workers "are now second-class citizens" but "if we become employes of this corporation, we will be tenth or eleventh-class citizens."

New Benefits Sought

Another section of the omnibus resolution called on the government to pay the full cost of health and life insurance benefits for its employes, with continuation of benefits after retirement.

The resolution noted that the "wasteful" practice of using military personnel to do work that can be performed by civilian employes "continues as a pressing problem."

Promotion policies, retirement, vacations, safety and travel pay issues were among the many areas covered by the resolution.

The convention called for a basic 35-hour workweek in the federal service without reduction in pay, and urged that the Hatch Act be revised to assure federal employes "maximum freedom to exercise their political rights and responsibilities as citizens."

A separate resolution expressed the appreciation of government workers for the support given by the AFL-CIO.

Unfair Charges Highest In History of NLRB

The National Labor Relations Board reported that an all-time record filing of unfair labor practice charges from April through June boosted the agency's total inflow of cases to a new high for any quarter-year period.

During the quarter, the NLRB received 3,276 unfair practice charges against employers — 143 more than a year earlier — and 1,892 against unions, up 280. The total was 423 higher than the 4,745 filed in the same period of 1968 and the highest ever for a three-month period in the 34-year history of the NLRB.

Total cases of all kinds for the April-June quarter were 8,693 this year, compared with 8,068 a year earlier.

The ratio of unfair practice charges filed was 63 percent against employers, 37 percent against unions, a division that has persisted for several years.

The report emphasized testimony by labor witnesses before a Senate subcommittee that the NLRB needs help in meeting its "almost crushing" load of cases.

Earlier General Counsel Arnold Ordman revealed that threatened budget cuts, a moratorium on new hires and loss of staff members to less burdened agencies threaten longer delays in already long-drawn-out NLRB procedures.

For the quarter ended June 30, NLRB was asked to conduct 3,525 secret-ballot representation elections and other types of employe voting.

After board regional offices investigated the merits of unfair practice charges, the general counsel issued 579 formal complaints and sent the cases to trial. A year before the three-month figure was 472.

During the period, trial examiners conducted 267 hearings on complaint cases. The five-member board issued formal decisions in 344 unfair practice cases after reviewing the facts.

Board agents conducted 2,236 representation elections in which 88 percent of eligible employes voted.

In 55 percent of the elections, employes chose a union to represent them. AFL-CIO unions won majority designation in 670 elections of the 1,341 in which they were on the ballot.

The board reported that 44 petitions for injunctions were filed at an employer's request against unions, and two against employers by the board under the labor law's provisions.

These cases were pending at the end of June 1969:

At the board level, 527, compared with 664 as of Apr. 1, 1969, and 469 as of June 30, 1968. Cases pending at the end of June 1969 were 356 involving unfair practice charges and 171 election requests.

Awaiting disposition were 9,992 cases. The comparable figures were 10,344 at the end of the previous quarter and 10,286 at the close of the April-June 1968 quarter.

Kingsport Boycott Support Continued

Atlantic City — The AFL-CIO will continue to support the Kingsport Press boycott, the convention declared as it called on affiliates to renew their efforts to rid school systems of books produced by strikebreakers at the Kingsport, Tenn., plant.

In voting continued support of the boycott endorsed by the 1965 and 1967 conventions, the resolution also asked that "all possible publicity be given to the fact that World Book Encyclopedia and the Childcraft series are being printed and bound by strikebreakers.

The strike against Kingsport Press began in 1963 and involved over 1,000 members of five AFL-CIO unions.

Convention Urges Action:

Consumers' Needs Termed 'Pressing'

By John R. Oravec

Atlantic City—Increased consumer protection is a pressing national need despite the great strides made in this area in recent years, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation called for controls on high interest rates, on credit charges, medical costs and the pricing of drugs. It urged Congress to act quickly "to remedy shocking inadequacies in consumer protection programs administered by the Food & Drug Administration."

Up to 10 million Americans each year become ill from eating contaminated food and countless others are affected by mislabeled or defective drugs, a convention resolution noted.

Full funding, adequate staffing and enforcement of existing consumer protection laws are especially essential to both the health and financial welfare of the people, the convention stressed.

Noting that the American worker and consumer must pay an annual interest rate of at least 18 percent on credit charge accounts in every state but Washington, the AFL-CIO called for a national campaign among state central bodies to lower this rate to no more than 12 percent a year.

The current exorbitant interest rates on charge accounts border on usury and eat away at the hard-won economic gains achieved at the bargaining table, a resolution stressed. Such high interest rates cannot be justified on the basis of financial need of the lenders.

Congress was urged to enact current proposals that would curb the excessive cost of consumer credit insurance, regulate credit reporting agencies and cure the abuses of unsolicited credit card mailings. Federal legislation to curb or abolish wage garnishment was also asked.

The Uniform Consumer Credit Code, now being considered by a number of state legislatures, has some good features, the convention said, but it warned that the drawbacks include outrageously high finance charges for consumers.

Noting that it could take several years for the states to enact a satisfactory form of the credit code, the federation suggested that Congress undertake the reforms in a federal law.

Much improved consumer product information services by the federal government are needed, the convention stressed, and these should include grading and standards programs. It noted that Americans spend $37 billion a year on cosmetics that have little or no federal regulation. And each year 18,000 people die and another 20 million are injured by hazardous products, including pesticides, flammable fabrics, electrical appliances and other dangerous articles.

Meaningless guarantees and warrantees, especially those affecting automobile buyers need correction, the resolution urged. It also cited the faults in auto and casualty insurance with exorbitant premiums.

The convention called for a stronger voice in consumer affairs in the federal government with the formation of high-level department or agency "to serve as the consumer's advocate in all public policy matters."

To curb runaway medical costs, the federation proposed fuller use of fixed monthly payment plans to replace the fee-for-service system.

The capitation system of monthly payments not only budgets the cost of health care for consumer, but also provides a budget within which the hospital or physician must operate, the resolution noted.

The federation also called for more effective use of medical manpower programs, improvements in the administration of hospitals, formation of hospital panels to review the practices of physicians and the establishment of a single financing system for in-patient and out-patient health services.

Concerned with the high profits being reaped by drug manufacturers and the health problems caused by mistakes in prescribing medicines, the convention urged the Administration and Congress to take steps to remedy the situation.

It called on the government to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Prescription Drugs and for increased authority for the Food & Drug Administration—with power not only to evaluate the effectiveness of drugs but also to determine which drug is most effective for a particular disease.

Nebraska Labor Plans Suit to Test 'Work' Law

Omaha—Delegates to the 14th convention of the Nebraska AFL-CIO authorized state central body officers to file a lawsuit to void agency shop provisions of the Nebraska "right-to-work" law if attorneys advise such a step.

The convention and its 330 delegates—the largest turnout on record—also authorized a 4-cent raise in per capita to pay the costs of the suit if one is filed. That would require each affiliated union to pay 21 cents a month per member.

The state legislature added the agency shop to the prohibitions of the "right-to-work" law forbidding employers and unions to negotiate a union shop or some form of it. Union officers believe the legislature acted illegally and unconstitutionally in so doing.

In another action the delegates approved a closer working relationship between farmers and labor. Convention speakers included Pres. Elton Berck of the Nebraska Farmers Union, Pres. William Sellhorst of the National Farmers Organization and Lt. Gov. John Everroad.

Elected without opposition for their first four-year term were Pres. Richard W. Nisley, of the Cement Masons, and Sec.-Treas. Nels Petersen of the Meat Cutters. Twelve other members of the executive board were sworn in, also for four years. They are:

James Selko, Communications Workers; Dale McCoy, United Transportation Union; Don Elrod, Typographical Union; Don Bastemeyer, Carpenters; Paul Shaffer, Plumbers & Pipefitters; Sam Scarpello, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Willard Bauer and Bruce Peters, Meat Cutters; Bob Wallen, Rubber Workers; Harold Simpson, Grain Millers; Robert Danze, Asbestos Workers, and Rudy Chleborad, Brewery Workers.

To End Old-Age Poverty:

'Bold' Gains Pushed For Social Security

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO served notice that it will press in Congress for a "bold program" of social security improvements to eliminate poverty among the nation's elderly.

Labor also will seek enactment of a federal welfare system as the ultimate answer to removing injustices and inequities in assisting the nation's poor, the federation's convention declared.

The shortcomings and inequities in social security and public welfare, along with recommendations for overcoming them, were the subject of resolutions adopted by the convention.

The convention reiterated labor's call for a 50 percent increase in social security benefits, with a provision for automatically adjusting them in the future in accord with a suitable measure of increase in wages.

The resolution on social security urged that the minimum benefit be raised from its present level of $55 a month to $100, and that a widow's benefit be equal to that for which her husband would have been eligible.

The program also called for:

- A flexible zone of retirement from 60 to 65 and provision for "less than a full actuarial reduction" in benefits for those who retire early.
- A raise in the contribution base (earnings on which social security taxes are paid) and provision for automatic adjustments in the future based on workers' wage gains.
- Extension of Medicare to include the disabled immediately and, "as soon as possible, all social security beneficiaries."
- Combining Medicare's hospital care and voluntary medical insurance programs to permit "the entire financing of medical care before retirement and remove the burden of premium payments after retirement."
- Reduction of the waiting period for disability benefits from six months to one, improvement in the method of computing the worker's average wage for benefit purposes, financing of future improvements out of general revenues as well as the payroll tax paid by workers and employers.

The convention emphasized that legislation to set up a federal welfare system must provide adequate financing of welfare costs, federal standards for eligibility and national minimum standards for assistance payments.

Until such a system can be adopted, a resolution said, Congress should require states to meet the level of assistance they have established as essential for minimum needs.

"The administration of public assistance must be humanized by the immediate adoption of a simplified method of determining eligibility," the resolution added.

Congress was urged to make it mandatory that all states provide assistance to needy families with an unemployed parent.

The AFL-CIO also asked that mothers of pre-school children be exempted from any work-training program as a condition for receiving welfare, and mothers with children in school only be required to take training during school hours.

The "first and most obvious" reason for having a federal welfare program, the resolution said, is an obligation to provide uniform assistance "in an amount which will lift people out of poverty."

It noted that the present national average welfare payment is less than $10 a week—ranging from $2.20 in Mississippi to $14.50 in New York. This, the convention observed, "is clearly not an incentive for idleness."

The convention reiterated AFL-CIO support for work-training for people receiving public assistance, provided they are able to participate in the training and programs "are not tinged with compulsion and distrust."

Current training programs for welfare recipients are "both defective and inadequate," the resolution said. It also deplored the lack of day-care facilities for children of mothers who want to take training.

Another resolution appealed to unions and central labor bodies "to undertake and support" programs to prevent retirement years from being "bitter and meaningless" for workers.

The resolution suggested such projects as retired union-member clubs; pre-retirement planning courses; "retiree centers" to provide education, recreation and social relationships; and programs to encourage retired workers to participate in community affairs and political education work.

CONVENTION VISITOR Lu Kuo-Hua of China, right, photographs a few of the 270 guests from 80 countries at the AFL-CIO convention. From the left, Jean Monnier of France, David Eygir of Ghana, M. S. Jagdami of Mauritius, Chow Shyue Hsiang of China and Denis Akumu, Kenya.

Union Mortgage Aid Spurs Housing, Jobs

Atlantic City—Fuller participation in the AFL-CIO Mortgage Investment Trust was urged by convention delegates as a means of channeling more funds to meet the national housing construction goals.

The convention called on all affiliates, local unions, central bodies and trustees of pension funds to invest a portion of their total assets in the trust on a continuing basis.

Low- and moderate-income families are particularly affected by the housing shortage, a convention resolution noted.

One of the principal causes for the failure to meet the housing goals is the scarcity of money for residential financing, the resolution noted. Through the use of investments in the mortgage trust, the federation seeks to direct more funds into the home construction program.

Earlier, the Executive Council reported that the return on mortgage loans through the investment trust is yielding about 7 percent. The federation's investment program deals with mortgages fully guaranteed by the federal government.

Not only does the investment program make funds available for the housing market, but it also creates more jobs for union workers, the resolution stressed.

80 Countries Represented At Convention

Atlantic City—More than 270 foreign trade union representatives and visitors from 80 countries throughout the free world were guests at the AFL-CIO convention.

Many were introduced by name by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and convention speakers noted their presence with special greetings and messages.

The entire class at the American Institute for Free Labor Development's training program in Front Royal, Va.—37 representatives of Latin American unions—was on hand for opening day sessions.

Also attending the convention on another day were Latin American union leaders taking AIFLD's economics course at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

Spreading Benefits

In introducing AIFLD's students, Meany noted that when they complete their courses they return to their home countries to instruct at seminars. Thus, he said, "we are bringing the idea of free trade unionism to tens of thousands of Latin American workers."

In his introduction of visitors, Meany paid tribute to Tom Mboya, a leader in the Kenya government and a founder of Kenya's labor movement, who was assassinated in July.

"We deeply regret his death; it was a great loss to the Kenya federation and to the people of his country," Meany said.

National Health Insurance System Called 'Only Way' to Adequate Care

Atlantic City—The AFL-CIO has reemphasized the need for a National Health Insurance System "as the only way of assuring quality health care for all people."

Convention resolutions also voiced the AFL-CIO's determination to achieve new federal health legislation, negotiated health programs, prepaid group practice plans and better mental health care.

In reaffirming the 1967 convention's call for a national health program, the convention said it should "cover all of the people in the nation and be financed from the federal treasury."

The system, it was emphasized, should be comprehensive; include both curative and preventive treatment; cover all services by doctors, dentists and nurses; provide diagnostic services; and include prescription drugs, dentures, eyeglasses and prosthetic appliances.

Practitioners under the system should be well-rewarded for their services, but there should be "stringent controls" against fraud and overcharging with civil and criminal penalties for violators, the resolution said.

Until the nation has such a system, the AFL-CIO said, "we urge Congress to restore Medicaid's original objective of providing comprehensive services for all needy and medically needy people."

As of now, a resolution stressed, financing provisions of the federal-state Medicaid program are "inadequate" to accomplish the objective of providing health care to persons who cannot afford it.

The AFL-CIO charged Congress with failing to provide sufficient federal participation, setting "unrealistically low" income limits and restricting the scope of services required for the needy.

The resolution conceded that Medicaid costs have "demonstrated the runaway cost of health care" but it scored lawmakers for responding to higher costs by applying further limits to the program this year.

"The answer to uncontrolled costs is not to designate large groups of people to whom health care should not be available, but to establish methods of reasonable and effective cost controls," the resolution emphasized.

Another resolution pledged "vigorous support" for federal, state and local legislation to provide adequate funds for community health centers and programs to make "mental health services more widely available and accessible to all people."

All affiliates and central bodies were called on to work for federal financing for alcohol and drug abuse programs as part of community mental health services.

In the area of health legislation, the AFL-CIO prodded Congress to enact legislation sponsored by Sen. Ralph Yarborough (D-Tex.) to strengthen and expand the Hill-Burton Hospital Construction Act.

The Administration was urged to propose legislation to provide money for planning, development, staffing and capital financing of comprehensive prepaid group practice plans.

The AFL-CIO also asked both the Administration and Congress to take steps to "curtail the escalation in health-care costs."

State and local central bodies were urged by the convention to organize "health committees" to study alternatives to the fee-for-service health delivery systems.

They were especially urged "to explore in cooperation with other community groups, the possibility of organizing prepaid group practice health plans."

A resolution on collective bargaining and health said negotiated plans should whenever possible permit covered employes to choose a group practice plan, Blue Cross-Blue Shield or commercial insurance coverage.

2 California Plants Pick Rubber Workers

Garden Grove, Calif.—The Rubber Workers won a long-sought victory when Randolph Rubber Co. employes voted 266 to 185 for the URW in a National Labor Relations Board election.

In another election, the URW was chosen in a 30-7 vote at Healthways, a subsidiary of Eldon Industries, toy makers.

Performing Arts Ask Union Check

Atlantic City—The eighth AFL-CIO convention called on union members to patronize only those theaters and other entertainment centers that have collective bargaining agreements with unions of performers, craftsmen and technicians in the art field.

The resolution asserted that the success of unions in winning higher wages and more leisure time for their members enables them to participate more fully in the cultural activities of their communities and to enjoy the work of singers, musicians, actors and other performing artists.

It stressed that the cooperation of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates could help unions in the performing arts maintain standards of fair pay and decent working conditions.

Senate Urged to Act On Direct Election

Atlantic City—Labor reaffirmed its support of a constitutional amendment for direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States.

The proposed amendment has passed the House and the AFL-CIO convention called on the Senate to approve it so that the States can act to ratify it before the 1972 presidential election.

"The electoral college system has outlived its usefulness," the convention said, "and should be abolished."

It termed the direct election amendment the only proposal for electoral reform "which will make sure that the candidates who receive the most popular votes will be elected."

5% Rate on Savings Bonds Held Vital to Program

Atlantic City—Workers must be assured a fair return on their investments in the U.S. Savings Bonds program, the AFL-CIO declared in calling for an increase to 5 percent on the government issues.

Congress was urged to quickly adopt a House bill to lift the "discriminatorily low" interest rate of 4.25 percent on the bonds to 5 percent by reducing the maturity of government issues. This should be done without raising or eliminating the statutory ceiling on long-term government securities, the federation added.

Some groups are seeking to use the obvious need to raise the interest rate on the bonds as a way of eliminating or lifting the ceiling on long-term government bonds, the resolution noted.

The federation said the savings bonds program must be salvaged because it benefits the worker as a savings device and provides the government with sorely needed funds for public investment and national defense.

The AFL-CIO pledged to continue promoting the savings bonds program under payroll deductions "if we can assure workers that their patriotic purchase of these bonds will assure them a fair return on their investment."

Oregon Labor to Seek Lower Interest Ceiling

Portland, Ore.—The Oregon AFL-CIO will seek voter approval in 1970 of a 12 percent ceiling on consumer installment purchases.

Delegates to the state labor federation's convention here last week authorized a campaign to gather the 41,000 signatures needed to put the interest limitation initiative on the ballot and to work for its enactment at the polls.

It was one of a series of consumer protection resolutions approved by the 563 delegates to the 117,000-member federation's 14th annual convention. Others call for review of auto insurance industry practices and for licensing legislation to protect the public against fly- by-night contractors and back-alley car repair shops.

Delegates overwhelmingly okayed a six-cent increase in the organization's monthly per capita tax which is now 15 cents. The 21-cent rate will go into effect next Jan. 1. State AFL-CIO Pres. Edward J. Whelan and Administrative Secretary-Treas. Glenn E. Randall had told the delegates a per capita increase was necessary if the state body is to be more than "a paper organization." The 1968 convention had rejected an increase, resulting in cutbacks in staff and services.

Whelan and Randall were reelected without opposition along with Earl B. Kirkland and Nellie M. Fox, first and second vice presidents.

Lloyd B. Knudsen, a business agent for Electrical Workers Local 48 in Portland, was elected in a five-man race to succeed George Brown as executive director of the legislative and political education department. Brown, who has reached mandatory retirement age, has held the office since the 1956 merger. Knudsen will succeed him on Dec. 1.

Delegates raised the salary of the President to $400 a week from $300 and upped the other two full-time officers to $325 from $250.

Former U.S. Sen. Wayne Morse was urged to run against Republican Congressman John Dellenback in Oregon's southern district next year.

The convention supported a series of tax reform proposals to close federal and state loopholes, increase the personal deduction to $1,200 and permit deductions for funeral expenses.

A 1970 ballot measure to enfranchise 19-year-olds was endorsed as was a ballot measure authorizing the state to issue pollution control bonds.

Resolutions were adopted against confirmation of Supreme Court nominee Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and Federal Communications Commission nominee Dean Burch; Pres. Nixon's construction cutbacks; abuses by the health industry of Medicare, and the postal corporation proposal.

Delegates took positions in favor of annual sessions of the state legislature, abolishing Oregon's state-owned liquor stores in favor of a private enterprise system, higher benefits for injured and unemployed workers, a $2 an hour minimum wage, federal labor law protection for farm workers, a consumer boycott of Safeway stores for stocking struck California table grapes, better pay for postal workers and other public employes, improved social security benefits, and further development of community colleges.

The convention also adopted resolutions on behalf of senior citizens, railroad workers, the maritime industry and merchant marine.

Speakers included Gov. Tom McCall, Rep. Wendell Wyatt, State Labor Commissioner Norman Nilsen and AFL-CIO leaders from Idaho and Washington.

Longshoremen Act Weakening Fought

Atlantic City—A proposal to abolish the right of longshoremen injured on the job to seek damages from third parties, shipowners and vessels was strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO.

A convention resolution said the real benefit from such legislation would accrue to foreign flag operators since only 7 percent of American commerce is handled by American flag ships.

The resolution also endorsed pending legislation to liberalize the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers Compensation Act to increase the amount payable to a "realistic" level.

The convention noted that the law, enacted in 1927, makes compensation by the employer the exclusive remedy for on-the-job injury of longshoremen. But it preserves the right to seek damages against the shipowner and the ship. If damages are won, the employer must be reimbursed for any compensation paid.

Cheap Imports Cited:

Trade Policy Seeks Curbs On Loss of American Jobs

Atlantic City—Sweeping new trade programs and policies were proposed by the AFL-CIO convention to halt the rising tide of cheap-labor imports that are wiping out U.S. workers' jobs.

A wide-ranging resolution warned that labor's support for "orderly" trade expansion "does not include the promotion of private greed at public expense or the undercutting of U.S. wages and labor standards."

It urged the adoption of "a battery of realistic trade policies and measures to meet the needs of over 200 million people in a diverse national economy."

A companion resolution appealed for action by Congress to curb the outflow of American capital and "the export of American jobs."

Speaker after speaker arose on the convention floor to support the resolutions and describe job-erosion in a variety of industries resulting from soaring imports.

The main resolution—on international trade—stressed that labor's stand for expanded trade is hinged on the proposition that it will mean increased employment as well as improved wages and working conditions everywhere.

It noted that the 1967 AFL-CIO convention proposed revision of U.S. trade policies in the light of major changes in international investment, production, economic aid and trade.

But, it pointed out, the changes were not made and now "the continuing deterioration of the U.S. position in world trade requires new national policies."

U.S. exports of manufactured goods in the world market dropped from 27.7 percent to 23 percent between 1958 and 1968, the resolution said, adding: "The result has been a narrowing surplus of exports over imports—down to $800 million in 1968—with no improvement in sight."

Even worse than the threat to the U.S. balance of trade, the resolution suggested, are the ballooning investments of U.S. firms in foreign operations.

This transfer of operations to foreign plants "that pay workers as little as 15 cents an hour" leads to the destruction of American jobs and the displacement of U.S.-produced goods in world markets, the convention declared.

The resolution asked the government to enforce laws that apply to unfair competition from abroad, such as anti-dumping measures. "The United States should pursue concern for domestic interests, as foreign countries do for their national interests," it said.

One section of the resolution urged revision of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act "to clearly state the objective of protection of jobs and standards," along with changes in the law to help promote the export of U.S.-made products.

Another section urged renewal of the International Cotton Textile Agreements and the negotiation of similar agreements to regulate trade in textiles, apparels and other industries "sensitive to rapidly rising imports and unfair competition."

The resolution proposed that the United States seek to develop international fair labor standards in international trade through negotiations and aid developing nations toward improved trade and economic development.

In other areas, it called for adequate labeling of foreign products and foreign-made components, action to increase the carriage of U.S. products in U.S. vessels and safeguards against unfair tariff-cutting.

The resolution on "the export of American jobs" demanded new checks on the "skyrocketing rise" of foreign investments.

It pointed out that private capital outlays for plants and machines in foreign nations jumped from $3.8 billion in 1960 to $8.7 billion in 1968—totals which include outflows from the United States as well as plowed-back profits and funds raised abroad.

Outflows from the United States for investment overseas rose from $621 million in 1950 to $3.6 billion in 1966—"a major cause of the balance of payments problem," the AFL-CIO said.

"Entire plants and branches of industries are being shut down or cut back, so that U.S.-based international conglomerates can make financial gains" without regard for the damage they are doing to the U.S. economy, it was emphasized.

The resolution asked Congress to investigate foreign operations of U.S. firms to determine their impact on American production, employment and living standards, and it urged legislation "to supervise the operations of U.S.-based international companies."

It further asked Congress to seek ways to bar the use of foreign investment and trade policies for strikebreaking. It urged the closing of loopholes in the U.S. Tariff Code that encourage the export of jobs, and appealed for enforcement of U.S. antitrust laws "as they apply to imports."

These are some of the highlights from the extensive floor discussion.

Pres. George Baldanzi, United Textile Workers—Textile imports are destroying jobs of thousands of textile workers, "including many held by women who support families."

Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Clothing Workers—"Our union abolished sweat shops and child labor. . . . We are not going to sit idly by to see our union liquidated by imports."

Pres. George O. Fecteau, Shoe Workers—"We are plagued with imports of those shoes from Japan and Italy. In Japan shoe industry wages are 40 cents an hour; in Italy the average wage is approximately 8 cents an hour."

Pres. Paul Jennings, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—American companies "more and more are exporting" jobs in the electronics industry. Their products come back to America "at no reduction in price for the American consumer."

Pres. William Pollock, Textile Workers Union of America—"Our unions are not isolationist. We don't believe in barring all imports but we think there should be some protection against market disruptions that throw American workers out on the street."

Standards Undermined

Pres. Louis Stulberg, Ladies Garment Workers—"We have established standards that are considered adequate. They are being undermined by imports and we will have to do something about it."

Vice Pres. Benjamin Feldman, Leather Goods, Plastics & Novelty Workers—"I venture to say that 5 years from today you will have the shoe, handbag and other industries out in the street. None of these products will be made in America."

Pres. George M. Parker, Flint Glass Workers—"We have pleaded before every commission . . . for the handmade glass workers who are fighting for their livelihood" against the flood of cheaply made glassware imports.

Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford, Furniture Workers—The American piano worker "is rapidly disappearing from the scene" due to the import of pianos made in Japan under low-wage conditions.

Abe Feinglass, Meat Cutters—A 269 percent increase in the imports of furs is "spreading unemployment through one of the oldest industries in America."

Border Exploitation Hurting Mexico, U.S.

Atlantic City—Congress was urged by the AFL-CIO convention to curb abuses by employers that are causing strains on international friendship along the Mexican border.

A resolution charged that U.S. firms are continuing to use Mexico's national frontier program (PRONAF) to "exploit workers" on both sides of the border. Manufacturers are exploiting the program which enables them to employ low-wage Mexican labor to assemble goods for shipment and sale to U.S. consumers at U.S. prices, the resolution noted.

It said labor laws of both countries are "evaded or violated" and manpower policies are abused by the use of federal funds that support exploitation of workers.

"Non-union plants, evasion of Mexican laws and cheap labor production for the high-priced U.S. market do not build friendship or economic development on the Mexican side of the border," the convention declared.

"False propaganda about jobs attracts more Mexicans northward which worsens unemployment and social conditions on both sides of the border.

"In addition, the effects of the program extend beyond the border areas, as some U.S. firms have used the basic principles of the border program in the heart of Mexico—the use of cheap labor exclusively for export to the high-priced U.S. market."

The program is "exporting" jobs from a U.S. area along the border where farm employment is declining, the jobless rate is running as high as 9 percent and "hundreds of thousands of American families have annual incomes of less than $2,000," the Federation said.

Some jobs exported to Mexico, the resolution added, affect employment in more distant parts of the United States "including communities that have an urgent need to maintain job opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers."

The convention called for repeal of a section of the U.S. Tariff Code that provides special low tariffs on the goods assembled or partially produced in Mexico under the exploited labor.

Congress also was asked to probe the use of federal manpower training and anti-poverty funds in connection with the program and the operations of federal agencies in subsidizing or promoting it so as to undermine U.S. labor standards.

Total Support Stressed:

Cooperation Held Key to Organizing

Atlantic City—Cooperative organizing programs of the AFL-CIO are among the most effective and often necessary approaches to bringing collective bargaining benefits to all workers, the federation's eighth convention declared.

Today's organizing challenges need the total support of the labor movement, the delegates stressed in calling for a concerted effort to winning full union rights for the unorganized—the farm workers, the disadvantaged, the working poor, professional employes and workers in those sections of the country where stiff employer opposition to unionism prevails.

"Underlying every union program is the knowledge that success is related to strength and vigor of the labor movement," the convention declared in a resolution. "An indispensible ingredient of that strength . . . is the state of union growth."

Pres. George Meany told delegates that the AFL-CIO is well-equipped to give full assistance to affiliates in cooperative organizing drives, particularly with federation staff specialists, technical research, publicity and financial aid.

"What we need, of course," Meany added, "is that the organizations involved work with one another so we don't have any campaign with one organization bucking the rest."

He pointed out that the AFL-CIO organizing committee is continuing to encourage unions with overlapping jurisdictions to work together.

"We cannot organize," he warned, "if the unions in the same field are going to compete."

He emphasized the point that the AFL-CIO expects no affiliate "to go it alone in organizing."

The convention resolution spelled out the goals: Today, as in the earliest days of American trade unionism, the prime objective is still to organize the unorganized.

It noted that there is a growing awareness that organizing today requires skill and excellence second to no other phase of trade unionism.

The degree of organizing cooperation among AFL-CIO unions is probably at the highest level since the 1955 merger, the convention observed. These coordinated efforts are being conducted along both industry lines and on a geographical basis.

But while organizing emphasis and cooperation among unions have increased, there has been a regrettable rise in the intensity and scope of employer opposition, the resolution noted.

It said this mounting resistance is reflected in the proliferation of "labor consultants" by employers, in the heightened demands of professional labor foes for wholesale revision of national labor legislation, and in the sharp increase in unfair labor practices by employers during organizing campaigns.

The chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the convention noted, recently reiterated a charge that some parts of the "American community and their lawyers" continue to battle against the national labor policy of promoting free collective bargaining and the exercise of organizing rights.

"Despite such oppostion, working men and women have continued to choose collective bargaining as the way to meet their problems on the job and elsewhere," the resolution stressed.

The resolution urged that all affiliates to continually analyze and reassess programs keyed to improving their own organizing efforts. It also called for the unions to commit the highest possible level of resources, including well-trained specialists to the organizing mission.

U.S. Contract Ban Urged For Union-Busters

Atlantic City—It is time for the federal government to stop rewarding employers who flagrantly violate the nation's labor laws, the AFL-CIO declared.

The federation urged Pres. Nixon to issue an executive order barring "flagrant labor law violators" from receiving government contracts.

The convention resolution cited the J. P. Stevens textile chain as a notorious offender which continues to receive government contracts despite a long record of illegal union-busting.

But the Stevens firm is not the only one, the resolution noted. "Thousands of workers in other industries have likewise been denied the right to organize by venal employers who boldly and flagrantly violate the National Labor Relations Act."

Firms that discriminate on racial grounds are properly denied government contracts by executive order and follow-up regulations, the convention noted.

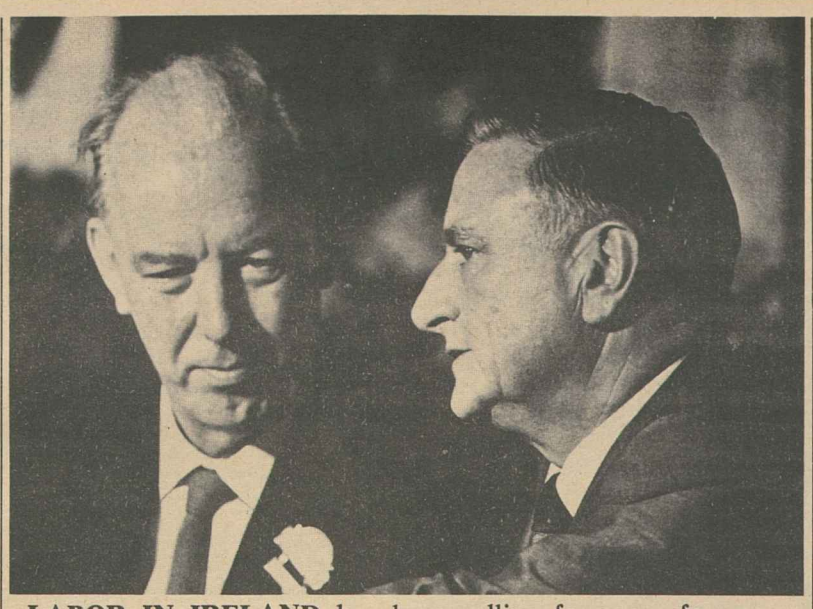
It said the same principle should be applied to law-breaking firms that discriminate against union members.

Antitrust Escape For Dailies Fought

Atlantic City—Legislation before Congress that would exempt newspapers from antitrust laws should be defeated, the AFL-CIO convention said.

The goal of the legislation is to reverse the effect of a Supreme Court decision barring supposedly competing newspapers in the same city from profit-pooling joint publishing ventures.

Such combinations, the convention resolution noted, "have resulted largely in less diversity of news coverage and ideological viewpoint."



LABOR IN IRELAND has been calling for years for more democratic practices in Northern Ireland, and that call was not heeded, Gen. Sec. Rory Roberts of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions told convention. With Roberts, left, is Pres. Matthew Guinan of the Transport Workers. Delegates endorsed the sentiments of two resolutions calling for the elimination of discrimination in Northern Ireland in housing, employment and government.

Help Sought to Save U.S. Fishing Industry

Atlantic City—A fishermen's union official charged that "indifference and neglect" by both government and private interests have triggered the rapid decline of the U.S. fishing industry.

Stressing that U.S. fish consumption rose 23 percent last year, but more than 76 percent of the products consumed were imported, Steve Edney, head of the Cannery & Industrial Workers in Los Angeles, called for federal assistance for the sagging fishing industry.

"What would the average American think if we had to import 70 percent of our agricultural products?" he asked. "We would say this is a sad state of affairs . . . Yet, this is true in the fishing industry."

Edney said that Russian, Japanese and Polish fishermen, "apparently having fished out their own banks, are now moving in on ours," while U.S. fishing boats are "rotting at the dock" and many fishermen have been without work for months.

Edney, who is also a vice president of the Seafarers, appeared on the network radio interview Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays, at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Sea Bottom Swept Clean

Edney called for better conservation agreements among nations. He said that foreign fishing fleets, not as closely restricted on gear and methods as U.S. fishermen, "sweep the bottom clean," catching many immature and unwanted fish. He said that such unrestricted fishing can "lead to the further decline" of this most important natural resource.

The union official said that few young people are interested in entering the fishing industry today. "When you have hard times in any industry," he noted, "people think twice before they invest their lives in it."

But, he added, federal assistance to fishing, as is done for agriculture, could "revitalize the industry so that people can make a living," and "many people will come back into it." Government subsidy would also help attract badly needed private capital into fishing, he added.

Questioning Edney on Labor News Conference, recorded at Atlantic City during the AFL-CIO convention, were Damon Stetson of the New York Times and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

NEGLECTED BY BOTH government and private interests, America's fishing industry is skidding downward, Steve Edney, head of the Cannery & Industrial Workers in the Los Angeles area, warned on Labor News Conference. Edney, center, a vice president of the Seafarers, was questioned by Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Damon Stetson of the New York Times on the AFL-CIO produced interview aired Tuesday at 7:35 p.m., EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Irish Unions Praised for Easing Strife

Atlantic City—Irish trade unions have been successful in heading off an all-out conflict in Northern Ireland while continuing to campaign for social reforms, Sec.-Gen. Rory Roberts of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions told the AFL-CIO convention.

He said Irish labor for years has been urging the Northern Ireland government to end discrimination in housing and in local and parliamentary politics.

Although the demands for reforms went unheeded, the unions did not go out on strike when the social situation deteriorated, Roberts pointed out.

The Northern Ireland Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions instead shifted some of its efforts to prevent the spread of disorders from the neighborhoods to the work places.

"In this effort I am proud to say success has been almost total," the Irish labor leader stressed.

Apart from a few isolated instances there has been no violence, no beatings, no killings in the plants that had earlier reflected the tensions in the neighborhoods, Roberts said.

He deplored the disorders that have destroyed so many homes in the major cities of the country and suggested that none of this was necessary had adequate reforms been enacted.

He noted that the Irish Congress of Trade Unions covers all 32 counties of both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland, the only social organization that embraces both countries.

Earlier, the convention had endorsed the sentiments of two resolutions for the elimination of all discrimination in Northern Ireland.

The convention said its position "is in line with the traditional opposition of American labor to unjust treatment of any minority anywhere at any time."

Full Bargaining Rights Pressed on Public Jobs

Atlantic City—Legislation assuring "true collective bargaining rights" to state and local government employes was urged by the AFL-CIO.

A convention resolution declared that without effective bargaining rights, public employes "have no effective voice in the setting of the conditions under which they work."

The resolution called for repeal of "repressive laws" restricting the rights of state and local employes to organize and bargain collectively.

It urged that procedures similar to those in private industry be set up for the recognition of unions as exclusive bargaining agents and for the processing of unfair labor practice charges.

Public employe unions, the resolution added, should be enabled to negotiate effectively on "wages, hours and all conditions of employment, including union security."

The resolution noted that only a few states have adequate union recognition and bargaining laws for state and local workers. Some of these laws have incorporated techniques designed to help bring about a settlement such as "in-depth mediation and conciliation, fact-finding, and arbitration when mutually agreed upon by the parties."

But, the resolution added, a number of other states have resorted to "repressive legislation prohibiting or severely limiting employes of state and local governments from engaging in collective bargaining."

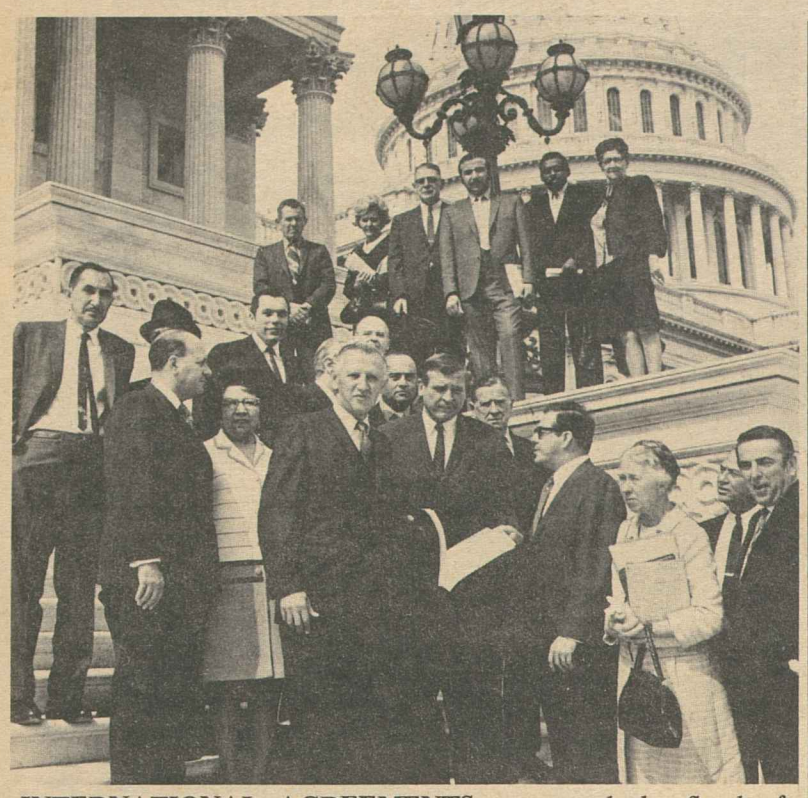
Some states, the convention noted, impose severe penalties on public employes who strike for legitimate goals.

"This type of repressive legislation has basically failed," the resolution noted. "It has not served as a deterrent to strikes by public employes, but rather has led to strikes and made them more difficult to resolve."

In separate resolutions, the convention urged that the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board be extended to two groups of presently excluded workers.

One group is made up of employes of colleges and universities. The convention urged the NLRB to assume jurisdiction over these institutions even if they are non-profit organizations.

The other group covers employes of non-profit hospitals and non-profit nursing homes. The hospital group is excluded by law and the convention resolution urged that the law be changed. The nursing home group is excluded by NLRB policy and the resolution urged the agency to cover these employes as it has employes of for-profit nursing homes.



INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS to control the flood of foreign goods threatening U.S. jobs was urged on Congress by Clothing Workers including Mrs. Esther Peterson, lower right. The union delegation headed by ACWA Vice Pres. Murray Finley presents a petition with 20,000 signatures to Chicago-area congressmen.

Federal Standards Held Vital to Jobless Benefits

The nation's unemployment insurance system needs to be improved now, and the only way to do it is through strong federal standards, the AFL-CIO testified.

Clinton M. Fair, an AFL-CIO legislative representative, urged the House Ways & Means Committee to take a much bigger step than the Administration has proposed to improve benefits and extend coverage.

Labor agrees with Pres. Nixon's statement that "it is essential that benefit maximums be raised," Fair told the committee.

The big difference in approach, he said, is how this can be done.

Pres. Nixon's request to the states to improve their maximum jobless benefits is "identical" to the request made by Pres. Eisenhower 15 years ago, Fair noted.

"The Administration and Congress can only expect bitter disappointment if they continue to wait upon the states to remedy the inadequate benefit structure of the program," he warned.

After 15 years, Fair reminded the committee, only two states—Connecticut and Hawaii—even come close to the Administration recommendations.

Fair urged a federal standard that would enable most workers to receive two-thirds of their lost pay during periods of unemployment, as contrasted to the 50 percent goal of the Administration. But he noted that under the present leave-it-to-the-states system, at the end of last year the maximum benefit was less than 50 percent of the average state wage in 34 states which had 84.1 percent of all workers covered by unemployment insurance.

He told the committee labor "certainly favors" extending coverage to the 5.3 million persons who would be brought under the jobless insurance system by the House bill.

But, he said, the AFL-CIO does not see any reason to continue to exempt millions of others from coverage. "We favor the extension of coverage to all wage and salary workers," he added.

The testimony, presented on behalf of AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, also detailed labor's position on a number of qualification standards proposed by the Administration.

Some, he said, would be backward steps, forcing some states to impose harsher disqualification rules.

Mortgage Rate Report Called 'No Solution'

Mortgage interests rates can and should be brought down, the AFL-CIO said in a statement to the Senate Banking Committee.

The statement by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's disappointment in the report of a Commission on Mortgage Interest Rates, set up last year with government and public members.

Its recommendation to abolish legal ceilings on FHA and VA mortgage interest rates, Biemiller said, "represents no solution at all—only surrender."

He suggested that the commission's report reflects in large part the makeup of the "public" members.

While the legislation mandates appointment of at least three public members to represent the consumer, four of the five persons named were officials of banking associations, the home builders association and a Wall Street brokerage firm.

"We feel this greater concern for merchandising of mortgages than the solving of housing needs is reflected in the commission's conclusions," he said.

The statement outlined the AFL-CIO's program to increase the supply of housing and bring down interest rates through a variety of measures, including direct government loans and utilization of $5 billion in the national service life insurance fund for veterans' mortgages.

Stronger Copyright Protection Backed

Atlantic City—Terming the nation's copyright laws shockingly lax, the AFL-CIO praised the 91st Congress for now considering the first revision in nearly 60 years.

The convention also praised the proposals of Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), that would assure the performing artist of compensation for the broadcast and commercial exploitation of his recorded work.

Republicans Join in Opposition:

Haynsworth Protest Mounts As Delegates Voice Outrage

(Continued from Page 1)

the resolution suggested, "the full extent of interrelationship between Clement Haynsworth, businessman and investor, and Clement Haynsworth, supposedly impartial judge," may never be known.

He has admitted to involvements "only reluctantly, and only after they have been uncovered by others and spread on the record by others."

The convention asked that Haynsworth withdraw his name from consideration for the Supreme Court. If he does not, it urged Pres. Nixon to withdraw the nomination. And if that is not done, the AFL-CIO said, the Senate should reject the nomination.

The nomination moved a step closer to a showdown as the conservative-dominated Judiciary Committee voted 10-7 to recommend confirmation.

Ironically, one of the votes against the nomination was cast by the assistant Republican leader in the Senate, Robert P. Griffin (Mich.). Griffin had been persuaded to claim a vacancy on the Judiciary Committee last month by Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell. This prevented Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.), who had indicated opposition to the Haynsworth appointment, from moving on to the committee.

Griffin, who had led a filibuster to block confirmation of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice, indicated when he went on the committee that he would probably vote for confirmation of Haynsworth. But on the eve of the committee vote, he said "legitimate and substantial doubt has been raised" as to Haynsworth's "sensitivity to the high ethical standards demanded by the bench."

At the same time, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R-Me.) disclosed that she had written Pres. Nixon urging him to withdraw the nomination.

Mrs. Smith, who is chairman of the Senate Republican Conference, told the President that confirmation of Haynsworth would "further damage the public confidence in the court."

And she wrote the President what polls from various sources have established—that "there is much more opposition to the Haynsworth nomination among Republican senators than is generally realized."

The stinging indictment by Sen. Bayh was must reading in congressional and White House offices within hours after it was issued.

Bayh termed it a "partial report" and said he and his staff have had "extreme difficulty" getting access to Justice Dept. material on cases in which Haynsworth was involved. The department, he charged, "appears to have embarked on a calculated effort to sanitize the records."

But even the partial listing uncovered four instances—in addition to one that came to light during the hearings—in which Haynsworth "had a substantial stock interest" in a company which was a party to a case before his court.

Yet, Bayh noted, Haynsworth last Sept. 6 wrote Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) that he had disqualified himself in all cases in which he had a stock interest.

As for Haynsworth's role in the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co. which did a $100,000-a-year business with Deering Milliken textile mills, Bayh said corporation minutes disprove the judge's claim that he did not play an active role as a director and officer of the company.

The minutes showed that directors were active in locating new business, Bayh reported, and Haynsworth "took part in decisions to buy and sell land to himself and other directors and the profit-sharing trust." He endorsed notes for the corporation in amounts exceeding $500,000.

And, Bayh revealed, the Deering Milliken case in 1963 wasn't the first example of Haynsworth sitting in judgment on a firm with which Carolina Vend-A-Matic did business.

Bayh listed six other such cases between 1958 and 1963.

In all, Bayh listed eight "canons of ethics" of the American Bar Association that he said Haynsworth has violated.

The Indiana senator said he issued his documented attack on Haynsworth "with no malice" and with "considerable regret."

As the evidence mounted and the list of declared opponents grew, there were recurring reports that the President would withdraw the nomination.

They were repeatedly denied by the White House and newsmen were told that the President was sticking with the nomination.

A possible sign of a shift came in a comment from Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), who with South Carolina's Republican senator, Strom Thurmond, is leading the fight for confirmation.

A week earlier, Hollings had described as "ridiculous" a report that Haynsworth would ask the President to withdraw the nomination.

Now, Hollings told newsmen, he would not rule out that possibility.

At that time, he said, he felt sure of 56 votes for confirmation. Now "circumstances have changed" and confirmation by even a single vote "would be quite a victory."

$600 Million for Pollution Control Triples Administration's Request

The House voted three times as much money as the Administration had requested to combat water pollution, and an atttempt to increase the amount even further fell only two votes short of passage.

The Administration had asked only $214 million in federal grants to help build sewage treatment facilities.

But the House voted $600 million for this fiscal year, plus an additional $65 million in carryover funds. A bipartisan group of congressmen made a strong bid to appropriate the full $1 billion that Congress had authorized for this year when it passed the 1966 Clean Water Act.

The motion to raise the money to $1 billion was rejected on a 148-146 non-rollcall vote after Interior Sec. Walter J. Hickel sent word that the government couldn't spend that amount of money this fiscal year if it had it.

Conservation groups and governors of most states, along with the AFL-CIO and other public interest organizations, had protested vigorously the shortchanging of pollution control in the Administration's budget.

As the protests mounted, first a House Appropriations subcommittee raised the budget figure to $450 million, and then the full Appropriations Committee increased it further to the $600 million figure. At the end, Administration supporters found themselves urging votes for the committee bill in order to stave off the $1 billion amendment.

In other major congressional action:

- The Senate passed a union-supported civil service retirement bill which raises benefits and strengthens the financing of the program. The House, which had passed a similar measure, accepted the Senate version intact and cleared it for the President's signature.

The bill raises the retirement pensions for federal employes by computing them on the basis of the "high three-year average salary" instead of the present highest five-year average. It also increases the cost-of-living escalator for pensioners, considers unused sick leave as service time at retirement, and improves survivor benefits.

Employes would pay 7 percent of their pay into the retirement fund, up from the present 6.5 percent, and the government would increase its contribution and pay an additional $200 million a year to restore the fund to actuarial balance. A motion by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) to eliminate virtually all the benefit improvements from the bill was defeated, 56-8.

- A House-Senate conference committee broke a deadlock on a college student loan bill. It authorizes the government to pay up to a 3 percent "incentive fee" to banks which make government-guaranteed student loans at the legal ceiling of 7 percent. In effect, this raises the interest banks will receive to 10 percent. Most banks had refused to loan money at the 7 percent rate.
- The Senate voted unanimous approval of a strong bill requiring oil companies to pay for the clean-up cost for oil spills, such as the leakage that polluted the Santa Barbara channel in California. It also would require all ships and boats with toilets to meet anti-pollution standards and directs the Interior Dept. to set pesticide limits for waterways within two years. The House earlier passed a weaker bill and a conference committee will try to reach an agreement.

Changes Sought In Careers Plan

Atlantic City—The public service careers program proposed as an expanded phase of the government's manpower training program is well-intentioned but in need of some amendments, a convention resolution declared.

One of the changes suggested by the AFL-CIO would require approval of a union holding bargaining rights for the public agency, and that conditions of employment and training adhere to the union contract.

The resolution also called for broader sponsorship provisions, not restricted to government agencies.

Highest in 2 Years:

Jobless Rate Climbs To 4% in September

(Continued from Page 1)

crease was "somewhat consistent with other evidence" that the economy is cooling off.

The next day, Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that a 4 percent unempoyment rate was "acceptable" to the Administration.

Prodded as to what rate the Administration would find "unacceptable," Kennedy said, "I couldn't give you a figure." He declined to say whether a 7 percent rate would be "unacceptable." That was the rate in the 1960 recession.

The day after he testified, Kennedy issued a clarifying statement to make "crystal clear" the Administration's belief that "any unemployment in our country, however small is an unhappy condition."

In releasing the job figures, Harold Goldstein, deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, cautioned about reading too much significance into a one-month change in the unemployment rate.

Steady Rise

What is important, he said, is the steady rise in the quarterly unempoyment rate—from 3.3 percent in the January-March period, to 3.5 percent in April-June and to 3.7 percent in the past three months.

The number of unemployed persons in September was about 3 million. After adjustment for seasonal changes, the total was up 365,000 over the month, with two-fifths of the increase among workers 20-24, mainly men.

Over the year, unemployment was up 350,000, reflecting a rise of 150,000 for adult women and 100,000 each for adult men and teenagers, BLS said.

Jobless rates climbed for most groups of workers over the month. The rate for adult men rose from 2.1 to 2.4 percent; the rate for adult women went from 3.8 to 4.2 percent; and the rate for white workers moved up from 3.2 to 3.6 percent.

The only rates significantly unchanged were those for teenagers (13.2 percent) and black workers (6.8 percent), according to the government.

The big leap was in the unemployment rate for blue-collar workers which went from 3.8 to 4.4 percent in September, reflecting increased unemployment in all three occupational groups — craftsmen, operatives and non-farm laborers.

In manufacturing, the jobless rate rose from 2.9 to 3.7 percent, while the rate for construction workers, at 7.6 percent, was virtually unchanged, BLS reported.

On the jobs side, non-farm payroll employment increased by about 300,000 over the August level to 70.8 million in September. But after seasonal adjustment, payroll employment was unchanged over the month.

Seasonally adjusted changes in payroll employment in individual industry categories were as follows:

Manufacturing, down 55,000 to 20.3 million; contract construction, down 10,000 to about 4 million; transportation and public utilities, unchanged at 4.4 million; wholesale and retail trade, down 7,000 to 14.6 million; finance, insurance and real estate, up about 7,000 to 3.6 million; services, up 60,000 to 11.1 million; government, unchanged at 12.1 million.

The civilian labor force in September stood at 81.4 million, about 300,000 above August. The increase was mostly among teenagers, contrary to a usual trend.

In another area, the Labor Dept. said that average hourly earnings for rank-and-file workers rose by 5 cents in September to $3.10. Average weekly earnings increased $1.29 to $117.80.

The seasonally adjusted average workweek edged up one-tenth of an hour to 40.7 hours. The figure, however, was three-tenths of an hour below last September. Factory overtime averaged 3.5 hours a week, down two-tenths of an hour.

Construction Unions Keep Disputes Plan

Atlantic City—Presidents of the national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. have unanimously voted to continue seeking a "feasible and amicable method" of settling jurisdictional disputes in the building industry, Dept. Pres. C. J. Haggerty said.

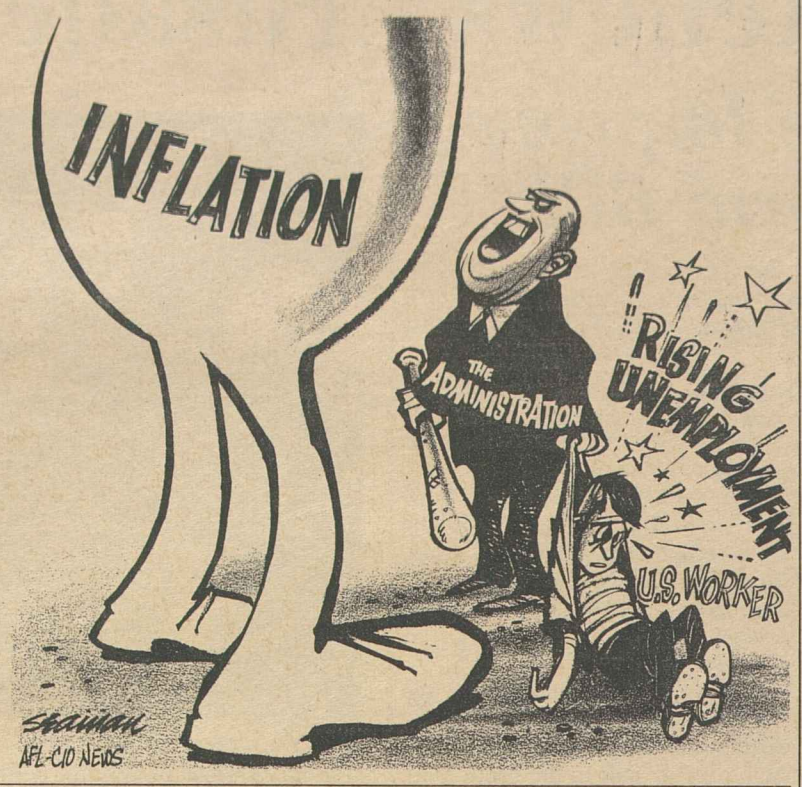
They made the decision, he asserted, "notwithstanding the action of the Associated General Contractors of America, and possibly certain other trade associations, in refusing to agree to an extension of the National Joint Board agreement" which expired Sept. 30.

Haggerty accused the AGC of "high-handed arbitrary tactics" in refusing to move the expiration date past the period of the AFL-CIO convention and the department convention which the presidents have been attending.

The contractors' action may result, Haggerty pointed out, in unstabilization of the construction industry "with consequences detrimental to the interests of employers" as well as unions.

He said the Joint Board "has rendered quick, effective and inexpensive service in the settlement of jurisdictional disputes and work stoppages for more than 20 years." He predicted that the AGC's effort to transfer the resolving of such disputes to the National Labor Relations Board will result in "delays and heavy legal costs."

'Give Up?'



Meany Asks Van Arsdale To Seek Opera Accord

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has asked Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council to represent him in seeking a solution to a contract stalemate between the Metropolitan Opera Co. and the unions of its musical artists and other employes.

Meany requested Van Arsdale to explore the issues in dispute and to seek a satisfactory resolution in cooperation with the presidents of the various unions involved.

"I have discussed this approach with these officers and am assured of their cooperation," Meany said in a letter to Van Arsdale.

Recent conversations with these officials led Meany to conclude that a "proffer of the good offices of the federation is warranted and might be helpful in encouraging more constructive negotiations," he wrote.

Although the Metropolitan Opera is a local entity, it "plays an important role in the cultural life of America" and the world of music, Meany observed. He said the union movement "has the same stake as the public at large in its survival."

"We . . . must insist that the talents, skills and vital contributions" of opera employes be fully recognized and rewarded, he said. "We ought also to do what we can to assure that a genuine constructive effort is made to find a fair resolution of any issues" barring a settlement, Meany said.

When negotiations deadlocked, the Met locked out the Musical Artists on the day the opera was scheduled to open its new season, the unions said. Besides, the Met has held little discussion with other unions involved, including the Musicians, Theatrical Stage Employes and the Service Employes, they said.

Rail Emergency Board Sets Shopcraft Hearing

A special Emergency Board named by Pres. Nixon to block a strike of four shopcraft unions against six U.S. railroads scheduled its first formal hearing for Oct. 11.

Machinists Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger, spokesman for his union and the Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said they hope the board's recommendations will "provide a basis for equitable settlement" of contract issues. The unions represent 45,000 workers in shops of the six railroads—the Santa Fe, Great Northern, Erie-Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Southern, Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio.

The unions have tried for nearly a year to get a 10 percent increase in basic wages, plus 20 cents an hour for skilled workers. This they said, would bring wages closer to those in off-railroad jobs. The companies offered a 2 percent raise retroactive to Jan. 1, then 3 percent more from July 1. When the unions set an Oct. 4 strike deadline, management appealed to Nixon after threatening to shut down all railroad service nation-wide, except on the Penn-Central, which withdrew from the group.

Winpisinger said the shopmen are "determined to win justice through their right to bargain collectively." The railroads, he said, will "have to meet modern American wage scales."

Two other shopcraft unions are negotiating separately, the Firemen & Oilers and the Railway Carmen.

In other developments on the railroads:

- The United Transportation Union asked the carriers for contract improvements including two 15 percent wage boosts over a two-year period, plus a cost-of-living escalator clause for its 280,000 members.
- Wage increases ranging from 30 to 54 percent over three years were asked of all employers by the Railroad Signalmen.

House Panel Rejects Postal Corporation

A labor-opposed bill to turn the postal service over to a public corporation was rejected on a tie vote by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

The committee promptly turned to consideration of an alternative bill that would keep the Post Office as a government department, with wage rates set by Congress, but authorize the sale of bonds to raise money for needed modernization and capital improvements.

This alternative course, proposed by Committee Chairman Thaddeus J. Dulski (D-N.Y.), is the one that has been urged by AFL-CIO postal unions.

The AFL-CIO convention voted opposition to the postal corporation proposal, noting that it would deny postal workers the rights of employes in private industry, while barring their present recourse to Congress.

Earlier, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had testified against the corporation plan, telling the House committee that labor believes the government must continue to "carry the mail."

The House committee split 13-13 on the issue, thus defeating the corporation bill. Eight Republicans and five Democrats favored the corporation plan; 10 Democrats and three Republicans opposed it.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), who sponsored the Administration's corporation bill, commented: "I suspect we'll have to drop the corporation idea and leave the Post Office Dept. within the Executive Branch."

IUE Negotiating Unit Turns Down GE Bid

New York—Union negotiators rejected a General Electric Co. wage offer as "totally unacceptable" and urged management to start bargaining in good faith for 90,000 of its employes represented by the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers at 65 locations.

The offer, GE's first, was described by IUE Pres. Paul Jennings as "a horrible example of deceptive packaging" that would "force GE employes to pay the full cost of an inflation they did not create."

Management made its first offer after two months of negotiations. It was for a raise of 20 cents an hour this year, plus 5 to 25 cents additional for highly skilled workers, and two reopeners on wages in 1970 and 1971. IUE's vote to reject was supported not only by members of IUE locals but also by representatives of all the other unions that have contracts in GE plants.

The unions have established the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee at GE and Westinghouse to prevent the two powerful corporations from "whipsawing" one union against another. When negotiations opened in August, each union had representatives present as invited members of the IUE committee. This coordinated approach was challenged by management in the last round of negotiations and ruled lawful by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals here.

Jennings said the GE proposal constitutes "a scheme that gives with one hand and takes away with the other" and adds up to "one of the worst GE offers" in contract history.

Jennings reported that GE management, after hearing IUE evidence that rising prices have "eroded every penny of employe increases during the last nine years," and after admitting that "this ought to be a money year," proposed a "skimpy" raise of $8 a week in a three-year contract.

IUE Chief Negotiator John Shambo told management that average earnings at GE plants have risen 25 percent in nine years but as of August 1969, living costs had gone up 24.1 percent to wipe out all the wage gains.

At the same time, while real income did not increase, worker output has risen by 46 percent, and the company's net profit per employe rose 47.4 percent, he said.

Other AFL-CIO unions on the coordinated committee are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Steelworkers, Carpenters, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers and Sheet Metal Workers.

Legislatures Seen In Need of Reform

Atlantic City—Most state governments need overhauling and greater powers to carry out their functions, the AFL-CIO said.

The Federation urged its state central bodies to press for the establishment of broadly representative citizens commissions to develop proposals for legislative reform.

The resolution urged that:

- Legislatures meet every year and constitutional limitations on the length of sessions be removed.
- Office facilities be provided for members of legislatures along with pay that is "both commensurate and adequate on the basis of a fulltime job."
- Standing committees be staffed with competent people and votes both in committee and on the floor be made a matter of public record.

Labor Renews Crusade for Tax Justice

Bids Senate Improve House Reform Bill

Atlantic City—Labor's crusade for tax justice was renewed at the AFL-CIO convention in a major resolution calling for:

- "The complete removal of the impoverished from the nation's tax rolls.
- "A meaningful reduction in the relative tax burdens of low- and middle-income families.
- "The elimination of the loopholes of special tax privilege for wealthy families and businesses."

The convention termed the tax reform bill passed by the House "a major step down the road toward tax justice."

But it does not go far enough, the resolution noted, and the Nixon Administration's proposals to the Senate, if adopted, "would undo many of the forward measures proposed by the House and add additional inequities."

The convention urged the Senate to strengthen the House bill and reject all proposals that "would move the tax structure still farther away from America's standards of fair play."

It stressed the AFL-CIO's insistence that "all special tax privileges, and particularly those which discriminate between earned and unearned income, are completely unfair and must be eliminated."

Most of the tax loopholes have developed over the years through "horse-trading for special privilege," the resolution noted. And "additional tax loopholes for wealthy people and corporations are now being advocated as panaceas for virtually every national ill. . . . Those who make these proposals would further reward those who already more than adequately share in America's affluence."

Earlier, delegates heard AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warn in his keynote address that Washington is "crowded with well-heeled lobbyists who represent every group that has a selfish interest in perpetuating the special tax preference that they now enjoy."

The convention resolution stressed that "federal tax policy has become an important tool for the advancement of the nation's economic and social goals."

The money the federal government raises in taxes is essential to provide public facilities and services for "a growing and increasingly urban population," and to combat poverty and help states and cities.

Union members, the convention declared, "are willing to pay their fair share of taxes."

The AFL-CIO reiterated, however, that fair taxation can come about only when all forms of income are taxed on the same basis. The present tax structure "is rigged against wages and salaries," it asserted.

The resolution denounced the "triple standard" by which income earned through work is taxed in full, but only half of the profit from stocks and other capital assets is taxed, and income from tax-free bonds, oil depletion allowance and bookkeeping farm losses "completely escapes taxation."

As for proposals to give corporations tax credits for socially useful programs, the convention warned that the federal government would then be surrendering budget control "to the wealthy investors and businesses who reap most of the benefits—without federal performance standards."

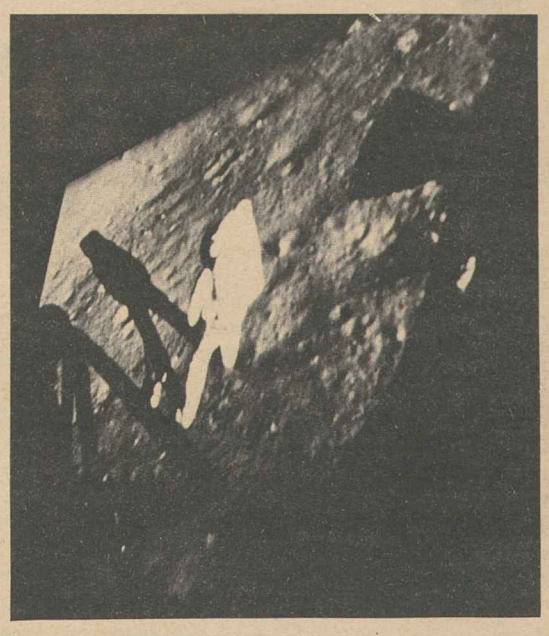
And the resolution stressed, "when a privileged few are provided shelters that enable them to avoid their fair tax share, others must reach deeper into their pockets."

In another area of tax policy, the AFL-CIO convention called for "unequivocal" rejection of all proposals for a federal sales tax.

"Whether such proposals are called 'value-added' taxes or offered clearly as a tax on consumers, the effect is the same," the resolution said. "Those who can afford it least bear the brunt of the burden."

There is need to ease the tax burden on families in the low- and middle-income brackets, the resolution continued, but there is no justification for "generous rate reductions for wealthy taxpayers recommended by the House and the Administration" nor for the cut in corporation taxes sought by the Administration.

The convention stressed labor's belief that the United States has the resources to overcome its problems and that a fair tax policy will enable the nation to finance the programs so urgently needed.



AFL-CIO OFFICERS and delegates hear Astronaut Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., left, describe moon landings as they watched a film of the epochal event. Aldrin thanked American workers for the skills and tax dollars that helped get the space explorers there in flight vehicles.

Astronaut Aldrin Thanks Workers, Says 'You Walked With Us' on Moon

Atlantic City—America's first union man on the moon thanked the nation's workers for their skills and tax dollars that helped him get there.

Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr. appeared before the AFL-CIO convention to speak for himself and Neil Armstrong and Michael Collins, the astronauts who made the historic July journey with him.

Holding up an honorary Machinists card, Aldrin said, "I am glad that you have continued my membership, even though it has been a while since I had my time card stamped."

"However," he added, "I have managed to keep busy."

After the delegates watched a 20-minute film on the moon flight and the preparations that led up to it, Aldrin described visits the astronauts have made to plants involved in the space program.

The tours, he said, have given the astronauts an opportunity to see union men and women at work on the vital components of the machinery and vehicles "that carried us into space."

"The union label means quality," he added, "the assurance of the highest quality; and we know it."

"We want you to know how deeply grateful we are for your labor and the tax dollars that provided us with the complex machinery and equipment that guaranteed both the success and safety of our mission," Aldrin said.

"It was your mission and your triumph, too," he noted, "and assuredly you walked with us and left your foot-prints on the desolate lunar surface."

Aldrin estimated that more than 400,000 workers were involved in making the moon mission possible, encompassing a wide range of skills, services and trades.

He singled out these "very important people" as being members of unions affiliated with the Building & Construction Trades and Metal Trades departments, and such unions as:

Machinists; Communications Workers; Steelworkers; International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Transport Workers; Pattern Makers; Technical Engineers, and the Government Employes.

Aldrin told the delegates that space exploration has given man a better chance to view earth as "a store-house rich in as-yet-untapped resources" and a better understanding of how to improve life.

He described pictures from orbital flights that have enabled land resource experts to identify vast desert areas in India that were once fertile and could possibly be made to bloom again.

By the 1980s, Aldrin predicted, the United States will have a "space base" made up of individual space stations to perform "a broad range of physical and biological experiments."

"As you can see," he said, "man's first step on the moon—in truth—was only a beginning, a small step toward that great leap that can be made by all mankind."

Era of Peace Possible

He voiced hope that "a new era of peace and abundance" may result from space exploration and "man may learn to control and improve himself in the same spirit of fraternal cooperation such as that of an international brotherhood of workers."

Aldrin, who interrupted a world tour by the three astronauts to address the convention, expressed similar hopes at a press conference.

He said it was "inspiring" to meet people all around the globe and that it was bringing to him a real sense of the basic needs of man.

The moon flight, he said, proved what a nation can do "once it sets a goal" and now the same resolution must be given to resolving problems of poverty, illiteracy and pollution.

But, he added, "it may turn out to be easier to reach the moon than to solve some of the difficult problems here on earth."

10-11-69

Wider Labor Role in Communities Keyed to Meeting People's Needs

Atlantic City—Active labor participation in community affairs was cited by the convention as a force in helping to make communities "more representative of the people and more responsive to the people's needs."

To make this more effective, all AFL-CIO affiliates were urged to establish community services committees and to designate fulltime community services directors whenever possible.

Personal and family needs not met by union contracts must be met by extending services "beyond the plant gates and the collective bargaining agreement into the neighborhood and the community as a whole," the convention said. This goal could be furthered by serving on the policy-making boards of agencies, developing needed new services and by the "application of collective bargaining techniques to consumer-merchant, patient-physician and tenant-landlord relationships."

The recent cooperation of the Red Cross and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services to aid communities stricken by Hurricane Camille was singled out as an outstanding example of the relationship between labor and social welfare agencies.

Emergency shelter, food, clothing, new homes and repairs, funds and volunteers were provided hurricane-ravaged communities in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia by community services programs in cooperation with the Red Cross.

A great volunteer building project continues in Plaquemines Parish, La., as developed by the Louisiana AFL-CIO, the Building & Construction Trades Council of that state and the Red Cross.

But it was noted that while such voluntary efforts were lauded, the convention declared that the government must assume "full responsibility" for meeting "the basic health, welfare and educational needs of the American people."

The Administration's current campaign to stimulate voluntary citizen action in American life, while "laudable," should not "divert the people from this hard truth," the convention said.

Voluntary agencies were urged to make clear to the Administration that "only major governmental action and substantial appropriations of government funds will basically solve many of the social and economic problems confronting our people."

35-Hour Week Reaffirmed as Key Objective

Atlantic City—Reduction of the workweek to 35 hours and double-time pay for overtime work continues as one of the major goals of the AFL-CIO.

A resolution adopted by the federation reaffirmed its support for reduced working-hours, longer vacations, sabbatical leaves and early retirement provisions.

Additional paid holidays and other provisions to increase leisure time are stressed to improve the quality of life of working men and women and create additional job opportunities.

The resolution noted that the prevailing overtime pay rate is no longer effective in curbing long overtime hours. With the growth of fringe benefits that are exempt from overtime requirements, the time and one-half premium is less a deterrent than when it was first established in 1938 under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the convention observed.

AFL-CIO News

Issued weekly at $2 a year 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006

Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C.

Vol. XIV | Saturday, October 18, 1969 | No. 42

Labor Asks House Speed On Job Safety, Health Bill

MUSICAL PICKETS from the Washington National Symphony play and march before the orchestra's Washington, D.C., ticket office to call public attention to their strike for an acceptable contract. Musicians Local 161-710 wants a wage minimum of $250 a week in a two-year contract, a full 52-week year and sharp improvements in working and tour conditions. Picket signs highlight some of the issues—safe and humane touring conditions and no 62-hour weeks. **(Story on Page 6.)**

Haynsworth Opposition Builds Up

The White House sought desperately to shore up the crumbling support for confirmation of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court, but it was finding reinforcements hard to come by.

Every "hard count" of Senate opinion, including tallies by leading newspapers and wire services, continued to show declared opponents of the nomination substantially outnumbering supporters.

With pro and con committee reports still to be written, the nomination is not expected to reach the Senate floor until next month.

In the interim, observers generally agreed, the Administration will have to win over virtually all of the still "undecided" senators in order to stave off rejection. The votes it will need include those of a number of Republicans who have expressed the hope that Pres. Nixon will withdraw the nomination, but have not said flatly that they will vote against confirmation if he does not.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, interviewed by Martin Agronsky over the CBS television network, charged that the Justice Dept.'s role in the Haynsworth case has been "shameful."

The department's letters and statements to the Senate Judiciary Committee and individual senators have been those "of a lawyer advocating a case for a client," Meany said. By ignoring unfavorable material, "the Justice Dept. was not giving the Senate committee all the truth."

As the Supreme Court opened its fall term with the seat vacated by the resignation of Abe Fortas still unfilled, there were these developments:

- An American Bar Association Committee took a "second look" at the Haynsworth nomination, a move that had been eagerly awaited by the judge's supporters. The ABA committee, whose chairman is Pres. Nixon's personal representative to the Viet Nam peace talks, earlier had endorsed the nomination.

As far as having any political impact is concerned, the "second look" apparently backfired against Haynsworth.

In its first report, the committee gave unanimous backing to Haynsworth, but this time around, four of the 12 ABA committee members reportedly dissented from the endorsement. It was only the second time in its history that the committee has given less than a unanimous endorsement to a Supreme Court nominee.

- An attempt by Haynsworth supporters to demonstrate broad Senate support for the nomination found only a corporal's guard will-

(Continued on Page 2)

Injuries Rise In Absence Of U.S. Law

Labor called on Congress to act quickly "to stop the killing in the workplace, the crippling injuries and the disease-induced illnesses that plague workers in the United States."

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Pres. I. W. Abel of the federation's Industrial Union Dept. called for passage of a strong occupational safety and health bill, based on legislation introduced by Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.).

Biemiller told a House Labor subcommittee that more than 14,000 workers have died on the job since the AFL-CIO testified for similar legislation last year.

"Another 2.2 million have been injured," he said. "Billions of dollars in wages and production have been lost; worst of all there have been innumerable hours of human suffering caused by the pain of slow death from the effects of asbestos, beryllium, carbon monoxide, coal dust, cotton dust, cancer-causing chemicals, pesticides, radiation and other occupational hazards."

And, he warned, the rate of occupational injuries is on the rise because "private industry has not taken the necessary steps to make the workplace safe and healthy."

Biemiller said the substitute bill the Administration is supporting, however well-intentioned, is weaker and would be less effective than the O'Hara bill.

Abel said the substitute "would set up paper standards that employers and workers would rely upon at their peril."

Stressing the need for federal action, Abel told the subcommittee members that national safety and health codes are essential.

"The life and health of workers are equally precious in every state,"

(Continued on Page 7)

5.4% Boost for Postal Jobs:

Vote on Federal Pay Defies Veto Threat

The House defied a presidential veto threat and overwhelmingly approved a retroactive 5.4 percent pay raise for 700,000 postal workers and a new pay-setting system for all salaried government employes.

A letter from Pres. Nixon opposing the legislation, read by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, failed to stem the tide of support for the labor-backed bill.

Nixon said the pay raise would "seriously undercut" the government's efforts to curb inflation and would force cutbacks in postal service and a slash in federal employment.

Letter Carriers Pres. James H. Rademacher denounced Nixon's letter as "the crudest form of political blackmail." He said there is no cause to cut back postal services to the American people because postal workers ask "a living wage."

Republicans as well as Democrats ignored the President's appeal.

First the House defeated a motion to recommit the bill to committee for further study. The vote against recommittal was 281-81. Then the bill was passed, 310-52, and sent to the Senate.

The only change made in the bill brought out by the House Post Office & Civil Service Committee was a modification of the proposed pay-setting procedure for future increases.

The bill establishes a salary commission of government and union representatives. Under the original committee bill, it would have made recommendations for pay adjustments each year which would have taken effect in 30 days—retroactive to Jan. 1—unless vetoed by either house of Congress.

By a 191-169 vote, the House amended the bill to require affirmative action by Congress before the annual increases took effect. Congress would have to act within 60

(Continued on Page 8)

House Votes 12-Hour Limit On Railroads

The House voted unanimously to update a 62-year-old law and set a legal limit of 12 hours as the maximum on-duty time for railroad train crews.

The present limit, set by a 1907 rail safety law, allowed train crews to be worked as long as 16 hours without a break.

The new legislation, urged by railroad labor and the AFL-CIO, specifies that "deadhead" travel time to and from work assignments will be counted towards the 12-hour limit.

It also specifically declares that the new 12-hour limit does not preclude railroad unions and man-

(Continued on Page 7)

Two 20% Boosts Asked For Social Security

Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.) has improved a social security bill he introduced last month in the light of new figures on the financial status of the Social Security Trust Fund.

Gilbert's new measure, expected to be introduced next week, drew immediate support from the AFL-CIO and the National Council of Senior Citizens. They also backed his earlier bill.

At a press conference, Gilbert recalled that in introducing his legislation in September he said he would revise it to improve its benefits "if there is more money available than anticipated."

Recently, the Social Security Administration reported that the fund has an actuarial balance of 1.16 percent of taxable payroll compared to a 0.53 percent balance previously anticipated.

Therefore, Gilbert said, his new bill will call for two 20 percent across-the-board increases in benefits, the first effective Jan. 1, 1970, and the second to begin Jan. 1, 1972.

Gilbert's first bill would have provided increases of 10 percent,

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Ministers Urged To Back Free Unions

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on Western Hemisphere governments to give their fullest support to "those of us who make the case for freedom and justice" for workers and their families.

He also strongly re-emphasized U.S. labor's opposition to dictatorships "from either the right or the left" in an address to the Third Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers in Washington.

The week-long conference, sponsored by the Organization of American States, was attended by ministers of labor from 23 countries in the hemisphere. Most delegations also included union leaders.

Two previous labor ministers' conferences were held, in 1963 in Colombia and 1966 in Venezuela. The purpose of the conferences is to develop effective participation by labor and labor ministries in social and economic development.

Reports on the status of projects agreed to at previous conferences and working papers prepared by OAS formed the basis for the work of the conference's plenary sessions and working committees.

In a message to the conference,

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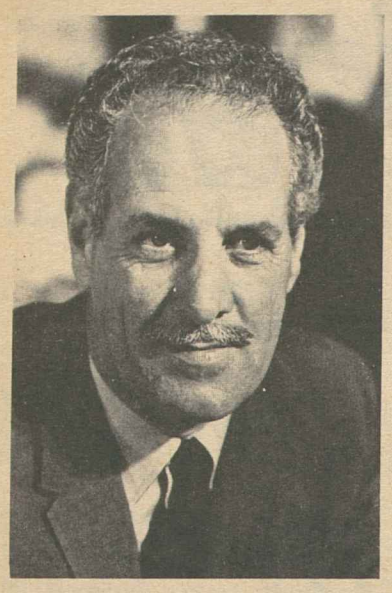

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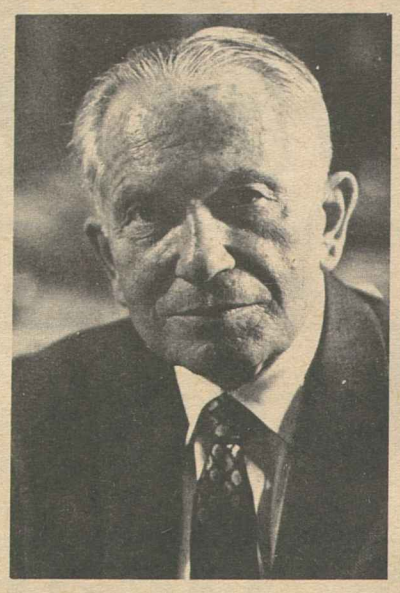


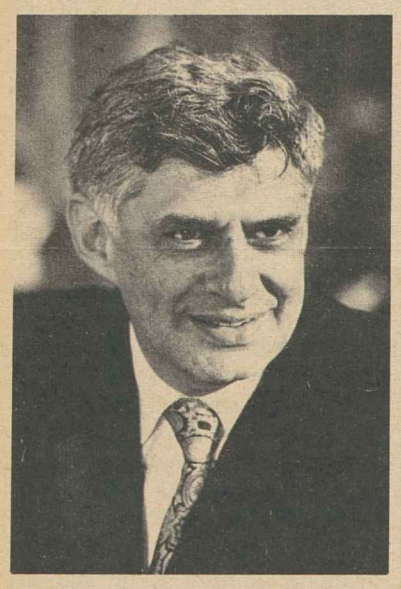
LOUIS STULBERG

FREDERICK O'NEAL

FLOYD E. SMITH

JOHN F. GRINER

THOMAS W. GLEASON



JERRY WURF

CHARLES LUNA

PETER FOSCO

NINE NEW VICE PRESIDENTS elected to the AFL-CIO Executive Council at the eighth federation convention in Atlantic City were photographed during the proceedings. The election came after a constitutional amendment was adopted expanding the council from 27 to 33 members.

White House Effort Fails to Rally Support for Haynsworth Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to take part in the pro-Haynsworth dialogue.

Sen. Marlow W. Cook (R-Ky.) opened with a "refutation" of the conflict-of-interest cases documented in a report by Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). Cook argued that the effect of the judge's decisions on stock he held in companies which were involved in the lawsuits would have been negligible, even if he had decided against the corporations instead of for them.

But only a half-dozen of the Senate's conservative bloc chose to join in the defense of Haynsworth.

- **Present indications are that the Administration will have to go outside of the ranks of the Senate Republican leadership to find a senator willing to serve as floor leader of the pro-Haynsworth forces.**

Two of the GOP leaders, Republican Whip Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) and Senate Republican Conference Chairman Margaret Chase Smith (Me.), have said they will vote against the nomination. GOP Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.), who had urged the President not to nominate Haynsworth, has refused to lead the confirmation battle. And Sen. Gordon Allott (Colo.), chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, told newsmen that he will not be the floor leader for Haynsworth. He indicated that the role would probably fall to Sen. Roman L. Hruska (Neb.).

- The New York State Trial Lawyers Association called on the Senate to reject the nomination if it is not withdrawn. A unanimous resolution of the board of directors attacked Haynsworth's "lack of sensitivity" to conflicts of interest.
- An influential, previously uncommitted senator, Commerce Committee Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash.), announced his opposition to Haynsworth, citing his civil rights decisions and "anti-labor" record.

Meany recited the efforts of the AFL-CIO to dissuade the President from making the nomination after it was known that Haynsworth was under consideration.

He stressed that a presidential nomination should only be opposed "for very, very serious reasons" and noted that labor did not oppose Nixon's appointment of Chief Justice Burger.

The AFL-CIO is opposing Haynsworth, Meany said, because he is "not qualified" to serve on "the greatest judicial body in the world."

Louis Nelson Dies, ILGWU Pioneer

New York—Louis Nelson, garment union pioneer who had intended to retire as a union officer in November, died here after a heart attack. He was 75.

At his death Nelson was manager of Knitgoods Local 155 of the Ladies' Garment Workers and an ILGWA vice president.

Born in Russia, Nelson came here at the age of 12. He was a machine operator in men's garment shops and until 1925 was active in the Clothing Workers. By 1933 he was a dress-industry organizer for the ILGWU.

New Term Opens:

26 Labor Cases In Supreme Court

The Supreme Court began its 180th term with a new chief justice, one vacant chair and 63 cases on its docket—26 of them involving issues in dispute between labor and management.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger replaced the retired Earl Warren when the court assembled for the start of its fall term.

The seat formerly occupied by Justice Abe Fortas is awaiting an occupant as Pres. Nixon's nomination of Appeals Court Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for the vacancy remains embroiled in controversy in the Senate.

The justices at their first public session of the term agreed to review four labor-management cases, refused a rehearing to employers in the landmark Gissel Packing Co. case, and declined to review 17 other labor-related decisions by lower U.S. courts.

In the Gissel case, the high court last June unanimously upheld the authority of the National Labor Relations Board to order an employer to bargain with a union on the basis of membership applications from a majority of employes. The board had found that the employer unlawfully destroyed the union's majority by unfair practices, including threats and promises.

Arguments on Four Cases

Among the four cases on which the court will hear arguments is one in which the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ordered the H. K. Porter Co., Inc., Danville, Va., to give the Steelworkers a dues checkoff clause in their contract to remedy company unfair practices.

The D.C. court held that the Taft-Hartley Act does not prohibit the labor board from ordering "a company which has repeatedly flouted its . . . duty to make meaningful and reasonable counter offers, or indeed even to make a concession" as "the only way for the company to purge the stain of bad faith that has already soiled its position. . . . Such action by the company may be the only means of assuring the board, and the court, that it no longer harbors an illegal intent."

The case was returned to the NLRB, which ordered Porter to give the union the right to collect dues by checkoff when the employe agrees to authorize such a deduction. The appeals court enforced the NLRB decision and Porter again appealed.

Among the cases still on the court's docket are appeals for review of these NLRB decisions:

- Prudential Life Insurance Co. must give the Insurance Workers a name-and-address list of employes. The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, upholding the Labor Board, said such information "is the core of the employer-employe relationship."
- Rutter-Rex Manufacturing Co., New Orleans, was ordered to reinstate more than 200 members of the Clothing Workers and give them backpay. An NLRB regional director ordered payment of $324,000 in lost income to 206 fired workers. A trial examiner cut it to $159,000 for 171 workers, and the union objected. The company refused to comply with the board order.
- Hevi-Duty Electric Co., Goldsboro, N.C., demanded a hearing on the validity of an election won by the Communications Workers. The NLRB ruled that an investigation failed to disclose any "material and substantial factual issues" involved, and the 4th U.S. Circuit Court upheld the board.
- General Metals Products Co. in Humboldt, Tenn., was held responsible for a campaign by community leaders which brought defeat of the Machinists in a 1967 election campaign. The 6th U.S. Court of Appeals agreed and ordered a new election. The company appealed.
- Two locals of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters won an NLRB ruling that they had the right to strike to enforce a valid work-preservation clause. The 8th U.S. Circuit Court agreed and the American Boiler Manufacturers Association appealed.

NLRB Definition

In other pending cases, these legal questions are at issue:

Can a company refuse to bargain with a union because management objects to the NLRB's definition of a bargaining unit? Involved are the Continental Insurance Co., the NLRB and the Teamsters.

Can the NLRB refuse to reopen a case and issue a ruling on its own authority without further hearings? The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals decided that it could not, and ordered the NLRB to reopen the case. The principals are District 50 and Buffalo Pepsi-Cola bottlers.

Under what conditions does a successor company have to bargain with unions already in the plant? The NLRB upheld two Cadillac dealers in Los Angeles against the Machinists and the Painters. The D.C. Appeals Court agreed with the board that the dealers did not have to bargain.

AFL-CIO Kicks Off Fund For Striking Oil Workers

Establishment of a special fund to aid members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers on strike against Mobil Oil Co. has been announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

In a letter to all affiliates, Meany urged unions and their members to give "all possible financial assistance" to the fund which was started with a $10,000 contribution voted by the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Meany noted that the union is experiencing its fourth major strike effort of the year. The union has handled its financial burden alone, Meany said, "but now its treasury has been drained and OCAW urgently needs financial help."

The current strike began Sept. 1 when OCAW struck Mobil on behalf of the Socony Mobil Tankerman's group. It is "an especially costly operation," Meany explained, because "strikers must be cared for far from home in the port in which their ship is tied up."

U.S. Weighs Shift:

Gains, Pitfalls Seen In Metric System

Housewives, school children and businessmen would benefit "tremendously" from proposed changes in the American system of weights and measures but there would also be some disadvantages, the current American Federationist points out.

Comparison shopping would be easier under the metric system now used by nations comprising 90 percent of the world's people, Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc., writes in the magazine's October issue on "Metrics: the Modern World Standard."

Children learning arithmetic could learn how to multiply and add fractions in about three-quarters of the time now required, some educators have estimated.

Other experts report that the United States is losing up to $20 billions a year in foreign trade because some products based on our measure are "worthless" on the world market.

But "switching to metric" would involve "tremendous cost and inconvenience," Conn notes. He cites a prediction by economists at the Stanford Research Institute that a change-over would cost the nation "something like $11 billion over a 20-year period."

The cost, however, "would be more than made up by increased business and productivity," the same source predicts.

The magazine was published shortly before the eighth AFL-CIO convention adopted a policy statement urging that protection for workers be written into any law that Congress may adopt in the event the United States switches from pounds, feet and quarts to kilograms, meters and liters.

The worker's investment in tools, his experience and the cost of retraining should all be taken into consideration by the Metric Study Commission, the convention said.

The commission was authorized a year ago and must report its findings to Congress within three years. Unless a change to the metric system occurs, the United States and Canada could be the only major countries to continue using the old system, the AFL-CIO noted.

Conn's article asserts that "certainly, for the consumer it offers rich rewards—a simple basis for determining actual pricing and . . . for comparison of value."

The metric system, he adds, "could make the intent of the Fair Packaging & Labeling Act" a reality.

Reciting history, Conn relates that the nation's founding fathers had the foresight and genius to provide this country with the decimal money system, officially adopted by Congress in 1786. But they clung to English weights and measures because "the British so dominated the commercial world that we felt we could not afford" to change.

The French officially adopted the metric system in 1799, and in 1940 made it compulsory throughout France.

The article sums up: "In the 150 years since the metric system first won acceptance, not a single country or a single industry has regretted adopting it. . . .

"If the United States should accept it, it is likely that few if any consumers will regret it. . . ."

Last year, under the prodding of Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Congress passed the Metric System Study Bill. Although no funds have yet been appropriated, the study is moving ahead with funds advanced by the National Bureau of Standards.

The bureau is considering three approaches:

The dual system approach would use both English and metric measurements. The butcher's scale, for example, would be marked off in pounds, but with the recognition that 2.2 pounds equals one kilogram. Packaged items would contain both English and metric measures.

Another approach would be "adaptation." Measuring instruments and products would be expressed in metrics, but containers such as coffee cans and milk bottles would remain unchanged.

The third approach would be complete conversion to the metric system, using no other. Sizes for new items would be figured in round numbers in metric units.

"Both proponents and opponents of the metric system are fully aware," the Federationist article says, "of both the advantages and disadvantages of the metric system."

SCORES OF PICKETS parade outside the Defense Dept. offices in New York City to protest the purchase of California table grapes by the Pentagon for shipment to servicemen in Viet Nam. The pickets, members of New York unions, later moved to a downtown store of the Gristede food chain, which has failed to join other city supermarkets in the boycott of the California grapes.

ILO Parley Drafts Safeguards For Iron, Steel Workers' Income

Geneva—An International Labor Organization conference has drafted guidelines for insuring the income of iron and steel workers against technological and structural changes in their industry.

The 206 union, employer and government delegates from 23 nations also charted a program to give workers a voice in industry and company plans because of the impact these have on their lives.

William Moran, Steelworkers district director and executive board member, said when addressing the closing meeting of the ILO iron and steel committee that the two-week session had been "very helpful" to the industrialized nations and "tremendously helpful" to the newly developing countries.

The conference's unanimous choice as worker vice chairman, Moran served on the subcommittee that prepared recommendations on ways to insure a "rapid and appropriate solution" to the damaging social effects that could result from development in the industry.

The subcommittee gave special attention to protection of employment, wage and income security of iron and steel workers.

Meyer Bernstein, Steelworkers international affairs director, was the second member of the team representing U.S. workers at the committee's first meeting in six years.

Bernstein, when commenting on programming and planning in the iron and steel industry, noted with satisfaction that the U.S. employer delegation had done a "complete about-face."

"We are very pleased," he said, "that the employers, particularly the Americans, who arrived with such strong opposition to the whole notion of workers' rights, ended up by approving the recommendations."

Bernstein served as a spokesman of the worker delegates on the subcommittee that drafted recommendations on the workers' role in industry planning. They were unanimously adopted by the conference, as were the findings on income and job security.

The role of collective bargaining was stressed by Bernstein in the discussion on how to prepare for the impact of technological and other developments in the industry. The conference concluded that all programs charting the industry's future should include measures to protect its workers from the "economic and social consequences of redundancy and other hardships."

On the question of job and income security, the committee found that an "active search" should always be made for alternatives to the dismissal of workers. Among the alternatives suggested were "compensated shorter week, early retirement, longer vacations, controls on overtime work."

The committee stressed that "dismissals should not be an occasion for discrimination, arbitrary preferences or reprisal against workers who make use of their democratic or trade union rights."

"Any worker," the recommendation added, "should have the opportunity, with assistance from his trade union organization, to appeal against such dismissal to a body empowered to act."

In a resolution endorsed by employers and government delegates as well as workers, the committee recognized the "paramount importance of the free exercise of trade union rights in improving wages and other conditions of work in the iron and steel industry everywhere in the world."

The committee also urged the ILO's executive body to call another session "with the shortest possible delay" because of the many problems raised by the rapid changes within the industry.

Rail Shopcraft Unions Ask 'Meaningful' Talks

A presidential emergency board held hearings on the dispute between four shopcraft unions and six railroads after being urged by the unions to insist on "meaningful" negotiations.

The unions—Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—have been trying for more than a year to get a 10 percent boost in basic wages plus an added 20 cents an hour for skills.

Unsuccessful, they set an Oct. 4 strike deadline on six railroads—the Santa Fe, Great Northern, Erie-Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Southern, Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio—where they represent 45,000 workers.

A strike on only six railroads would not constitute a "national emergency" and government intervention, the unions contended. But the carriers threatened to lock out workers on other major railroads, and Pres. Nixon appointed an emergency board. Under the Railway Labor Act, both sides are prevented from resorting to "self help" for a period of at least 60 days.

IAM Vice Pres. William Winpisinger, who testified for the unions, told the board "the most valuable contribution it could make would be to insist on genuine collective bargaining in this dispute."

After describing the unions' demands as "modest," he charged the carriers have obstinately refused to negotiate. He estimated there had been only about 13 hours of face-to-face talks, another eight hours of mediation. The last bargaining sesion was June 26, he said.

Winpisinger sharply critized the National Mediation Board for certifying a threatened strike on only six railroads to the White House as an emergency instead of making a greater effort to secure real bargaining.

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz "did a remarkable job" in trying to get talks going, Winpisinger said, but this was thwarted by conditions laid down by railroad management.

The IAM vice president emphasized that the unions "could not possibly agree" to two of the conditions—that the Mediation Board oversee bargaining and that any strike by the unions must be against all of the nation's railroads.

He pointed out that the union could not agree to board supervision because of its past "inept" record in handling the case. To require a national strike, he asserted, would simply create a new emergency, completely nullifying the right to strike.

Noting that nearly a year has passed since the unions first served their wage notices, he suggested that any proposed settlement be for a two-year period so the unions would not have to start right over again on negotiations.

Winpisinger also denounced the railroads' demand before the board that the unions acept so-called "pattern" adjustments that other unions have made. "The imposition of patterns doesn't meet the need in this case," he said.

Ralph T. Seward, a Washington arbitrator, is board chairman. Other members are Robert Livernash of Harvard University and Robert Howlett, head of the Michigan State Mediation Service.

Bakery Workers' Strike Shuts 13 Nabisco Plants

A strike against National Biscuit Co. has halted production at 13 Nabisco plants in 10 states and no settlement is in sight, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers reported in the fifth week of the contract dispute.

The strike by more than 9,000 workers started Sept. 7, ABC said, because of company insistence that union members accept its "final offer" of a wage and fringe package the union called "totally unrealistic."

The strike is the third the union has had with present management in the last four years, after 30 years of smooth relations with the firm.

Other unions are respecting ABC picket lines and are expected to join the strikers as their contracts expire.

ABC is picketing Nabisco plants in Fair Lawn, N.J.; Buffalo, N.Y.; Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and York, Pa.; Atlanta, Houston, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Oakland and Buena Park, Calif., and Portland, Ore.

The company has refused to include any cost-of-living formula in a new contract and also refuses to take any note of an 11 percent increase in costs since the last agreement was negotiated two years ago, the union reported.

The company has declined to provide full hospital coverage for employes, as two major competitors have done.

ABC's proposal for correction of inequities between the company pension plan and the union-industry plan in effect elsewhere also failed to budge the management, ABC said.

National Biscuit Co. dominates the biscuit industry to a far greater extent than General Motors dominates the auto industry, the union said. Last year its profits after taxes totaled nearly $42 million.

Quality Education for All

IT HAS LONG BEEN the position of the AFL-CIO that free public education should no longer be limited to 12 years of school. For the very young, especially those who have been economically deprived, pre-kindergarten classes have proved to be of great benefit in improving further educational achievement.

Beyond high school, free education should be available to all young people at least through the fourteenth school year, and a combination of federal scholarships, low tuition or free tuition, and work-study opportunities is needed to insure that every young person has an opportunity to obtain higher education. Existing federal programs of loans to students have been helpful, but they are clearly not a sufficient answer to the mounting costs of higher education.

* * *

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION which began in the period following World War II has now reached the college campuses and it has been accompanied by an unprecedented wave of student unrest.

The right to dissent and to protest is essential to the American democratic process, and in most cases, student unrest has had its roots in legitimate and long standing grievances. Universities must develop meaningful methods of student participation to thwart the irresponsible few who seek to exploit legitimate grievances for their own destructive purposes.

Various laws have been proposed in Congress to deal with student unrest and all of them are dangerous. Some proposed legislation would withhold federal aid from colleges and universities which have been marked by student disorder. This would have the effect of penalizing the many for the misdeeds of the few. Other proposals would withhold student aid from students participating in campus disorders. This would amount to class legislation, penalizing low-income students who depend upon federal aid, but doing nothing in regard to students who were affluent enough to pay their own way.

The disciplining of students who go beyond the reasonable limits of dissent is a matter best handled by the universities, and where appropriate, by the civil authorities. It is not appropriate for the federal government to inject itself into matters of student discipline.

* * *

THERE IS NEED for expanded services in the field of adult education. Programs in adult basic education have achieved impressive results, but available funds have not permitted expansion of these programs to the levels which are needed.

Federal support for workers' education has been too long delayed; training workers for effective leadership in their unions deserves a place alongside other federally financed adult training programs.

Increased longevity has resulted in an unprecedented proportion of senior citizens in our population; special programs should be developed to make their years of retirement meaningful. There is a need among older adults who often have failing eyesight for more books and other publications printed in large type editions.

To provide the range of programs needed if Americans, both young and old, are to have within their reach the quality education which they need, will require money which is not now being invested in education. This money must in the largest part come from the federal government which alone has the taxing power to meet the needs.

——From the resolution on education adopted by the eighth AFL-CIO Convention.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, October 18, 1969 No. 42

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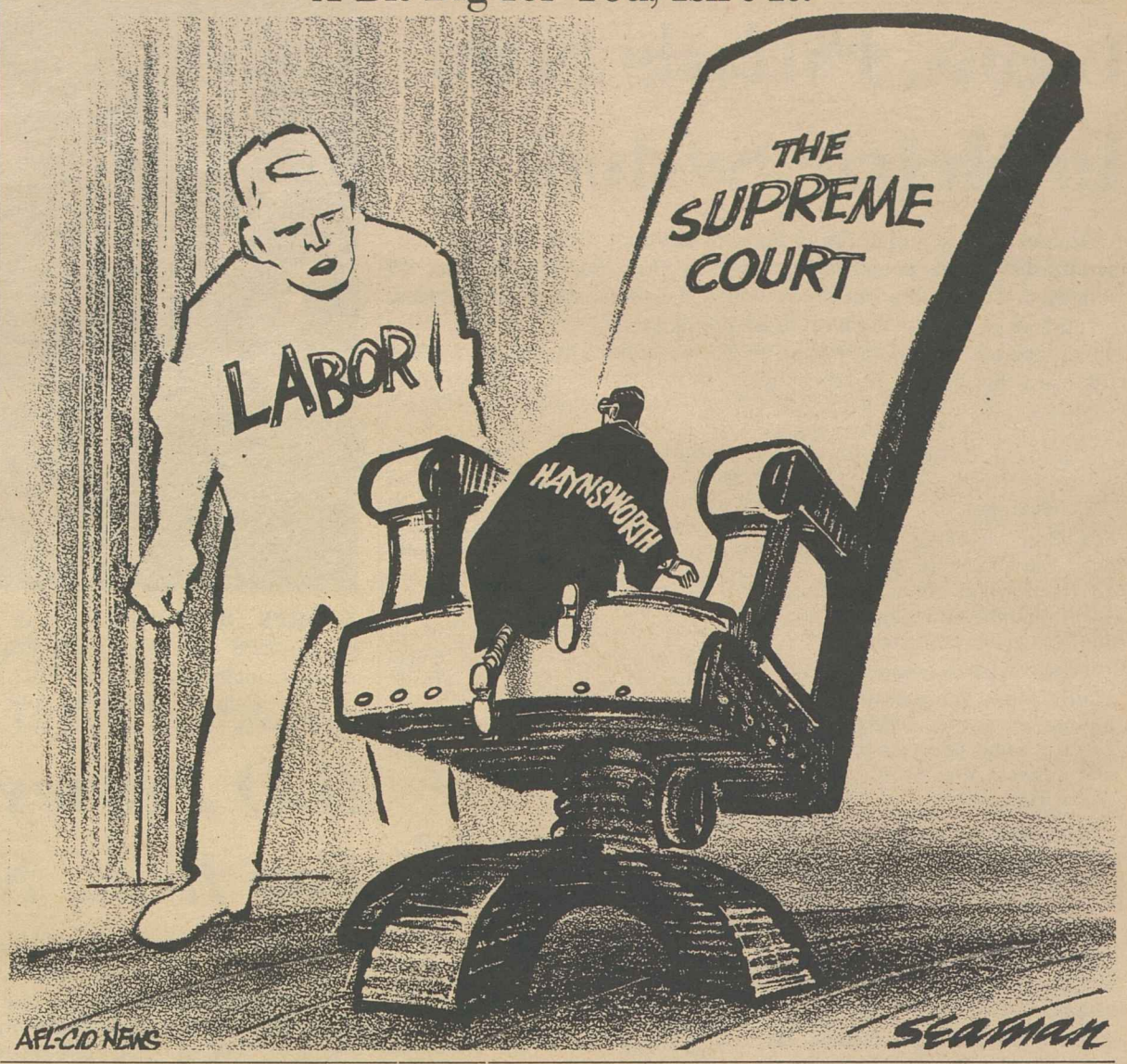
'A Bit Big for You, Isn't It?'



A Word Edgewise:

Massachusetts Victory Model For Democratic Party Unity

By John P. Roche

WORD HAS GONE OUT that the victory of Michael Harrington over William Saltonstall in the special congressional election up in the Massachusetts 6th District was a major triumph for the "new politics."

Harrington, so the story goes, overcame a powerful Republican tradition by going to the people with the real issues, opposing deployment of the ABM and calling for immediate withdrawal from Southeast Asia. A widely circulated analysis by a local political reporter put it this way: Harrington won "Republican votes because of the Viet Nam issue . . . in a district which the Republican candidate last November carried with 67 percent of the vote, and the spread between Nixon and Humphrey was more than 13 percent."

Read that last sentence again. If normal word order has any significance we would assume that this was a good, safe GOP district in which Richard Nixon beat Hubert Humphrey last fall by 13 percent. Thus for Harrington to beat Saltonstall was a real David and Goliath performance. However for the benefit of those unsuspecting souls who assume that a reporter always writes straight news, the record must be clarified. In 1968 Humphrey beat Nixon in the 6th District, receiving 60 percent of the vote. Moreover, while Harrington won by about 6,500 votes, Humphrey won by 50,000.

In other words, the Sixth is a solidly Democratic district which has had one odd custom: as long as a Bates ran for Congress, it would send him to Washington. Father and son, the Bateses had held the seat for the GOP since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

The Times has referred to the district as "traditionally Republican territory," so let me add that in 1960 John Kennedy got 57 percent of the vote, and in 1964 Lyndon Johnson received an unbelievable 75 percent! (In fact, since 1936, Dwight Eisenhower was the only Republican nominee for President who carried Essex County, where the Sixth is located.)

By this time, readers may be wondering why Harrington won so weakly in such a friendly bailiwick. The temptation is to say that his views on the ABM and Viet Nam lost him a great deal of support, but this is as preposterous as attributing his win to revolutionary forces in the Democratic Party.

Actually, Harrington's election was a model of how the Democrats should start behaving. Just about every Democrat in the state over the age of 16 pitched in to help him. While a number of Democrats were unhappy about this or that particular position the candidate took, all hands agreed that they wanted to see him elected. (And a Saltonstall is always hard to beat.)

The AFL-CIO, for example, was hardly enthusiastic about Harrington's Viet Nam views, but organized labor put tremendous effort into the campaign.

Former Vice Pres. Humphrey appeared on TV with Harrington and (with a clear statement that he did not endorse an unconditional Viet Nam pull-out) strongly endorsed Harrington as the liberal candidate. Senators Muskie and McGovern also gave him an assist. Finally, state Democratic leaders, who generally can be expected to vote against anything proposed by anyone else, rallied in a fashion which led the superstitious to anticipate that the end of the world was at hand.

The Democrats, to put it bluntly, behaved like a serious political party, not a revivalist sect. Laying aside the passion for excommunication which has enlivened the national councils of the party, "old" and "new" politics were fused into an effective campaign. Harrington's friends from the Eugene McCarthy crusade decided they could work with men whom a year ago they were denouncing as immoral "warmongers."

Conversely, men who once got apopletic at the thought of "radicals" in the Democratic Party, joined the common cause and worked like dogs for Harrington. The result was the forging locally of a coalition which, if imitated throughout the country, could re-establish the strength of the Democratic Party.

The fundamental philosophy of this coalition was well defined by one leading Democrat who happens to share my opposition to Harrington's policy on Viet Nam. "Look," he said, "I think Mike is cockeyed on Viet Nam, but we agree on almost everything else. So, I'll save my argument on Viet Nam—and hold it with Congressman Harrington."

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Shift to Right?:

Political Balance of Country Hinges On Outcome of '70 Vote

The following is excerpted from "The Pivotal 1970 Elections," by John M. Barry which appears in the October 1969 issue of the AFL-CIO American Federationist.

THE 1970 OFF-YEAR ELECTIONS pose a particularly crucial challenge for organized labor and, indeed, for American liberalism.

The voters next year will choose all 435 members of the House of Representatives, 35 members of the Senate and 35 state governors. They will decide which party controls the 45 state legislatures to be contested and elect thousands of lesser office-holders in city and county governments.

But the stakes go far beyond a mere recital of numbers. At issue, basically, will be the very direction of the nation, possibly for years to come.

Will conservatism tighten its grip on the machinery of government? Or will the American people commit themselves to solving the pressing problems of poverty and hunger, education and jobs, pollution and health? Will the progressive social programs seeded under the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations be brought to fruition? Or will they wither as the budget-cutters continue to deny them the nourishment of federal financing?

Since Pres. Johnson's landslide victory of 1964 the political pendulum in the United States has been swinging toward the right. Last year the conservative forces gained control of the White House by electing Republican Richard M. Nixon.

In the process, they also gained an opportunity to transform the Supreme Court into an instrument of conservative philosophy, and Nixon has been quick to take advantage of this in his first two appointments to the high court.

Thus, of the three constitutional branches of the federal government, the executive is lost and the judicial is slipping away, so that only in the legislative branch—Congress—do liberals now have a handhold and a chance to improve their position. If Congress, too, should shift further to the right in 1970, the chances for any sort of liberal legislative program in the 92nd Congress would be all but nil.

Even now, liberal strength in Congress is slim. The Democratic Party is in the majority, 243 to 188 in the House with four vacancies and 57 to 43 in the Senate. This, of course, gives the party command of committee and subcommittee chairmanships, a number of which are held by staunch liberals who have built up seniority over the years.

But party labels alone don't tell the whole story. Liberals hold only a slight edge in the Senate, and the loss of just a few seats could destroy their margin. A turnover of only eight would give control to the Republicans.

The position of liberals in the House currently is even shakier. Not all House members are easily categorized, but Congressional Quarterly, a nonpartisan publication, makes a biennial attempt to do so. When the 91st Congress was elected last year, CQ identified 170 House members as liberals, 189 as conservatives and 76 as moderates, only a slight shift from the previous Congress.

In the states, conservative gains during recent years are starkly evident. Thirty of the 50 governors, for example, are Republicans whereas just five years ago the GOP held only 17 statehouses.

And of course the Democrat-Republican breakdown doesn't give an accurate picture of the odds the liberal-labor bloc faces in the fight for the various statehouses. As in the case of many senators who wear the name "Democrat," several of the governorships are held by conservatives whose party affiliation matters little. And several of the Republican governors are more liberal than their Democratic predecessors.

ON A PARTY BASIS, the state legislatures are almost evenly divided, with both chambers controlled by the Republicans in 20 states and by the Democrats in 21. But only 10 of the Democratic legislatures are outside the deep South.

The election of state legislatures holds special significance in 1970 because they will have the responsibility of replotting congressional districts on the basis of next year's decennial U.S. Census. And while the federal courts have set down rather rigid one-man, one-vote guidelines, gerrymandering can still favor one party over the other.

One big thing the Democrats have going for them is the historical trend of off-year elections. With only one clear-cut exception in this century—the 1934 election during the first Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt—the opposition has scored gains at mid-term over the party in the White House. The shift in the House has averaged close to 40 seats in recent years.

Statistics alone make it clear that Democratic candidates will be vulnerable in the 1970 election. The current House roster includes 77 members who won their seats by 55 percent of the popular vote or less. Of these, 51 are Democrats and only 26 are Republicans. The Democrats in this category include 42 who carried the endorsement of COPE into the last election, whereas none of the Republicans in marginal districts had the backing of labor's political arm.

On the Senate side, 25 seats held by Democrats will be up for election against only 10 held by Republicans, including the Illinois seat of the late GOP Minority Leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen, which has been filled by Republican Ralph T. Smith but will be subject to a special election to fill the last four years of the term.

Particular targets of the GOP, with few exceptions, will be the eight Democratic seats won by less than 55 percent of the vote when they were last contested.

The senators up for re-election include the noted Class of '58 whose capture of 13 seats from the Republicans that year was described by one GOP conservative as a "social revolution" that brought the Democrats from a scant two-seat edge in the Senate to a margin of 62 to 34. Liberals in the group were totally re-elected when Johnson led the party to its sweeping victory in 1964. But in 1970 they face far greater odds.

Extension of Goals:

Freedom of Workers Stressed In Foreign Activities of Labor

OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES of American labor are an "extension of what the labor movement is all about," the chairman of the AFL-CIO International Affairs Committee said in a network radio interview.

Stressing that free trade unionism can't exist in totalitarianism, Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO, said it is essential that the American labor movement participate as a "strong advocate of freedom among people." To do otherwise, he said, "would risk serious weakening of our position as a society—hence as workers in that society."

"For us to preserve our contracts . . . and the rights we have to bargain on our wages and our working conditions, means that the world must be kept in such balance that it is not overrun by those who follow the totalitarian design," he declared.

Beirne, who is also the author of the soon-to-be published book, "Challenge to Labor" (Prentice-Hall) appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. EDT, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Beirne said that the AFL-CIO's withdrawal from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was a "hard and sad decision," but that there was "no alternative, in light of actions recommended at one time by the leadership of the ICFTU." He said that the AFL-CIO is continuing its efforts to iron out differences with the ICFTU, so that the AFL-CIO can renew its relationship with the organization and "continue to make a contribution" to its work.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THREE LANDMARK labor measures established the labor-management relations laws we have today.

The Wagner Act, for the first time, recognized the right of workers to organize unions and enjoy the benefits of collective bargaining.

In 1947 the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. It established restrictions on the rights of unions and further infringements were written into the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1957.

Organized labor has filed numerous grievances since 1947 alleging that many provisions of the Labor-Management Relations Act limit the effectiveness of unions, deny them full freedom to protect the interest of their members and weaken their organizing activities.

At the Building & Construction Trades Dept. convention in Atlantic City and later at the Industrial Union Dept. convention, two of these grievances were documented.

Louis Sherman, general counsel of the building trades department, discussed the "increasing number of rejections of contracts which have been negotiated by union leadership" and stated this was directly related to provisions of Landrum-Griffin.

Landrum-Griffin, he said, has "weakened the ties of obligation" within the labor movement, eroding the "relationship between the individual and his local and between the local and the international."

"I am not claiming," he said, "that all evil comes from the Landrum-Griffin Act or that all disturbances that occur are due to its provisions. It is obvious that the economic situation has a good deal to do with the problem. It is obvious also that there is a certain spirit of dissidence and revolt which has manifested itself in such once quiet places as the universities.

"But I think that any student of the subject who views the problem objectively and factually must come away with the conclusion that the Landrum-Griffin Act, conceived in the spirit of so-called virtue, has had a great deal to do with our current problems in this area."

Fundamentally, Sherman believes that Landrum-Griffin has served to undercut the "important but intangible quality" of union leadership.

Sherman stressed that most union constitutions do not bar the right of an individual to go to court but only after he has exhausted all internal remedies and appeals first.

LANDRUM-GRIFFIN, he said, has changed that. It has helped to divide many unions, giving "the full weight of federal law that in a sense has become a fomenter of dissidence and dissension," adding:

"I think that with the impact of the disintegration on the labor relations scene in terms of these contract rejections, there may be a more willing ear on the part of the public and the government."

The IUD convention dealt with another problem, the inadequacies of relief under the labor laws.

"The basic labor law policies of the federal government have been subverted," an IUD resolution declared, "and the National Labor Relations Act has become virtually a license for union-busting. Nearly 35 years after the Wagner Act was passed the simple brutal discharge of union adherents is still the most common of all employer unfair labor practices."

The convention noted that many employers, particularly J. P. Stevens, "have engaged in conduct openly repudiating the labor laws of the United States."

The problem is that NLRB and court procedures are so slow that it takes years for the cases to be resolved and during this period the unionization of the workers has often been aborted.

There is another aspect of the problem to which IUD gave attention. This was the fact that even if an anti-union employer is found guilty and has to make his workers "whole" by providing them with back pay, he still stands to profit.

The IUD seeks to take the profit out of anti-unionism.

It would do this by providing double and triple damages against chronic violators of the law, and employes would be made whole for losses sustained as a consequence of the employer's refusal to bargain.

U.S. LABOR'S overseas activities are an "extension of what the labor movement is all about," Communications Workers Pres. Joseph A. Beirne, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning the AFL-CIO vice president and author of the forthcoming book "Challenge to Labor," were Tom Walton, left, of the Toledo Blade and Leon Hughes of the Milwaukee Journal. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual radio.

Stalled Talks Spur Strike of D.C. Musicians

The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service renewed efforts to get stalemated contract talks between the Musicians and the National Symphony Association resumed after union negotiators accused management of stalling and walked out on strike.

The walkout led management to cancel two concerts that would have opened the symphony orchestra's season, and the union to put the association on its unfair list.

At issue are wages, a longer work year and touring conditions that union members call "unsafe and unfair."

Orchestra members, who received a $200 minimum wage under the old contract, want a $50 increase in a two-year pact; 52 weeks of work a year, and improved working and travel conditions.

Sec. J. Martin Emerson of AFM Local 161-710 said the players also want a regular day off every week, a reduced work load, and better pension and medical plans, among other things.

Originally management offered only to extend the old contract for another season without major improvements. Later it offered increases of $15, $20 and $20 a week in successive years and a 48-week season instead of the former 45 weeks.

Emerson said union negotiators adjourned the talks "because we weren't making any progress."

Senior Center Shop Honors Late Unionist

Seattle—The Evan M. Weston Memorial Workshop at the Four Freedoms House retirement home here was dedicated to honor the veteran labor leader.

Weston, retired president of the Washington State AFL-CIO, died Aug. 26 while attending the state federation convention.

The workshop is equipped with hand tools, power tools, work benches and other handicraft hobby facilities to accommodate the 350 residents of the retirement apartment building. The residents represent more than 60 different unions.

Donations from local unions throughout the state were used to buy the equipment. Additional contributions from unions and friends of Weston will be used to add more equipment.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, in a message read at the dedication, noted that "Weston's many friends, who made this hobby room possible, are paying tribute to a great unionist in a manner consistent with his personal creed of helping his fellow man."

Weston's widow, Norma, participated in the dedication ceremonies. Speakers included Chester Romage of the state Dept. of Labor & Industry; Ralph Baird, director of the Four Freedoms House, and Kenneth Flemming of the state federation.

CREDIT UNION AUDIT

A complete verification of accounts of all members of the AFL-CIO Employes Federal Credit Union was made as of Sept. 30, 1969. Members who do not receive statements by Oct. 31, 1969, are asked to notify the Chairman, Supervisory Committee, Room 711, 815 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006.

LONGSHOREMEN'S PRES. Thomas W. Gleason is introduced to National Maritime Union convention by Pres. Joseph Curran.

Clothing Union Opens New Day Care Center

Baltimore—A spacious day care center for the small children of working mothers was dedicated here Oct. 11 by Gov. Marvin Mandel and officials of the Clothing Workers.

The center was the product of a collective bargaining agreement between the Baltimore regional joint board of the union and clothing employers in the area. It is financed by a 2 percent tax on the employers' gross payroll.

The Baltimore center will take care of 325 children, in the 2-6 age range. The tots will be under the care of a staff of 35 persons, including a cook and a registered nurse.

A similar center was opened several months ago by the regional joint board at Verona, Va. A center is now under construction at Chambersburg, Pa., and others are planned at Hanover and McConnellsburg, Pa.

Sam Nocella, ACWA vice-president and head of the joint board, was a prime mover in the program to build the facilities. On a trip to Europe, he observed similar centers in a number of countries and returned with a determination to develop similar projects in his area.

Speaking at the dedication ceremony, Nocella looked forward to an eventual chain of centers that will accommodate 2,000 children. He noted that state-operated centers in Pennsylvania take care of only about a thousand, and Maryland provides care facilities for only about 2,000 boys and girls.

ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky, praising Nocella's work in establishing the Baltimore project, noted that "in the long run, the only way this country can meet our day care needs will be through government support."

"But," Potofsky added, "government efforts so far have been inadequate, and the center we dedicate today is our way of taking action to meet a problem, not just talking about it."

The Baltimore center is named for the late Hyman Blumberg, executive vice president of the ACWA for many years and before that a leader of the union in the Baltimore area.

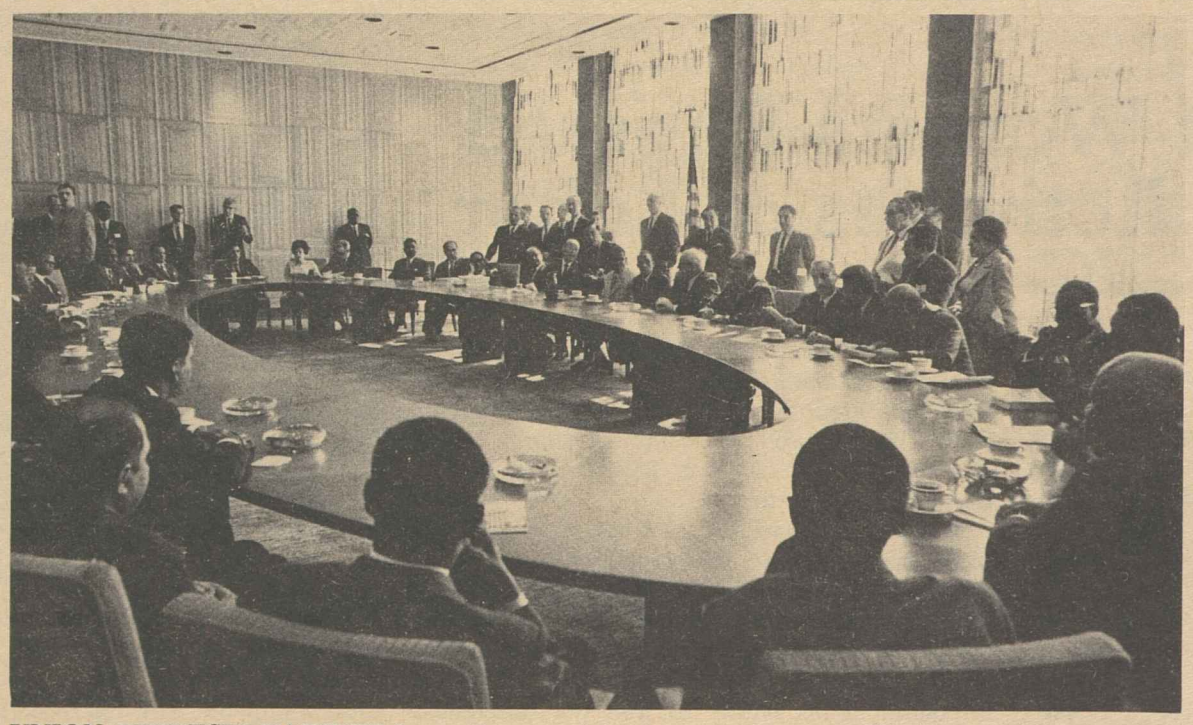
Also to honor Blumberg's memory, the union presented a check for $108,000 to Johns Hopkins University for a series of annual conferences and research projects on all aspects of early childhood education.

The Baltimore center is located in an inner city residential area, not far from most of the city's clothing industry plants. A long one-story building, it is shaped in a quadrangle that encloses a play area longer than a football field.

Most of the structure is composed of classrooms—complete with tot-sized furniture and facilities. In addition, there are administrative offices, a kitchen-dining area and quarters for a full-time registered nurse.

Minneapolis Unit Cited In Aiding Retarded

Bal Harbour, Fla.—The Minneapolis AFL-CIO has won the third annual merit award of the National Association for Retarded Children for volunteer work to aid the mentally retarded. The state labor body was cited particularly for sponsorship of a project employing low-income senior citizens to work with the retarded. NARC made the announcement at its 20th convention.



UNION REPRESENTATIVES from all parts of the free world came to Washington following their attendance at the AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City to confer with Federation Pres. George Meany, Dept. of International Affairs staff and federation officials at the AFL-CIO headquarters.

Convention Cites Decline:

NMU Spurs Program To Bolster Shipping

New York—A program designed to halt the decline of American-flag shipping by positive action "on the waterfront, at the ballot box and in the legislative halls" was approved by delegates to the 15th convention of the National Maritime Union.

The convention adopted a policy statement declaring "a positive national program must be swiftly enacted to promote all types of shipping." It said the program "must include greatly increased attention to the maritime fields of the future—deepsea fishing and oceanographic development."

NMU Pres. Joseph Curran said in his report to the convention that the union will expand the curriculum of its school for upgrading the skills of seamen who will take jobs in these fields.

The convention also approved a proposal to expand activities in the union's Panama Canal and other maritime-related divisions.

Midway in the four-day sessions, the delegates voted 460 to 8 against a proposal that would have required functional separation of union divisions, with none but deepsea members permitted to vote on officers or general union policies. Curran took the floor to oppose the proposal as a "union-wrecking" move.

The convention acted also to strengthen the NMU's political action program on ship and shore. A special education program on political and legislative issues will be undertaken through full-time political action chairmen, it was agreed.

Convention speakers predicted eventual success in a long battle for legislation providing Coast Guard supervision of diesel-powered river towboats. A full-scale program to reach that objective was adopted.

A convention resolution declared "the fact that neither the Coast Guard nor any other agency has the power to assure the safety of these boats and the competence of their personnel has brought great and repeated tragedy to communities along our rivers."

It is "criminal," the statement said, "to allow these huge bargeloads and other dangerous cargo to be carried on unsupervised craft."

The convention's 474 delegates represented about 55,000 members who sail all types of vessels and man installations in the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and other areas.

No guest speakers were scheduled for convention sessions. The convention banquet was attended by guests including U.S. Maritime Administrator Andrew E. Gibson and Mrs. Helen D. Bentley, new chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission.

Bay State Convention Re-Elects Top Officers

Boston—The Massachusetts AFL-CIO made more progress in the legislative and service-to-member fields in the last two years than in any similar period since its founding, officers reported to the 12th annual convention.

All four executive officers were returned for two-year terms. Victorious over challengers were Pres. Salvatore Camelio and Sec.-Treas. James P. Loughlin. Re-elected without opposition were Executive Vice Presidents Daniel F. Murray and Joseph A. Sullivan.

All but one of 31 vice presidents won a new term of office. Gil Ferreira of the Clothing Workers, Fall River, replaced Ralph Roberts, who ran unsuccessfully for president.

The officers were authorized by the convention to fight a proposed increase in auto liability insurance rates at a hearing Nov. 7 before the state insurance commissioner here. Massachusetts rates are already among the highest in the nation, the convention noted.

The delegates agreed to call on their senators and representatives to lobby for relief against unfair foreign imports. Jobs have been lost and others are in danger because of a flood of shoes, textiles and computer parts produced in low-wage countries and sold at U.S. prices, the convention charged.

The delegates strongly applauded Sen. Edward Brooke (R-Mass.) for a speech condemning the Administration's choice of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for a Supreme Court vacancy.

AFL-CIO COPE Dir. Alexander Barkan commended the state body for helping elect Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D) to Congress in a strongly contested campaign to fill the 6th District vacancy.

Pres. Thomas F. Policastro of the Rhode Island AFL-CIO, who heads the New England AFL-CIO Council, cited the economic improvement of the six-state area in recent years but warned that it faces three major problems. He listed them as the outmoded "fee for service" health care system, the growing influx of foreign-made goods, and the Administration's approach to plans to solve the nation's social, economic and educational needs.

Other speakers included Bayard Rustin of the A. Philip Randolph Institute; Stanton Smith, coordinator of AFL-CIO state and city central bodies; State Senate Pres. Maurice A. Donohue; House Speaker David M. Bartley; Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Joseph Salerno, and Gov. Frank Sargent (R).

12-Hour Maximum:

House Votes Limit For Rail Crew Duty

(Continued from Page 1)

agement from negotiating shorter maximum hours.

"Shorter hours of service and time on duty of employes for lesser periods of time are hereby declared to be proper subjects for collective bargaining," the House bill reads.

Similar legislation is before a Senate Commerce subcommittee.

The Senate gave a vote of confidence to the government's anti-poverty program, extending the authorization for the Office of Economic Opportunity and the multitude of programs it finances for another two years.

The amount authorized for the current fiscal year is the $2.5 billion requested in the President's budget. The Senate boosted the amount to $2.73 billion for the year starting next July 1. At the same time, it gave the OEO more leeway in shuffling funds from one program to another.

Over liberal opposition, the Senate voted 45-40 to amend the anti-poverty legislation to give the governor of a state absolute power to veto OEO legal services for the poor in his state. Under present law, the director of OEO can override a gubernatorial veto.

The amendment was pushed by Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.) and it reflects the feud California's conservative Republican Gov. Ronald Reagan has had with the OEO-funded California Rural Legal Assistance agency.

In addition to individual help to poor families, the anti-poverty legal aid group has successfully sued to prevent Reagan from cutting the state's Medicaid program and it has gone to court in an effort to prevent the importation of strike-breakers from Mexico.

Final passage of the anti-poverty bill was by a 73-3 vote, with the only opposition coming from Senators Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), Edward J. Gurney (R-Fla.) and James B. Allen (D-Ala.).

The House Ways & Means Committee, in a tentative vote, approved an extension of unemployment insurance coverage which was smaller than that sought by the Administration and far below the level urged by the AFL-CIO.

The committee went along with an Administration proposal for extension of unemployment benefits an additional 13 weeks during periods of high unemployment—defined as a jobless rate of at least 4.5 percent for three months. But it took no action on labor's major request for federal standards on the amount of benefits.

On coverage, the committee voted to include workers in small establishments now exempt, employes of nonprofit organizations, workers in state hospitals and colleges, and some 200,000 agricultural processing workers.

Its proposals would take in some 4 million of the 12 million workers now exempt, as compared with the 5.3 million sought by the Administration. The AFL-CIO had urged the committee to include "all wage and salary workers."

The committee took no action—for the present, at least—on the Administration's request for coverage of some 400,000 farm workers on large farms.

It proposed to raise the taxable wage base gradually to $4,800, up from the $3,000 in effect in most states. The Administration bill would have pushed it up to $6,000.

The Senate Finance Committee plodded along on its markup of the tax reform bill, weakening loophole-closing provisions passed by the House in some areas, tightening them in a few places.

The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor sometime next month where—unlike the House no-amendment procedure on tax bills—it will be subject to unlimited amendment.

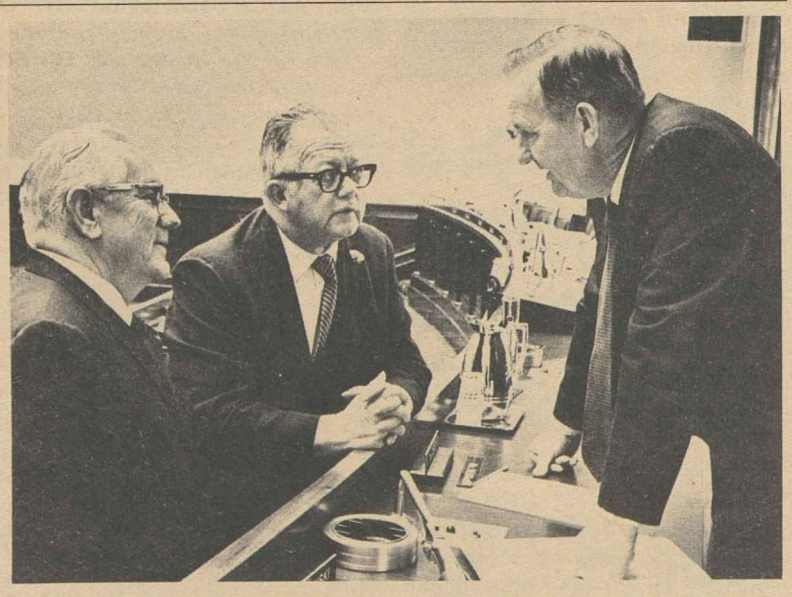
With lobbyists for special interest groups actively pressing for wider loopholes, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged that there be no falloff in tax reform mail. He wrote officers of AFL-CIO state central bodies that "it is essential that senators hear from our members demanding tax justice."

A. S. Reile Dies, AFL-CIO Staffer

Honolulu—A. S. Reile, 65, a veteran union leader and AFL-CIO field representative in Hawaii, died Oct. 10 of an apparent heart attack. Funeral services were held Oct. 12 at the Central Union Church in Honolulu.

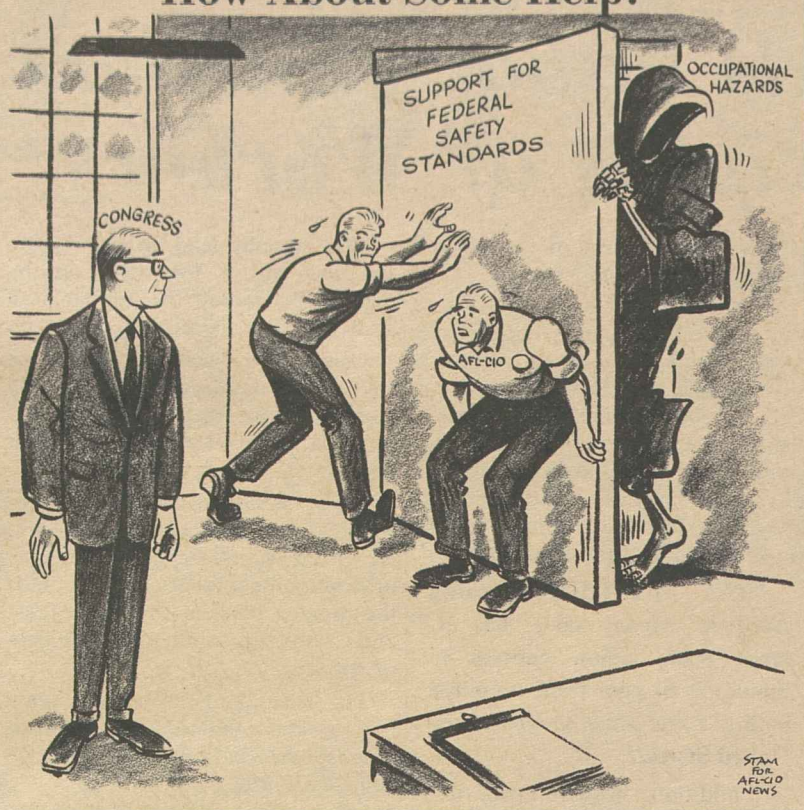
Reile held a variety of offices in Iron Workers Local 625 over the past 28 years, served as secretary-treasurer of the Honolulu Central Labor Council from 1949 to 1953, and since as the representative of the AFL and later the AFL-CIO.

In a message to Reile's widow, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised his service to his fellow workers "in many capacities and always with a deep dedication to brotherhood—the keystone of the labor movement."



AT HOUSE HEARINGS on occupational safety and health legislation, labor witnesses testified to the need for strong, federal standards. Waiting for the hearing to start, Pres. I. W. Abel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., left, and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, center, discuss the bill with Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.).

'How About Some Help?'



Labor Bids Congress Act on Job Safety Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

he said. "Safety and health rules should be applied with equal force without regard to state boundary lines."

Biemiller presented to the subcommittee the resolution unanimously passed at the AFL-CIO's convention this month supporting the O'Hara bill as "the first decisive step" towards the objective of "a safe and healthy place of employment for every American working man and woman."

He praised Pres. Nixon's message to Congress, stressing the need for federal legislation, and said that the issue "is no longer whether or not there should be any federal occupational safety and health legislation, but what kind of legislation should be enacted."

Explaining why the AFL-CIO supports the O'Hara bill in preference to the Administration bill sponsored by Rep. William H. Ayres (R-Ohio), Biemiller cited these key differences:

The O'Hara bill directs the Secretary of Labor to issue on-the-job safety and health standards, and to enforce the law with power to shut down an unsafe operation in an emergency. Health standards would be based on recommendations developed by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The Administration bill would establish a new five-member National Occupational Safety & Health Board, appointed by the President. "Instead of providing a single focus for attacking the safety and health problems of the American workplace," Biemiller said, "it would constitute another layer of bureaucracy."

The bill, he added, "mixes up responsibilities . . . like a mess of spaghetti" between the proposed board, the Labor Dept. and HEW.

Furthermore, Biemiller noted, the Administration bill in practical effect would rely on private standard-setting organizations such as the National Standards Institute and the National Fire Protection Association to develop the federal codes.

Such groups have made "important contributions," Biemiller said, and the AFL-CIO has cooperated with them. But they tend to be dominated by management, and various standard-setting committees "move with glacial slowness" in trying to reach a consensus.

Federal legislation should also cover the federal government's own workers and public employes generally, Biemiller urged. To cover all American workers equally is "a matter of morality," he told the subcommittee.

Pres. Johnson proposed major federal job safety and health legislation in 1968 and a compromise bill was approved by the House Education & Labor Committee, but it died with the end of the 90th Congress without ever coming to a vote.

A companion bill to the O'Hara legislation has been introduced in the Senate by Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

Service Union Wins Election For 9,500

Los Angeles—Two local unions of the Service Employes won the right to represent 9,500 county employes in elections conducted by the Los Angeles County Employe Relations Commission.

The commission certified SEIU Local 434 as the legal bargaining representative of two units. One covers 4,530 county hospital paramedical employes including licensed visiting nurses and attendants, technicians and therapists, ambulance and laboratory personnel.

The other unit has 3,000 workers including cooks, bakers, food service workers, waitresses, laundry personnel, pharmacy helpers, institutional laborers and helpers, seamstresses, autopsy and darkroom employes.

A third group of 2,009 workers includes custodians and other employes of the county Building Services Dept. They voted for representation by Local 434 and newly established SEIU Local 601, which will share bargaining obligations.

The Employe Relations Commission certified these results: in Unit 1, the vote was 2,883 for the union, 117 for other choices; Unit 2, with 1,281 voting, all but 64 chose the union; Unit 3, all but 117 of the 1,525 voting cast ballots for SEIU.

The overall result was that with 7,053 employes voting, nearly 80 percent favored union representation, the locals reported to SEIU Pres. David Sullivan.

Congressmen Join Fight On Auto Pollution Deal

Forty-six congressmen have joined in a petition urging a federal district judge to reject a deal between the Justice Dept. and the nation's auto manufacturers that would suppress evidence of a 16-year conspiracy to squelch pollution control devices.

The AFL-CIO convention earlier had wired its opposition to the proposed "consent agreement" to U.S. District Judge Jesse W. Curtis in Los Angeles.

Judge Curtis had invited interested parties to give their views before he ruled on whether to permit the Justice Dept. to drop its antitrust conspiracy case.

A federal grand jury, which indicted the Big Four auto manufacturers, said the firms had conspired to delay research, testing, development and installation of effective air pollution control equipment.

The indictments had been obtained under the Johnson Administration and the consent order—which would eliminate a trial or any penalty against the auto firms—was negotiated by the present Administration.

A consent agreement amounts to a promise to sin no more, without specifically admitting any past guilt.

Its effect would be to seal off the evidence obtained by the grand jury and make it almost impossible for cities or individuals to win civil damage claims based on smog and pollution from motor vehicles.

Rep. Edward R. Roybal (D-Calif.), who organized the bipartisan congressional intervention in the case, said that Los Angeles County and the cities of New York and Chicago have already filed civil suits seeking damages from the auto firms.

Roybal said "it is essential that this behind-the-scenes offer to settle be summarily rejected by the court, as not being in the best interest of the American consumer" and that an "open trial" be held to determine whether the manufacturers are guilty.

If they did suppress development of pollution control devices as charged, Roybal said, the public is entitled to redress since "we know that deadly car exhaust fumes cause more than 50 percent of America's total air pollution." He cited medical evidence of pollution as the cause of serious illness and death, and estimates of billions of dollars in property damage.

Project Build Places 40 in Skilled Crafts

The majority of recent graduates in a labor-sponsored training program in Washington, D.C., have entered higher-skilled building and construction trades as apprentices.

Roland J. Williams, executive director of Project Build, reported that 40 of 59 recent graduates are now building trades apprentices and another 18 are in holding jobs pending completion of requirements for apprenticeship.

A breakdown of the apprenticeship placements shows eight with Bricklayers Local 4; eight with Painters District Council 51; five with International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 26; four with Roofers Local 891; two each with Operating Engineers, Elevator Constructors and the Reinforced Rodmen, and 18 with Laborers Local 74.

Project Build is sponsored by the Greater Washington Central Labor Council and Washington Building & Construction Trades Council.

At Inter-American Conference:

Meany Bids Labor Ministers Support Rights of Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

Pres. Nixon emphasized that "the development of all our resources is imperative if we are to attain our goals for a better life. But first among these is the human resource."

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz headed the American delegation. Major conference speakers in addition to Meany and Shultz, included OAS Sec.-Gen. Galo Plaza; David A. Morse, director-general of the International Labor Organization, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.).

Meany told the conference that the AFL-CIO "has devoted considerable effort to raise the standard of life in other parts of the world." especially in Latin America.

Much of the effort, he pointed out, has been made in cooperation with business and government through the American Institute for Free Labor Development established in 1962 "to provide educational and development assistance obviously needed and directly sought by free trade unions in Latin America and the Caribbean."

"The AFL-CIO, through AIFLD," Meany said, "has offered trade union courses to thousands of your trade unionists both in Latin America and in the United States."

In addition, he said, "we have assisted in the construction of worker housing, worker credit institutions, worker cooperatives, clinics and even schools for children in many of your countries."

Meany also cited U.S. labor's work with national trade union centers and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT) as part of a "proud record of association" with free trade unions in the hemisphere.

The AFL-CIO engages in international programs for two reasons, Meany said: To help free workers achieve economic and social advancement and prevent "dictatorships of the left or right, communist or fascist."

Labor knows, he went on, that dictatorship anywhere is "accompanied by destruction of free unions" and "represents a threat to freedom everywhere in the world."

Meany leveled sharp criticisms at union movements that turn to military governments on their promises of quick improvements in working conditions.

Such situations, he said, only add to workers' discontent and suffering and "help to perpetuate intolerable conditions of misery, poverty and social unrest."

Shultz challenged the labor ministers to play a vital role in the "effort for economic growth and development" and shoulder major responsibility "in seeking social justice." He said:

"We should lead in developing the best means for incorporating manpower policy in the overall strategy of economic development.

"We should work to provide a fuller understanding of the anatomy and meaning of unemployment and poverty, especially to those most directly affected."

And, he added, the labor ministers have "particular responsibility" to seek solutions to problems of development so as "not to place the greater burden on the weakest and most disadvantaged members of society."

The urgency of resolving increasing unemployment in Western Hemisphere nations was emphasized by Plaza.

"At least 25 percent of the Latin American labor force was unemployed in 1960," the OAS leader stated, "and the figure today is believed to be even higher. The vast majority of Latin Americans live close to the margin of subsistence, with little opportunity to improve their lot."

If prevailing trends continue, he warned, "the gap between the rich and the poor will grow even greater."

Plaza deplored the "extremely low rate" of participation of Latin American women in the labor force, pointing out that those who do work often are compelled to choose between domestic and other low-productivity positions or no job at all.

Morse told the conference that policies to bring about the "most significant and most rapid possible increase in employment" should be the cornerstone of future development of the Americas.

He implored the ministers to develop plans for a distribution of income that will allow more of their rapidly growing populations to participate and benefit from economic growth "within the next few years, not in some distant future."

Morse also unveiled a plaque at the Pan American Union in Washington commemorating the 50th anniversary of the first session of the ILO. The ceremonies were attended by the ministers and members of their delegations.

AN APPEAL to Western Hemisphere governments to support and bolster free unions was issued by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the Third Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers in Washington. Meany confers here with Sec.-Gen. Galo Plaza of the Organization of American States, left, and Labor Sec. George P. Shultz at a luncheon for the ministers given by the AFL-CIO.

IUOE Training Project Places 26 Graduates

Anaconda, Mont.—The Operating Engineers have placed 26 young men in meaningful occupations after their graduation from the heavy equipment training program the union conducts here with the Job Corps.

The program is expected to graduate and place in jobs five to six Job Corpsmen a month as the operations of the center continue under a Labor Dept. contract said Project Dir. Jim Robertson of Operating Engineers Local 400.

About 60 Corpsmen are enrolled at one time, most being members of the minority groups. They receive instruction and on-the-job training in the operation of more than 40 kinds of heavy construction equipment and vehicles.

A number of the students with low educational skills are also upgraded in reading and mathematics as a regular part of the training program.

Almost all the training entails road building in mountainous terrain for the U.S. Forest Service. Drilling, servicing and mechanics also are taught in the one-year training courses.

GE Tactics Denounced As Threat to Settlement

New York—The failure of General Electric Co. to engage in meaningful collective bargaining is seriously endangering the chances of a peaceful contract settlement, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers warned here.

Jennings reported that representatives of IUE local unions at 65 GE locations, representing the IUE-GE Conference Board, rejected management's latest offer as "totally unacceptable."

Many local unions have taken strike votes, and others are scheduled, Jennings noted. Other unions with representatives on IUE's negotiating committee "share our lack of enthusiasm and also have rejected the company's position," he said.

With less than two weeks remaining before expiration of the IUE contract with GE, he declared "it would seem that much time remains for earnest negotiation. However, recent management statements and GE's history of unlawful non-bargaining are danger signals indicating the possibility that GE's offer may be on a take-it-or-leave-it basis."

Jennings recalled that in past negotiations "management locked itself into a rigid posture out of fear that the company would lose faith if it improved an offer after saying it would not."

"We sincerely hope that is not the case at present," he stressed.

He said that reports from local union leaders show that members are "shocked and angered" at the company's inadequate offer, and resentful of the fact that management released its proposal publicly before presenting it to the union negotiating committee.

Jennings said the union is prepared to bargain in good faith, adding: "We are flexible, but we are determined to achieve a settlement that will be fair to our members who have lost every penny of the 12.9 percent increases in the last agreement" because of rising prices.

"GE's offer would have its employes pay the fuel bill for an inflation they did not create," he declared.

His statement said GE has just announced that its profits for 1969's third quarter "rose by another 11 percent." This "remarkably affluent corporation can afford a settlement in tune with agreements in comparable industries—a settlement that provides protection against future cost-of-living increases," Jennings declared.

A union analysis put GE's offer at the 6 percent level for the average GE employe. That means, it said, that "GE proposes to restore only half of what its workers have lost during the present agreement."

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Labor-Backed Social Security Bill Calls for Two 20 Percent Boosts

(Continued from Page 1)

12 percent and 14 percent in three steps between Jan. 1, 1970, and Jan. 1, 1974.

His revised bill, he added, will call for increasing the minimum social security benefit from its present level of $55 a month to $90 in January 1970 and $120 in January 1972.

The earlier bill would have raised the minimum to $103 by January 1974 over a three-step process beginning in 1970.

Gilbert's new bill also would do away with the requirement that men who retire at 62 must compute their average earnings by including years up to 65. Elimination of the requirement would increase retirement benefits considerably for men who retire early. Women who retire at 62 already have their earnings figure computed to that age.

In other major areas, the new bill will be identical to the previous one, Gilbert said.

For the first time there would be cost-of-living protection under social security. The medical insurance part of Medicare, now paid for partly by the retiree, would be financed through contributions paid during the beneficiary's working years. The basic Medicare plan would be expanded to cover prescription drugs. The entire program would be extended to include persons receiving disability benefits under social security.

There also would be improvements in widows' benefits, an increase in lump sum death benefits, an increase in the taxable earnings ceiling from $7,800 to $15,000 by 1972, and a provision to bring the government in on financing until the federal contribution is one-third in 1980, matching the employer and worker contributions.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman praised Gilbert for adjusting his bill to reflect the brightened financial picture.

"Your new bill conforms 100 percent with the improvements in social security called for by the recent AFL-CIO convention," Seidman said. "You will have the enthusiastic support of the entire AFL-CIO."

Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens pledged his organization to an "all-across the nation effort" to secure passage of Gilbert's bill. Members of the council's board attended the press conference and also promised support.

"We're not tired, we're just retired, and we mean to go out and battle for this legislation," Cruikshank said.

In another development, Sec. Robert H. Finch of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare ran into heavy fire as he presented opening testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee in support of the Administration's request for a 10 percent increase in social security benefits.

Democrats on the committee, who have called for a much greater increase, were angered because Finch could not stay for immediate questioning after outlining the Administration's proposal in a prepared statement. Finch, who promised to return for questioning next week, asked to be excused so that he might fulfill a campaign commitment in California.

House Defies Threat of Veto On Postal Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

days, but there would be no retroactivity.

The bill would boost postal pay by advancing postal workers two in-grade pay levels, effective Oct. 1. It also cuts the waiting period for advancement to higher in-grade pay steps from one year to six months for rank-and-file postal workers and from three years to one year for those in the higher grades.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), who steered the bill through the House, said the pay raise for postal workers is justified because "the vast majority" remain in the same grade level throughout their career and have little opportunity for promotion.

He and other congressmen said the shortening of the period required to reach the top level of the pay grade is long overdue because it now takes 21 years—in effect, a 20-year "apprenticeship." The House bill would compress the period between starting and final salary to eight years.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, October 25, 1969 | No. 43

Tax Justice Drive Pressed To Halt 'Big Steal' in Senate

VOLUNTEER UNION MEMBERS work on the first of 90 new homes that the Louisiana AFL-CIO is erecting with the cooperation of the American Red Cross for victims of Hurricane Camille in Plaquemines Parish. State Sen. Michael O'Keefe, second from right, joined in the building bee.

New Outpouring Of Letters Urged

By David L. Perlman

Tax reform legislation is being cut to ribbons in the Senate at the instigation of "an army of special interest lobbyists," the AFL-CIO charged.

The American people must make their demand for tax justice heard above "the din of the loophole lobby," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said in an urgent message to the AFL-CIO's state and local central bodies.

He called for an outpouring of mail to senators "to stop the big tax steal of 1969," comparable to the public pressure for tax justice that was "heard so clearly earlier this year when the bill was in the House of Representatives."

The AFL-CIO warning came as the Senate Finance Committee continued to hack away at the House-passed tax reform bill—itself a compromise measure considerably short of the comprehensive loophole-closing legislation that has been urged by the AFL-CIO.

In its actions to date, the Senate committee has restored hundreds of millions of dollars in loopholes for corporations, banks and wealthy individuals — far overbalancing a few areas of improvement on the House bill.

The business lobbyists who have descended on the Senate are "intent on preserving existing tax loopholes and carving out new ones for their clients at the expense of other taxpayers," Biemiller reported.

"Like a plague of locusts," he said, "this mass lobby has devoured almost every loophole-closing section of the House tax reform measure."

The Senate Finance Committee has not yet finished its work on the loophole-closing sections of the tax bill—and has not yet begun action

(Continued on Page 6)

Meany Hits GE, Warns On Deadline

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on the General Electric Co. to abandon its "19th Century approach" to labor relations and to offer its unions "a realistic proposal that would lead to a reasonable settlement" without a strike.

"There is almost no time left for negotiations," Meany said in a statement rebuking GE for having made "one woefully weak, totally unacceptable offer" to 10 AFL-CIO unions representing nearly 200,000 GE employes.

"GE can still avoid a strike by doing the right thing—by making a realistic proposal" before union contracts run out at midnight Oct. 26, said Meany, who is chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for GE and Westinghouse.

Earlier the coordinated unions withdrew some proposals and modified others in New York City in an attempt to galvanize bargaining. But GE refused to move, calling the counter-proposals a "bargaining

(Continued on Page 3)

Reaffirms Opposition:

Labor Scores Nixon On Haynsworth Bid

The AFL-CIO considers Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., "not fit to be on the Supreme Court" and nothing that Pres. Nixon has said in defense of his nominee has changed that belief, Federation Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany suggested that "the President has been misled by the Justice Dept. about his nominee." He charged that the Administration has steadily lowered its judicial ethics standards as the conflict of interest evidence against Haynsworth has mounted.

As for the President's accusation that critics of the Haynsworth nomination had engaged in "vicious character assassination" against the South Carolina judge, Meany responded:

"Both personally and on behalf of the AFL-CIO, I resent this charge. It is unwarranted and false."

It is also a slur, Meany noted, upon the integrity of leading Republican as well as Democratic senators who have spoken out against the nomination and urged the President to withdraw it.

Nixon said at his press conference that he won't withdraw the nomination even if Haynsworth requests him to do so. He defended the judge's integrity and said that it would not be "proper" for senators to vote against confirmation because they disagree with Haynsworth's "philosophy" on civil rights and labor law.

"If Judge Haynsworth's philosophy leans to the conservative side," the President said, "that recommends him to me."

The White House news conference was the latest in a series of Administration efforts to stem the erosion of Republican support for the nomination. About a dozen Republican senators are reported opposed to Haynsworth, with a number of others uncommitted, and

(Continued on Page 6)

Houses Rise Above Rubble Of Hurricane

Empire, La.—Rising above the rubble of Hurricane Camille in the Louisiana delta and bayou country are scores of new homes.

They are a part of the 90 houses that will be erected by the State AFL-CIO volunteers who plan to work on six weekends extending well into November. In all, 6,000 members of Louisiana unions will participate in the project to aid the hurricane victims.

After the first 1,000 volunteers poured into the ravaged areas in mid-October, 15 new homes were completed from the ground up in a two-day weekend.

(Continued on Page 7)

ILO Awarded Nobel Prize For Peace Role

The International Labor Organization has been awarded the 1969 Nobel Peace Prize for 50 years of helping to safeguard peace through the promotion of social justice.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the selection as "a tribute to the foresight and vision" of Samuel Gompers, who was chairman of a commission at the 1919 Paris Peace Conference out of which came the ILO.

Meany, ILO Dir.-Gen. David A. Morse and Rudolph Faupl, U.S. worker delegate to the organization, also viewed the award as a tribute to workers themselves.

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Law Change Clears Way For Scholarship, Day Care Funds

It's now legal for employers to contribute to union-management day care centers and college scholarship programs for workers' children.

Pres. Nixon has signed into law a labor-backed amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act that won near-unanimous approval from both the House and Senate.

The legislation had been sought particularly by the Clothing Workers and the Ladies' Garment Workers, which had found themselves stymied in negotiations by a rigid interpretation of a Taft-Hartley provision limiting the uses of employer contributions to jointly-administered welfare funds.

The law change had the AFL-CIO's active support during a two-year effort to win congressional approval. A House-passed bill died in the Senate with the close of the 90th Congress and the legislative effort had to start anew this year.

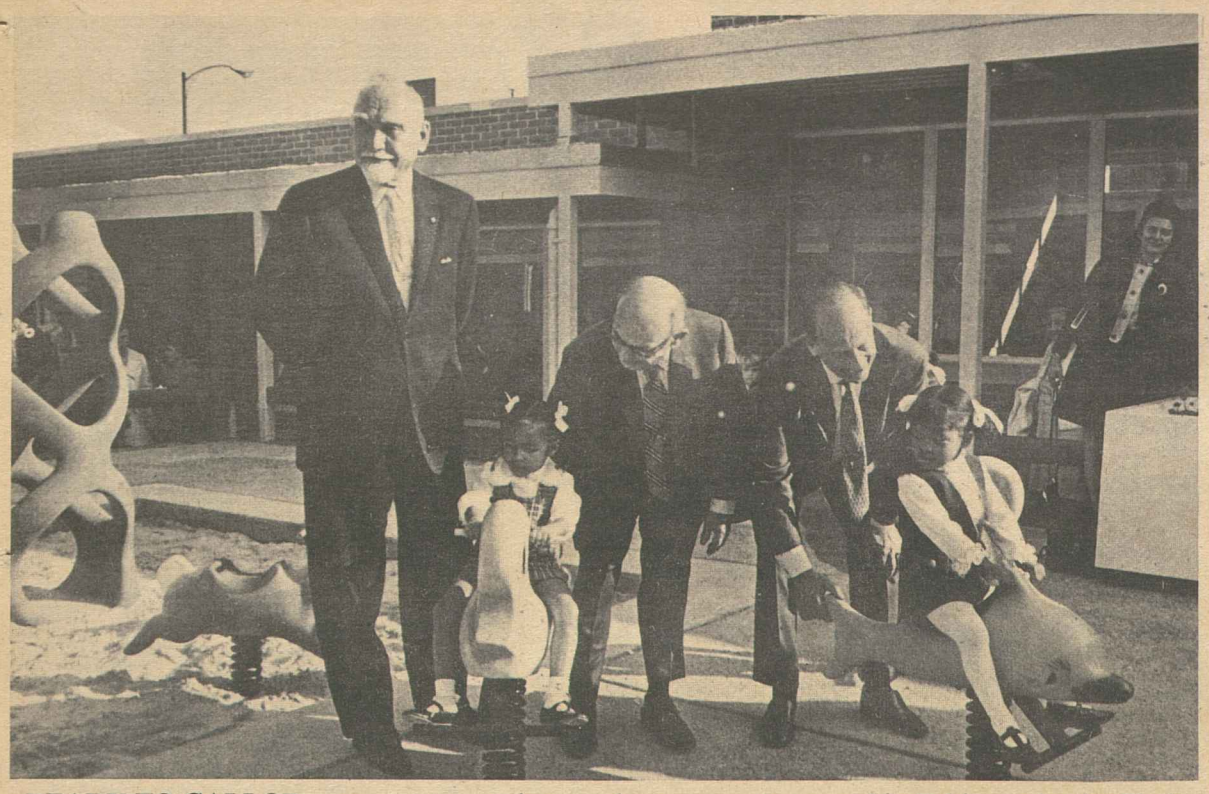
The new legislation does not require an employer to bargain on child care or scholarship contributions, and it would not be an unfair labor practice for him to refuse to do so.

But if these benefits are negotiated, company funds may be used to finance the programs.

One immediate effect is to free funds intended for a scholarship program for children of 130,000 members of the Clothing Workers. The ACWA last year negotiated an agreement with the Clothing Manufacturers Association for the payment of one-half of 1 percent of payroll into a trust fund.

As an example of the type of programs the law change would encourage, the Clothing Workers told the Senate Labor Committee earlier this year that the union is operat-

(Continued on Page 2)



READY TO GALLOP are youngsters at the new day care center opened in Baltimore by the Clothing Workers. The center, operated by the Baltimore joint board of the ACWA and employers, will serve 325 children aged 2 to 6. From left are ACWA Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky, Vice Pres. Sam Nocella who heads the joint board and Ted S. Decker, senior vice president of the L. Greif & Bro. Co., representing area clothing employers who pay a 2 percent tax on payrolls to finance the center.

Medicare Doctors' Bills Seen Forcing Fee Hike

The Administration revealed that it plans to raise the $4 monthly charge levied for coverage of doctors' services under Medicare by more than 25 percent because of soaring doctors' bills.

Social Security Administrator Robert M. Ball told the House Ways & Means Committee that a final decision on the amount of the increase still has to be made but that the boost will put the charge "somewhat over $5."

Ball told the committee, holding hearings on pending social security legislation, that the higher charge will be effective July 1. Under the law, the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare must decide on the raise by Jan. 1.

This would be the second boost in the fee paid by the aged under the medical insurance part of Medicare, which is also partly financed by the government.

When the program was first set up in 1966 the fee was $3. It was raised to $4 in 1968.

Ball also announced that the Administration is still reviewing a task force study recommending that drug costs be included under Medicare. "If we move in," he said, "it will be gradually."

Ball's announcements came under questioning from Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.), who has charged that the Administration's proposed 10 percent increase in social security benefits is "grossly inadequate."

Gilbert has introduced a bill, backed by the AFL-CIO, the National Council of Senior Citizens and a number of other organizations, which would provide for two 20 percent across-the-board increases in benefits between 1970 and 1972.

The measure also would finance the medical insurance program through contributions paid during the beneficiary's working years and expand Medicare to cover prescription drugs.

In another development, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare published two new proposed regulations for Medicare in the Federal Register, Oct. 17.

One would prohibit hospitals and extended care facilities from requiring a deposit from Medicare beneficiaries as a condition for admission. The other would bar a doctor with financial interest in a hospital from sitting on its review committee which determines when Medicare patients are to be discharged.

The first regulation, particularly of benefit to the aged poor, spells out in detail a policy announced by HEW in May, 1967, but not previously defined.

The regulation states that health facilities may not deny admission or evict a Medicare beneficiary because he is unable to pay a deductible amount (the first $44 of the hospital bill, for example) or certain per-day amounts required after extended stays—60 days in the case of a hospital, 20 days in an extended care facility.

Advance payments for services not covered by Medicare may be required, but only if such services are requested by the patient or his family.

Metropolitan Opera Soloists Achieve Pact

New York—One of three unions negotiating with the Metropolitan Opera reached tentative agreement on terms covering 150 solo artists while negotiations continued on contracts affecting several hundred other employes — chorus, ballet, musicians, stage and service employes.

The American Guild of Musical Artists said the settlement for the solo artists is being reduced to contract language. Other negotiations are continuing with the help of the presidents of the unions involved and Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City Central Labor Council, who entered the talks at the request of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The Musical Artists said they hope their accord will lead to agreements covering all other Met employes. Proposals had been made by the unions last spring and negotiations continued off and on until management locked out the employes Sept. 15, the day the opera's new season was to begin.

The solo artists are one of three Met groups for whom the Actors & Artistes of America and its branches bargain. Their new contract provisions include raises from $200 a week to $265 in starting pay, $275 in the second year, $280 in the third, with base pay of $300 to $375 a week for experienced soloists. Improved working conditions and a reduction in hours also are part of the settlement, Executive Sec. Hyman R. Faine said.

Change in Law Permits Talks On Joint Funds

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a day care center in Baltimore —but to avoid violating the letter of the Taft-Hartley Act, it has had to set it up as a health care center.

And in Chicago, they noted, the union has an "experimental" program which provides $600-a-year tuition at colleges or technical schools for children of longtime members.

The Ladies' Garment Workers told the Senate committee that lack of day care centers in the women's apparel industry, where about 80 percent of the workers are women, has resulted in a high employment turnover rate.

The union said many women are forced to quit their jobs and stay home to take care of young children because there are no adequate child care facilities.

The AFL-CIO told Congress that the "severely restrictive" language of the Taft-Hartley Act is preventing the private sector of the economy from carrying out programs to benefit the country "without cost to the taxpayer."

Paperworkers Beat Off Raid By Teamsters

Albany, N.Y.—The Papermakers & Paperworkers repelled a Teamster raid attempt in National Labor Relations Board elections at Westvaco Corp. plants in Covington, Va., Luke, Md. and Williamsburg, Pa.

With ballots cast by 3,235 of 3,567 eligible employes, the vote was 2,176 for UPP, 1,039 for the paper division of the expelled Teamsters. The NLRB reported 17 no union votes and three void ballots.

During the last 18 months, UPP defeated three other major raids by the Teamsters, which was expelled from the AFL-CIO in 1957 for domination by corrupt interests. The other Teamster defeats were in Mobile, Ala., Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.

UPP Pres. Harry D. Sayre called the election results "proof that workers in the paper industry want honest, decent, dedicated representation by a democratic union of their own industry."

Court Condemns Violations:

J. P. Stevens Rated 'Five-Time Loser'

New Orleans—J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., became a "five-time loser" when the U.S. Court of Appeals here found it guilty of "persistent, long-continued, flagrant violations" of the right of its employes to join collectively for their own protection.

It was the fifth time in a row that federal appeals judges had convicted the big government contractor of breaking the Taft-Hartley law in defiance of the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

Judges of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals enforced an NLRB finding that Stevens unlawfully fired four workers at its Dublin, Ga., plant to prevent employes from supporting the Textile Workers Union of America. The workers won back their jobs with full backpay and seniority.

Union Pres. William Pollock said of the corporation's fifth straight setback that "continued defiance of the National Labor Relations Act by Stevens has reached the proportions of a national disgrace."

The court action raises the total of illegally fired workers to 111 and of lost wages that Stevens must make up to more than $1 million. The total may rise further when two other charges against Stevens, still in the courts, are disposed of, TWUA noted.

Pollock said the strong language used in the 5th Circuit decision "demonstrates the growing impatience of the federal judiciary with J. P. Stevens." He cited these findings by Chief Judge John R. Brown and Judges Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr. and James A. Comiskey:

On law defiance: "Stevens has shown not once or twice . . . but five times that it will not abide by the demands of the law. . . . It now has five service stripes."

On management's "deep-seated antiunion convictions": Stevens engaged in a "massive multistate campaign to prevent unionization of its southern employes" by committing "numerous . . . unfair labor practices, coercive interrogation, surveillance, threats of plant closings and economic reprisals for union activity."

On the company's charge that the NLRB's "unabashed objective" is to aid the union in organizing Stevens workers: "This order may appear to be making the lot of the union easier. But it is being made easier solely because the employer has made that lot harder than the law tolerates."

In spite of the convictions and the pending charges, Stevens "continues to violate the law," Pollock noted. He charged also that it is "equally disgraceful" for the U.S. Dept. of Defense to keep on awarding multimillion-dollar contracts to Stevens—a practice that the union and the AFL-CIO have urged the Administration to change by executive order.

An outstanding feature of the latest decision was the assertion by the three appeals judges that the remedy for unfair labor practices laid down in Stevens II by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, was "not stringent enough." The latter court had refused to permit non-employes of Stevens to distribute union handbills on company property.

The 5th Circuit judges summed the case up as follows:

"Only three things distinguish this case from the run-of-the-mill [unfair practice] cases.

"The first is the tenacity with which the employer persists in the exercise of deep seated anti-union convictions.

"The second is the succession of formal cases . . . in which, except for minor variations, the NLRB's findings of spectacular employer violation . . . of the Act have been upheld by three Courts of Appeals.

"The third is the board's effort to devise some . . . remedy which has at least some prospect of keeping the recalcitrant employer's intransigence within the bounds of vigorous but lawful opposition" to union organizing attempts.

The judges enforced the board's order against Stevens' unlawful threats and firings "in this atmosphere of persistent, flagrant violations occurring after, and in spite of, repeated declarations of illegality by the board and reviewing courts."

Stevens "apparently abandoned" its attack on NLRB findings of "classic, albeit crude, unlawful labor practices" and leveled a "full but unsuccessful broadside" against the special remedies devised by the NLRB to get Stevens to obey the law, the 5th Circuit said. It approved these board remedies:

- Requiring that a notice of the board order against Stevens be sent to each employe's home to let the employe see "that someone stronger than J.P. Stevens & Co. has a voice in protecting those who wish to support the union."
- Compelling the employer to read a notice to each employe that it will not again violate the law. The board is justified, the court said, in perceiving a "chill atmosphere of fear" and ordering the reading as an "effective but moderate way to let in a warming wind of information . . . and reassurance."
- Requiring Stevens to give the union reasonable access for one year to company bulletin boards.
- Forcing Stevens to make a list of employe names and addresses available to the union.

Robert T. Stevens, Secretary of the Army in the Eisenhower Administration, heads the Stevens textile empire. His company has been accused seven times of breaking the law to abort the TWUA union organizing campaign that started in 1963, and seven findings of unlawful conduct have been made against it.

The Supreme Court has let stand at least two of the orders against the corporation. Despite all the orders of the NLRB and the courts, not a single group of Stevens employes has been able to organize.

Meany Urges Full Support of Beef Boycott

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on all affiliates and their members to refuse to buy the products of Iowa Beef Packers, Inc. The Meat Cutters have been engaged in a strike against the company since Aug. 24.

Meany said the firm was "known throughout the Midwest as a bitter foe of organized labor." He noted that "the workers are seeking wage rates and employment benefits prevalent in the meat packing industry."

Meany urged all union members to comply with the resolution unanimously adopted by the recent AFL-CIO convention, which pledged "complete support" to the strikers and called on all AFL-CIO members "to refuse to purchase" the company's products.

4 Times Nixon Proposal:

Senate Votes Boost In GI School Benefits

The Senate rejected a White House economy plea and voted unanimously to raise educational benefits for returning servicemen by $60 a month—four times the increase the President had recommended.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.), author of the original GI education bill, led the drive to raise payments for veterans attending school full time from $130 to $190 for single students. The rate would go from $155 to $213 a month for students with one dependent and from $175 to $240 for students with two dependents.

The House had voted a smaller increase—to $165 for single students, to $197 with one dependent, and to $222 for two dependents.

Even this was too high, Pres. Nixon said in a letter to Yarborough before the vote. He suggested a 10 to 15 percent increase —to about $145 a month for single students.

He termed the Senate bill "unrealistic and excessive." And in what was regarded as a veto threat, Nixon warned that he would view its enactment with "extreme concern."

But on the Senate floor, not a single senator proposed to cut the bill back to the Administration level.

A motion by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) to reduce the increase to the House-passed level was beaten on a voice vote. The Senate then approved the Yarborough bill, 77-0.

Pending in the House, as the AFL-CIO News went to press, was a showdown vote on a major housing bill—and on an amendment that the AFL-CIO warned "would turn this pro-housing bill into an anti-labor measure." The basic measure would extend and expand current federal housing programs.

The federation and the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. had urged the House to defeat an attempt to give the Secretary of Housing & Urban Development power to overrule union contracts and work rules if he found that they inhibited cheaper construction techniques.

A similar amendment had been added in the Senate by voice vote with many senators absent at the time. The House Banking Committee knocked it out of the bill, but conservatives were preparing a major effort to put it back in as an amendment.

In earlier action on the housing measure, the House voted to lower the amount that low-income families have to pay under the rent supplement program.

Under present law, they pay 25 percent of their income and the government pays the rest. The House voted to lower the requirement to 20 percent of income.

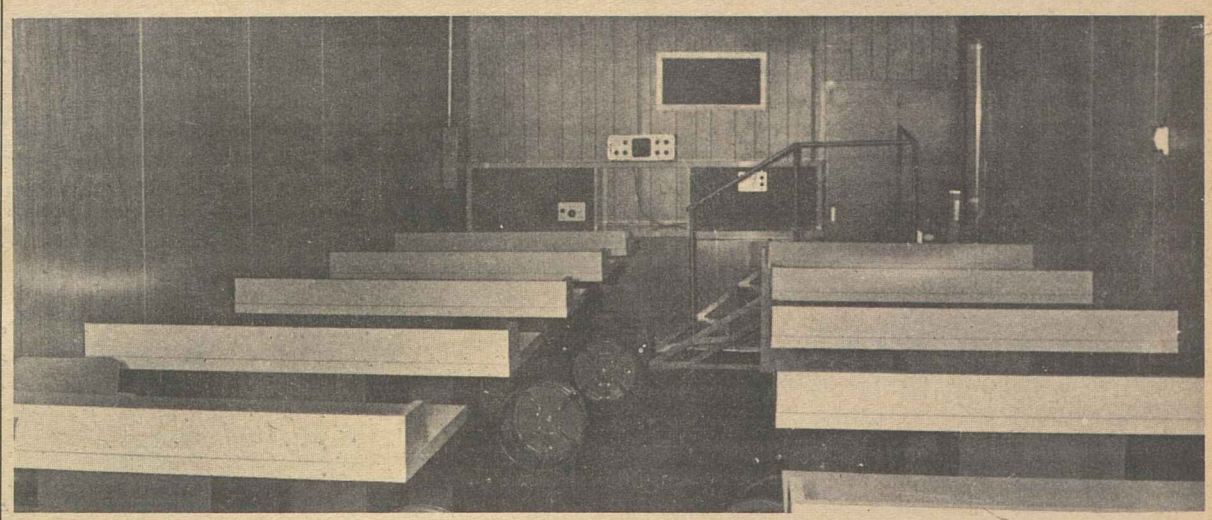
In other congressional developments:

- A bill aimed at ending a bank boycott of federally-guaranteed student loans received final congressional approval.

Banks had refused to make loans at the present legal ceiling of 7 percent. The new legislation authorizes the government to pay an "incentive allowance" to banks equal to an additional 3 percent interest. Thus the banks will earn a 10 percent rate on the student loans they make, but the students will only have to pay the 7 percent rate.

- Prospects for limited draft reform legislation appeared bright as the House Armed Services Committee voted 31-0 approval of the Administration's proposal to draft 19-year-olds first through a "lottery" system of random selection. The lottery selection system is specifically prohibited by existing law.

- The Senate Banking Committee approved a bill to make available an additional $3 billion for home mortgages—over the opposition of the Administration. It would raise from $1 billion to $4 billion the amount the Federal Home Loan Bank Board could borrow from the Treasury to lend to savings institutions for mortgage loans during periods of tight money. Treasury officials argued that such borrowing would add to the government's fiscal problems.



ELECTRONICS TRAINING UNIT financed by U.S. government anti-poverty funds is now being used in Mexico to train Mexicans for jobs in runaway U.S. plants. Top photo shows the unit as it crossed the Mexican border. Bottom photo shows its extensive equipment.

OEO Mobile Unit Used to Train Mexican Employes of Runaways

A government-financed unit designed to help eliminate poverty in the United States is being used to aid runaway plants in Mexico which labor contends are increasing poverty among American workers.

That is the meaning that comes from an announcement made by the U.S.-Mexico Commission for Border Development & Friendship (CODAF) and stories carried by Mexican newspapers.

The agency reports in a recent issue of its newsletter that a job-training unit, the property of the Office of Economic Opportunity, is being used at a center in Mexicali, Mexico.

The mobile training unit was loaned to the center by OEO, which by law is supposed to use its funds and equipment to provide training for unemployed Americans.

Mexican newspapers have carried pictures of the training unit and articles about its sophisticated equipment that includes audio-visual aids, tools and work areas.

The unit is specifically set up to train workers in electronics, presumably to equip them to work in Litton Industries, RCA-Whirlpool, Fairchild Camera, Transitron, and lesser-known U.S. electronics firms that have crossed the border to take advantage of cheap labor.

The electronics firms, and other companies ranging from textiles to furniture, are fleeing to Mexico to operate under the Mexican national frontier program (PRONAF), supported by the United States and Mexican governments.

The program enables the firms to employ Mexican workers—for as little as 30 cents an hour—in assembling goods for shipment back into the United States.

None of the items can be sold in Mexico. U.S. tariff concessions give the runaway firms still another advantage. Yet, as labor unions have pointed out, the American consumer gets no price reduction—the only gainer is the industry that fattens its profits.

A resolution adopted by the recent AFL-CIO convention charged that the program is "exporting" jobs from a U.S. area along the border where the jobless rate is running as high as 9 percent and thousands of families live in poverty on incomes of less than $2,000 a year.

Further, the resolution emphasized, some of the "exported jobs" are adding to unemployment in more distant parts of the nation, where there is an "urgent need" to maintain jobs and job opportunities.

The resolution called for repeal of a section of the U.S. Tariff Code which provides low tariffs on "value added" goods and also urged Congress to probe the use of federal manpower training and anti-poverty funds in connection with the program.

CODAF, which boasts that it arranged for the "donation" of the OEO mobile unit, was set up two years ago. Although it has no official status, its U.S. section is headed by Assistant Sec. of State Charles Meyer and includes other government officials.

Congress previously ended a "back door" practice under which government agencies were funding CODAF out of their own budgets without government authorization.

As a result, Meyer went before Congress last month to seek legislative authority for the organization to remain in existence. His request is still pending.

ILO Wins Nobel Prize For 50-Year Peace Role

(Continued from Page 1)

The Nobel Prize Committee, announcing its decision in Oslo, Norway, after considering 45 candidates, described the ILO as an organization that has worked continuously to improve workers' social conditions, "thus contributing to safeguarding world peace."

Mrs. Aase Lionaess, chairman of the committee, said that the prize—$75,000 plus an insignia, a diploma and a gold medal—will be awarded to an ILO representative at Oslo University on Dec. 10.

That day is the anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor. The Nobel awards were set up at his bequest.

Although the prize was originally designated to go to individuals "who shall have done the most or the best work for peace," a number of organizations have received the award in recent years. Past recipients include the International Red Cross and UNICEF—the United Nation's Children's Fund.

Mrs. Lionaess said that the committee's choice of the ILO "stresses the close relations between work, social progress and peace."

She cited the organization's activities in "reducing social barriers between people in an effort to make nations work together in peace" and its efforts to reduce unemployment and improve working conditions.

Meany pointed out that Gompers—"the father of the ILO"—believed that "improving the conditions of workers everywhere could make an important contribution to peace and justice."

Noting that the organization was founded 50 years ago this month in Washington "with Gompers in the chair," he added: "It is an award, therefore, that has special significance to workers throughout the world."

Morse called the award to the ILO "a tribute to the common man throughout the world."

The award, he added, "will give the ILO immense encouragement to build further on the solid foundation laid by unremitting efforts to which the governments, employers and workers throughout the world have contributed in full measure."

Faupl, a Machinists' representative who has served as the U.S. worker delegate since 1958 said:

"There can be no peace without social justice—this has been the overriding conviction of the ILO since its beginning and this is the basis for its future."

GE Snubs New Offers As Deadline Approaches

(Continued from Page 1)

table ploy" that changes nothing.

Meany reported that GE had made one contract offer "in response to the carefully documented case made by the unions for a reasonable, realistic collective bargaining agreement with a 1969-model wage level."

GE not only has not changed its proposal but has "barely listened to the unions' revised proposal," the AFL-CIO president said.

Charging that GE has "made a mockery of the word negotiate," Meany warned that "time will soon run out. At midnight Oct. 26—next Sunday—GE's workers will either have a new, acceptable contract or there will be a strike."

Meany emphasized: "I hope there won't be a strike. I hope GE will negotiate, even at this late date.

"But if GE forces the workers to strike, as it seems determined to do, I want General Electric management, stockholders and customers to know this:

"The GE strikers will have every bit of support they need from the entire AFL-CIO until the hour of victory."

At the bargaining table the coordinated unions withdrew their proposals for a 37.5-hour week and other fringe benefits, but left on the table requests for substantial wage hikes and cost-of-living adjustments.

Members of the CBC are the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Steelworkers, Carpenters, Technical Engineers, Plumbers, Flint Glass Workers, Machinists, Allied Industrial Workers and Sheet Metal Workers.

General Electric has offered a pay hike of 20 cents an hour; an additional 5 to 25 cents for skilled workers, and wage reopeners in two succeeding years. The union bargainers turned the proposal down as failing to meet the real needs of GE workers.

Formal negotiations between GE and the AFL-CIO unions began in August after three months of subcommittee meetings between GE management and IUE, representing 90,000 GE employes, plus representatives of another 50,000 workers who sit on the IUE committee but bargain basically for their own members.

The system, called coordinated bargaining, has been sanctioned by the courts over management objections.

The Fight for Tax Justice

LABOR'S DRIVE to achieve tax justice in 1969 is in serious jeopardy.

An army of special interest lobbyists—intent on preserving existing tax loopholes and carving out new ones for their clients at the expense of other taxpayers—has descended upon the Senate.

Like a plague of locusts, this mass lobby has devoured almost every loophole-closing section of the House tax reform measure. Led by the Administration, which seeks to preserve tax loopholes and give tax relief to corporations rather than middle-income America, these enemies of tax justice have cut the bill to ribbons in the Senate Finance Committee.

We must act immediately if we are to stop the big tax steal of 1969.

Today labor stands virtually alone in the fight for tax justice for millions of low-and middle-income Americans.

The senators, many of them favorable to tax reform, are being besieged. They need to hear the voices of Americans demanding tax justice.

The average taxpayer's voice, heard so clearly earlier this year when the bill was in the House of Representatives, is now being drowned out by the din of the loophole lobby. The mail, on which the senators rely, has slowed to a trickle. Too many people seem to think the tax justice battle was won because of the House action.

It hasn't been won. In fact, we are in danger of losing.

We must do everything in our power to make the voice of those who want tax justice heard in the Senate of the United States.

That means letters—lots of letters—all of them telling the senators we want tax justice.

If we all write right now, we can still win.

J. P. Stevens v. the U.S.

FOR THE FIFTH TIME in a little over two years J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., the world's second largest textile manufacturer, has been ruled guilty of "persistent, long-continued, flagrant violations" of the Taft-Hartley law.

The Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals rebuked the firm—frequently awarded federal contracts—as a "four-time loser" which now has earned its fifth "service stripe" for willful defiance of the law. The latest example of Stevens nose-thumbing came in a case involving the unjustified firing of four members of the Textile Workers Union of America.

The appeals judges, voting to enforce an order against Stevens's unlawful threats and firings, called attention to the setting in which the acts were committed—the "atmosphere of persistent, flagrant violations occurring after, and in spite of, repeated declarations of illegality" by the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.

The judges approved the special remedies ordered by the board, but one remedy remains untried—taking away the right of law-defying employers like Stevens to receive government contracts. Labor has urged this Administration, and the previous one, to apply such a remedy.

The case before the court was J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., versus NLRB. It could more accurately be titled Stevens versus the United States.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, October 25, 1969 No. 43

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'Guilty! Guilty! Guilty! Guilty! Guilty!'

A Word Edgewise:

Over-Involvement in Politics Poses Risks for Universities

By John P. Roche

TWO RECENT EVENTS, which have not usually been linked, emphasize the risks involved when efforts are made to turn colleges or universities into political objects. The regents of the University of California voted to ban a young Negro Communist named Angela Davis from teaching at the Los Angeles campus. The faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences at Harvard endorsed an immediate pullout from Viet Nam. Both governing bodies employed basically the same justification: the university must go on record in favor of Truth and against Error.

One Harvard professor was quoted as saying that the faculty must stand up and be counted because "everyone is opposed to the war." Miss Davis's dismissal was doubtless based on the equally self-evident proposition that "everyone is opposed to communism." Both decisions raise the fundamental question whether it is proper for the university to become an instrument of conformity, to establish moral standards based on what "everyone" thinks.

Take Miss Davis's case first. As a college student, I had two Communist professors. One was a fine teacher who never allowed his views to color his judgment of students. He made no secret of his beliefs, but never imposed them. The other was an ideological gunner who shot down any student that did not toe the line. The first should have the right to teach anywhere, anytime. The second should have been fired summarily, but not for being a Communist. The proper charge against him would have been his incompetence as a teacher, and it was irrelevant whether he was a Communist, a fascist, a vegetarian, a flat-worlder or an animist.

Within the limits of the criminal law, then, there is only one question properly before the regents: Is Miss Davis a competent teacher? (This whole affair gives me a sense of having been here before. In fact, I was. I opposed on precisely this ground the Joe McCarthy frenzy for firing Communists, a frenzy that peaked in California in the early '50s.)

The action of the Harvard faculty (which echoed that of the Columbia senate) is in a somewhat different category. Again, however, we have the same effort to establish an atmosphere of conformity on public issues. It is all very well for faculty members as individuals to go on record opposing the war in Viet Nam, supporting Israel or Biafra, or denouncing the Soviet coup in Prague. But when the institution itself is wheeled into the fray, something more is involved. In effect, those who dissent are labeled moral lepers by official edict. The next logical step is to require the dissenters to wear a distinctive arm band, as the Star of David was employed in Nazi universities.

BEING SINGLED OUT for this kind of infamy is hardly the equivalent of being shipped to Dachau, but it does subtly influence the climate of opinion in an academic community. The timid ones among both students and faculty hit the ground muttering the approved cliches. One colleague put it to me this way: "Roche, you're a masochist. One anti-Viet Nam speech and you would be a public hero."

Maybe, but I have never made my decisions by taking a poll of student or faculty opinion. Back in the '50s, I didn't give a damn if "everybody" thought Communist teachers should be fired. And right now, I don't give a damn if "everybody" thinks we should abandon Viet Nam.

I may be as wrong about Angela Davis's dismissal as I am about Viet Nam; I make no claim to divine inspiration. But while my views are always open to challenge and re-examination, I don't want any coercive body—whether Congress, the state legislature, a board of regents, a church, a university faculty or students—setting out authoritative doctrine. In particular, a college or university should not emulate the Inquisition. We are searching for truth, not establishing it.

Bayard Rustin Writes:

Myopic Study of IQ Tests Fuels Fallacies on Racial Inequality

WHAT IS INTELLIGENCE? How is it produced? And how can it be measured? These are questions of special interest to social scientists whose job it is to try to provide us with precise, quantifiable answers, and they are also of general interest to all those who are curious about the nature of human development. Historically the debate has been between those who believe that the most important factor determining an individual's intelligence is his natural, genetic endowment. The opposing side has emphasized the supreme importance of such environmental factors as social class, family rearing, and the quality of schooling.

This nature-nurture debate is no doubt intellectually stimulating, and social scientists will continue to publish studies defending one side or the other. But there are times when the debate takes on an ugly racial character. One race is claimed to be inherently superior (Hitler's Aryans as an example) or another is "proven" to be inherently inferior.

I do not think it at all coincidental that in America such theories tend to appear during periods of intense racial conflict. Around the turn of the century, when the legal structure of segregation was being solidified in the South, numerous "studies" appeared, such as Robert W. Shufeldt's "The Negro, a Menace to American Civilization," which rationalized popular racist attitudes.

Today, when the consciousness of racial distinctions is unusually intense and there is growing racial antagonism in the society, the question is once again being debated of whether Negroes are inherently inferior to whites.

The focus of the debate is a study which appeared in the Harvard Educational Review almost a year ago. It was written by Arthur Jensen and it purported to prove, on the basis of IQ test scores, that intelligence and the ability to reason abstractly are overwhelmingly determined by genetic factors, and that blacks have less intelligence than whites.

The study has aroused a furor, and justifiably so, for its conclusion violates the faith shared by men of good will in the potential for a democratic, racially equal society; and worse, it provides more grist for the bigot's mill. But what seems essential at the present time is less indignant emotion and more critical thought.

In discussing the Jensen report we must clearly distinguish between its intellectual legitimacy and its political effect. If he is correct, we must accept his conclusions regardless of whether we like them or not. But I do not think that he is correct. Jensen's study is based on IQ test scores, not on genetic data, and nobody has ever proven that IQ measures intelligence. (One person has sarcastically written that it measures only IQ.)

It is true that IQ measures the ability of a child to take an IQ test, but this ability depends upon the successful learning of certain psychological processes. (One can hardly expect an infant to take an IQ test.) Jensen merely assumes that all American children have an equal opportunity to learn these processes, but this assumption fails to take into consideration the terribly unequal environmental conditions under which children—particularly black and white children—are reared in America.

IQ does, to a degree, accurately predict achievement in school, but this may well be more an indication that children are treated according to their IQ and produce only what is expected of them than that their achievement is genetically determined.

The psychologist Benjamin Bloom has responded to Jensen by pointing out that under the equal conditions of an Israeli Kibbutz, Jewish children of European origin, who normally have an IQ of 105, have a tested IQ of 115, while Jewish children of Oriental (Mid-eastern) origin, who normally have an IQ of 85, have also been tested at 115.

Jensen did not consider this kind of data, but based most of his conclusions on studies with identical twins who have common genes and fairly similar IQ scores when they are raised in different families. But even one-sixth of the identical twins reared apart differ as much in IQ—15 points—as blacks and whites.

THIS DIFFERENCE is entirely due to environment since their genes are the same, and I do not think it is too much to assume that the radically unequal conditions under which blacks and whites live might produce a similar difference in IQ.

Christopher Jencks, a social scientist, has argued persuasively that Jensen did not substantiate his claim that the IQ differences between blacks and whites are genetically determined. Jencks concludes from this that "Jensen's decision to reopen this ancient controversy without first gathering more evidence strikes me as a serious political blunder."

Indeed it is, for whatever Jensen's intent was in writing his report (and I doubt that it was racist) its effect has been to profoundly offend black people and to provide bigoted white people with a new argument with which to defend their racist beliefs and actions.

My own feeling is that the Jensen study is irrelevant and that we should dismiss it entirely. It is irrelevant because it tells us nothing we can believe and it contributes nothing to our struggle for social equality. Rather than quibble over a study which suggests the permanence of inequality, we must work to change those social and economic conditions which determined the nature of Jensen's conclusions.

If we can change these conditions, we can make life livable for black people in America, and though we would not have intended it, we would have provided social scientists with new data with which to refute the theory of inherent racial inequality.

'Decent Level' Stressed:

50% Social Security Increase Held Essential to Beneficiaries

A 50 PERCENT INCREASE is essential to bring social security benefits "up to a decent level," the AFL-CIO's top social insurance expert declared in a network radio interview.

Until that level is reached, benefit increases must be for greater than just the cost of living, said Bert Seidman of the Dept. of Social Security on Labor News Conference. Although Pres. Nixon has included a cost-of-living escalator in his social security proposals, Seidman said, adoption of the principle is "by no means certain" in the 91st Congress.

Seidman praised the social security improvement bill introduced by Rep. Jacob Gilbert (D-N.Y.), noting that the measure would result, by 1972, in an increase in (total) social security benefits "significantly better than 50 percent."

He stressed three key Medicare changes also included in the Gilbert bill:

- A full pre-payment basis for the system, "so that the elderly would no longer have to pay a monthly premium after they have retired and their incomes are very low."
- Medicare coverage for the disabled who are under age 65.
- Prescription drugs under Medicare coverage, which the elderly now pay on an "out-of-pocket basis."

THE GILBERT MEASURE would boost overall social security benefits by 20 percent on Jan. 1, 1970 and another 20 percent boost two years later. The measure sets the minimum benefit for a single person at $90 per month and raises it to $120 on Jan. 1, 1972. Couples would receive a minimum of $120 in January 1970 and $180 in 1972.

Seidman said that another important provision of the Gilbert bill calls for raising widow's benefits under social security to 100 percent of the husband's benefit, had he lived.

Questioning Seidman were Theodor Schuchat of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN THE EMPLOYMENT RATE for September hit 4 percent there was more than just a perfunctory reaction to a statistic among liberals and labor leadership.

The 4 percent came as a clanging warning that the Nixon "war on inflation" through tight money and similar fiscal measures is beginning to get the kind of result that organized labor dreads—a slowing down in the economy with higher unemployment.

The boost in the jobless rate during September from 3.5 percent to 4 percent represents a serious reversal in the downward trend of unemployment which produced a 3.3 percent rate last January. Further, it brings up the specter of what has happened in the past, the ups and downs of the jobless rate and its attendant effects on the lives of millions of workers.

The jobless rate, in fact, represents a significant guide to the values that an administration places on people and property, which has priority, and which is its deepest concern.

When the Hoover Administration turned the government over to Franklin Roosevelt in 1931 the jobless rate was 24.9 percent as a result of the Great Depression. It was Roosevelt's job to bring it down and he did. On the eve of World War II, it was down to 9.9 percent; war orders, of course, brought it crashing down to 1.9 percent.

When Harry Truman took over as the war ended, the rate climbed back to 3.9, mounted to 5.5 percent as the war was liquidated but dropped again, in part due to Korea. When Eisenhower became President in 1953 it was down to 2.5 percent. Eight years and three recessions later, the rate was back to 5.5 percent.

The policies of the Eisenhower Administration are significant in the history of unemployment statistics, and throw a strong light on today's employment story.

The 2.5 percent unemployment rate that Eisenhower inherited disappeared steadily under the fiscal and "tight money" policies of his Administration. Ending of the Korean war brought a 5 percent jobless rate, but after a low of 3.8 in 1956, the rate started climbing again and when Eisenhower left office in 1961 John F. Kennedy inherited a 5.5 percent rate.

During the Kennedy-Johnson Democratic years, there was a determined struggle to drive down unemployment. It was down to 4.5 percent when Johnson took office again in 1965 and when Richard M. Nixon took the oath of office in January of this year, the rate was down to 3.3 percent.

The war in Viet Nam, of course, played a role in the drop to 3.3 percent, but again, it was clear from the first that Nixon was determined to give dollar stability the priority in his Administration rather than jobs.

Increases in the cost of living became the statistic to be watched by the Administration rather than the unemployment rate.

THE NIXON DRIVE to "cool" the economy was accompanied by promises that workers would not be asked to pay the price with their jobs. Labor economists knew that this was nonsense, that a slowdown in the economy inevitably would be accompanied by a drop in jobs. This is now happening. The big question that now remains to be answered is: How far will it go?

The answers so far are not reassuring. Nixon's Treasury officials have made it clear that unemployment will go as high as is needed to stop inflation.

Labor economists concede that there is a rate below which unemployment cannot be expected to drop. In a huge labor force such as that of the United States, there are a certain number of people more or less unemployable who drift from job to job with periods of unemployment between them and a number of workers in the process of changing jobs or waiting for jobs to open up.

The rate of this "frictional" unemployment is generally placed at between 2 and 2.5 percent. The 3 percent range of the past year is clearly above the "frictional" level.

The current 4 percent is clearly a danger signal. Pres. Nixon will have to decide how far up he will let it go.

LIFTING SOCIAL SECURITY benefits to a "decent level" would take a 50 percent boost, AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, center, declared on the public affairs program, Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Theodor Schuchat, left, of the North American Newspaper Alliance and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times. The interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m. on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

FIRST DOWN AND 2 UNIONISTS ON THE GO—George Richardson, right, and his son, Howard, man the sideline chains for the Washington Redskins home football games. The senior Richardson, retired secretary-treasurer of the Fire Fighters, has been on the Redskins chain crew since the team came to Washington in 1937. His son is director of the IAFF accounting department and a member of Office & Professional Employes.

Labor Scores Nixon On Haynsworth Bid

(Continued from Page 1)

polls by the Associated Press and United Press International continued to show substantially more senators against the nomination than supporting confirmation.

There was early evidence, that the GOP swing against Haynsworth hadn't been halted by the White House appeal. Just three days later, Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) announced that he will vote against confirmation.

The Pennsylvania Republican said Haynsworth had shown himself to be insensitive to potential conflicts of interest and to violations of judicial canons of ethics.

Meany, in a four-page statement of comment, made it clear that labor's opposition to the appointment is not an effort to embarrass the President on a political issue.

He noted that before the nomination was announced, the AFL-CIO had conveyed to the President "privately and without publicity" all the facts it then knew about the judge's involvement in the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co.

"We urged that Haynsworth not be nominated," he said, "because we believe only men of proven integrity and unblemished character should be justices of the Supreme Court."

If there has been "piecemeal disclosure" of Haynsworth's financial involvements, Meany said, "the blame for this lies with the judge and the Justice Dept."

Neither Haynsworth nor the Justice Dept. made a full disclosure of his financial interests to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The Justice Dept. memoranda, issued as the result of committee findings, "read like briefs for a defendant—not the impartial, factual statements the people have a right to expect."

And Haynsworth "made contradictory statements to the committee and took refuge in a claimed lack of memory."

As an example, Haynsworth informed the committee that he had disqualified himself in all cases "in which I had a stock interest in a party or in one which would be directly affected by the outcome of the litigation."

Meany noted that "at the hearing it was proved and the judge now admits at least four cases in which this was not true."

"It was not from information volunteered by Haynsworth or the Justice Dept., but from evidence unearthed by a newspaper reporter" that the Senate learned that Haynsworth's stake in Carolina Vend-A-Matic amounted to nearly $500,000, Meany stressed.

Meany sharply challenged the Justice Dept.'s retreat from accepted standards of judicial conduct to absolve Haynsworth of conflict of interest violations.

He said the department "now takes the position that a judge may directly sit on a case when he owns stock in one of the litigants as long as this ownership is not significant and he does not use his influence in behalf of that litigant."

This interpretation, Meany said, is "clearly at odds" with the legal requirements for members of government regulatory agencies. "They are not only forbidden to sit on cases involving a litigant in which they have a stock interest; they go to jail if they do so."

Meany commented that "no one can seriously contend that commissioners in agencies such as the Federal Power Commission must abide by higher ethical standards than justices of the Supreme Court."

While the President has every right to decide to "fight all the way for his nominee," Meany said, in this case the decision is not "a wise one."

He added: "For our part, we believe the AFL-CIO also has a right and an obligation. It is to oppose any nominee not fit to be on the highest bench."

Sanctions Dropped Against RWDSU

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has announced the removal of sanctions imposed against the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union under Section 16, Article XX of the AFL-CIO Constitution.

In a letter to presidents of affiliates, Meany said the RWDSU "is now in full compliance with Article XX and entitled to full protection under the Internal Disputes Plan as well as all other rights enjoyed by AFL-CIO affiliates in good standing."

A letter of Oct. 22, 1968, advising all affiliates that the union had been found in non-compliance "is herewith rescinded and the sanctions imposed by that letter are removed," Meany said.

Outpouring of Letters Urged:

Drive for Tax Justice Pressed To Block 'Big Steal' in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

on reform of tax rates so as to lessen some of the squeeze on persons with low and middle-bracket incomes.

But what it has done so far has been to make a weak bill weaker.

The AFL-CIO had estimated that the government could pick up nearly $17 billion a year in added revenue by closing loopholes—enough to permit significant tax relief for the ordinary wage-earner and still finance an expansion of needed government programs.

The House bill narrowed a number of loopholes. But it still perpetuated, although to a lesser degree, what labor has considered the biggest injustice in the present tax system. People whose income comes from wages and salaries would pay the full tax rate; those whose income comes from "unearned" sources, such as profits from investments in stocks and real estate, would pay a lower rate. And some income would remain virtually tax-exempt.

During the spring and summer months, while tax legislation was before the House and Congress was being flooded by letters calling for tax justice, sentiment in the Senate was strong for a thoroughgoing, loophole-closing tax bill.

Lobbyists Move In

When the House acted in early August—by a 394-30 vote—the biggest hurdle appeared to have been overcome. The public pressure dropped off—and the special interest lobbyists moved into the vacuum.

As an example, take the day the Senate committee met in closed session to consider a portion of the House bill dealing with taxation of bank profits.

While the committee met, United Press International reported in a news dispatch, "more than two dozen lobbyists, representing financial institutions with millions of dollars at stake, lined a Senate building corridor."

The outcome was an estimated $250 million-a-year tax break for the banks.

Under present law, banks are allowed to set aside as untaxed reserves against "bad debts" an amount substantially larger than experience shows is necessary. The House bill would have limited this tax-exempt reserve to a realistic figure, ending the windfall. The Senate committee undid most of this loophole-closing provision.

Another item that didn't make any headlines, but marked a victory for the business lobbyists, particularly in the oil industry:

The House had voted to close the loophole that allows American companies to deduct from taxes owed to the United States an amount equal to taxes paid to foreign governments. That would have brought in an additional $65 million a year in revenue.

The Senate Finance Committee dropped that provision from the bill.

The oil lobby had to settle for a half-loaf victory on the controversial oil depletion allowance.

Under present law, 27.5 percent of the taxable income of an oil or gas company is tax-free. The House had approved a modest narrowing of this loophole to 20 percent. In the Senate Finance Committee, a motion to retain the 27.5 percent exclusion lost on an 8-8 tie. The committee then voted, 12-3, to compromise on a 23 percent depletion allowance. It would save the oil industry some $250 million in taxes as compared with the House bill.

On capital gains—which AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed "the major flaw in the tax system" and a Treasury study described as "the most important factor in reducing the tax rates of those with high incomes"—the House voted very modest reforms.

It said a taxpayer would have to hold a stock or property for a full year, instead of just six months, before he would be eligible for the reduced rate tax on his capital gains profits. And it said that while the tax on capital gains income would continue to be only half the regular rate, wealthy taxpayers could no longer take the option of paying a 25 percent tax, if this should be a lesser amount.

The Administration in this case allied itself with the business lobbyists, contending that a higher capital gains tax might "remove a large measure of the incentive for private capital to engage in new and expanded business ventures."

Whatever the reason, the Senate committee voted to keep the present six-month requirement for capital gains tax windfalls and to allow the 25 percent rate for all but the wealthest taxpayers.

The Senate committee not only left the bond interest tax-free; it excluded the interest from a minimum tax provision and allocation of deductions. The effect would be to allow some millionaires to continue to escape paying any income tax.

In a few areas, the Senate panel improved the House bill—in one important section by keeping the maximum tax rate where it is now, instead of dropping it to 50 percent.

Unlike the no-amendment rule the House invokes when acting on tax legislation, the bill will be wide open to amendments when it reaches the Senate floor.

This, of course, is a two-edged sword. It means that special interest lobbyists who were unable to get all they wanted in committee will have a second chance. It means, also, that a revived public concern over tax justice could prod a majority of the Senate into strengthening the committee bill.

Atlanta Elects Mayor With Labor Backing

Atlanta—Sam Massell, the labor-endorsed candidate for mayor of Atlanta, easily won a runoff election against Rodney Cook, a moderate Republican who had the backing of the business community and the local newspapers.

Massell, 42, received nearly 55 percent of the vote to become the city's first Jewish mayor. Massell is the current vice mayor and a Democrat, but the municipal election is run on a non-partisan basis. He led a field of eight candidates in the first election, Oct. 7.

In the earlier voting, another COPE endorsed candidate, Maynard Jackson, won a clear victory over three other contenders to become the first Negro vice mayor of Atlanta, at least since Reconstruction days.

The Atlanta newspapers said the election results reflected the strength of a "new coalition" of white liberals, organized labor and the black community. The local AFL-CIO said the voting patterns showed that Massell and Jackson received overwhelming support among trade unionists and virtually 100 percent of the Negro vote.

The Atlanta runoff preceded by two weeks most of the 1969 election activity in the rest of the country. Standing out among the state, county and municipal elections set for Nov. 4 are these:

New Jersey—A contest for governor between former Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D) and Rep. William Cahill (R) plus election of the entire state Assembly, now heavily Republican.

Virginia—A governor's race between William Battle (D) and Linwood Holton (R) and election of the House of Delegates, now overwhelmingly Democratic.

Kentucky—Election of half the state Senate and the entire House of Representatives.

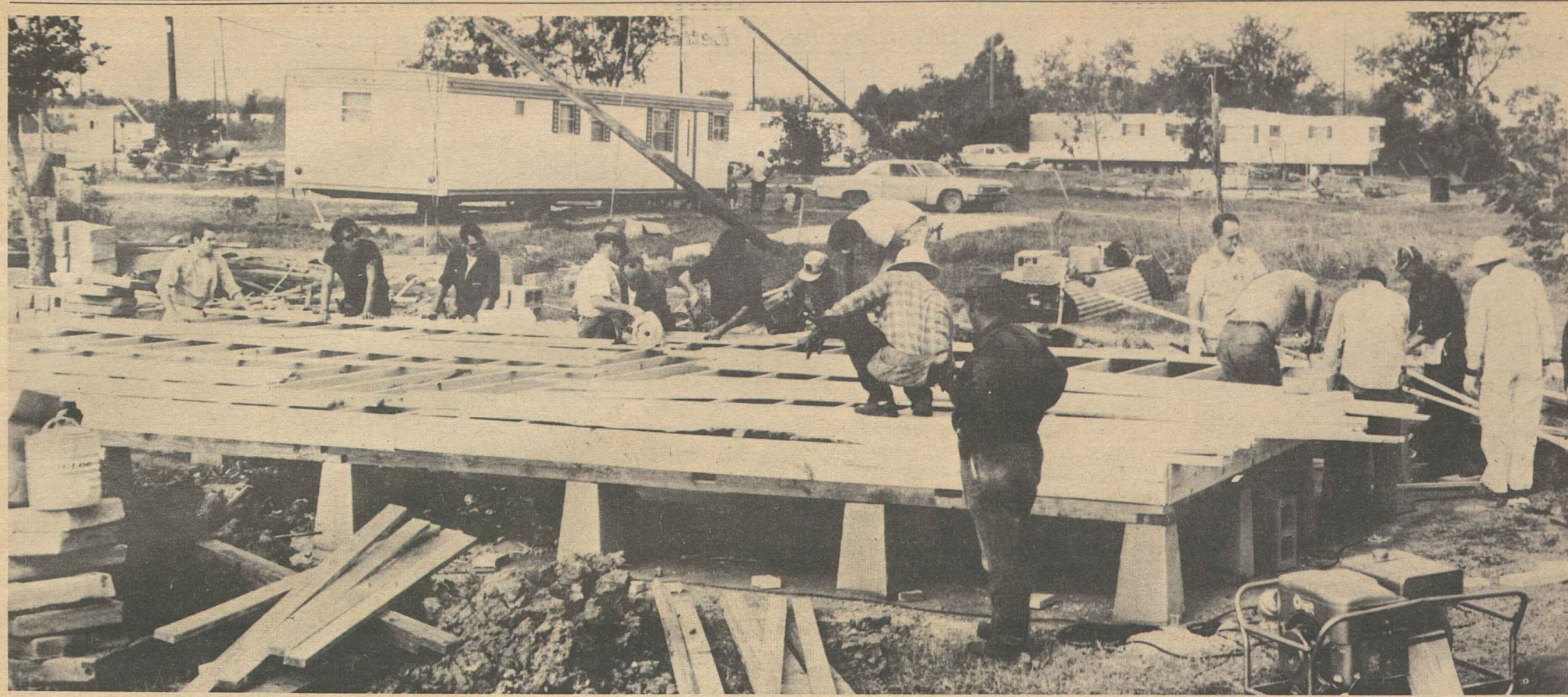
New York—Three-way race for mayor pitting Mario Proccacino (D), John Marchi (R), and incumbent Mayor John Lindsay, running as a Liberal-Independent.

Cleveland — Incumbent Mayor Carl Stokes (D) faces a tough challenge from Ralph Perk (R) in a normally Democratic city.

Detroit — Non-partisan election for mayor pits two survivors of a crowded primary—County Auditor Richard Austin, a Negro, and Sheriff Roman Gribbs.

Pittsburgh — Peter Flaherty (D) faces John Tabor (R) in a closely fought mayoral contest.

APOLLO 11 ASTRONAUT Col. Edwin E. Aldrin, Jr., following his address to the convention, was shown a sample of china that the AFL-CIO is sending to the wives of all three members of the historic moon mission. Federation Pres. George Meany noted that the china was crafted by members of Operative Potters Local 236 at Lenox China Co., in Pomona, N.J.



A team of volunteers begins home construction in Plaquemines Parish

Labor Volunteers Rebuild Homes For Victims of Hurricane Camille

(Continued from Page 1)

The volunteers come from the AFL-CIO building trades — carpenters, plumbers, painters, electricians, iron workers, laborers—and from many other unions: Longshoremen, Communications Workers, Office & Professional Employes, Oil & Chemical Workers and State, County & Municipal Employes.

The rebuilding project is centered in Plaquemines Parish, which took the brunt of the killer hurricane as it swept across the Gulf Coast communities.

Building supplies are being furnished by the American Red Cross and labor's part in the program is being coordinated by Louisiana AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie. The volunteer workers provide their own tools and equipment.

The volunteers assemble at the Belle Chasse Red Cross Disaster Headquarters some 50 miles above Plaquemines Parish where they are assigned to 42-man teams. Each team is made up of 11 carpenters, six painters, three electricians, four plumbers, three roofers, eight laborers, truck and bus drivers and a job foreman.

The 20 teams are loaded on a convoy of school buses while state highway trucks haul their equipment to Empire.

After the Red Cross serves breakfast, the teams are assigned to their homesites for the weekend project.

Smiles and Tears

Smiling faces — some streaked with tear marks—greeted the volunteers as they arrived at the building sites.

The Ancalade family has owned a one-acre homesite in the shadow of the Mississippi River levee for four generations. Five homes stood there before the hurricane cut a swath through the community—and then there was just rubble.

But after the first weekend of work by the volunteers, three new homes dotted the site. Mrs. Lorrenza Ancalade, the 90-year-old matriarch of the clan, nodded approvingly as the home took shape.

"I want to move in right away," she said. "This is my home."

She will share the home with her son Luke, 65, a retired tugboat captain. Her son Leon with his wife and two children will live in the second house. Her daughter and son-in-law Sidney and Mabel Duplisses will move into the third.

Some foundations for the homes were laid in late September by a vanguard of 100 union volunteers. Other foundation crews will continue to build bases for the future building projects of subsequent weekends.

The Red Cross reports that it has designated $1.1 million to aid the hurricane victims in the parish. Families whose homes are being rebuilt were selected on the basis of immediate needs, according to ARC disaster relief worker Russ Jones.

The volunteer effort of the AFL-CIO is expected to cut the construction costs of the homes in half, Jones added.

The homes are built according to plans provided by the Red Cross. They have one, two or three bedrooms, according to the needs of the families.

By Sunday afternoon after two days of work, most of the 15 homes in the weekend projects are nearly ready for occupancy, although the families may have to wait a few days before utilities are put in service. The Red Cross case workers also assist the families in selecting new furniture for the homes.

The workers are sheltered at a high school in Empire where they also receive their meals from the Red Cross. Tents have been provided for additional sleeping facilities.

At the close of each weekend project, the union volunteers receive service awards from both the State AFL-CIO and the Red Cross.

The contingents of volunteers come from throughout the state, but the major areas represented are New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Lake Charles and Plaquemines Parish.

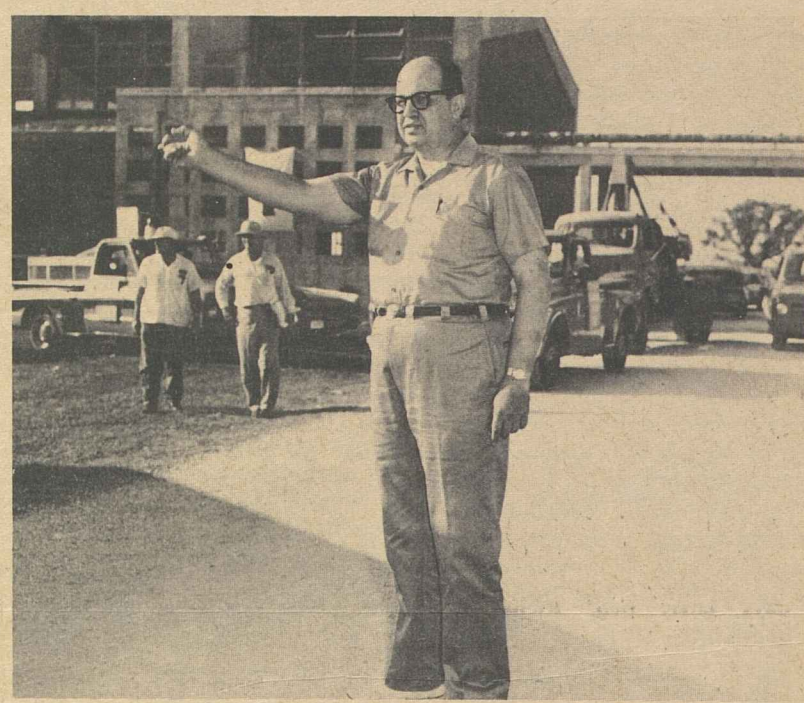
E. V. Bighinatti, Red Cross director for Hurricane Camille operations, said this is the largest joint building project ever undertaken by the AFL-CIO and the Red Cross. A similar program, but on a smaller scale, was conducted by labor and the ARC after Hurricane Audrey struck Cameron Parish in 1957.

Some of the volunteers also came from outside the labor movement. One such was State Sen. Michael O'Keefe of New Orleans who has been a longtime supporter of labor causes in the Louisiana legislature.

O'Keefe delivered a message of thanks from Gov. John J. McKeithen to the volunteers after working alongside the building crews on the first weekend project.

The AFL-CIO issues a manual to the volunteers on what they can expect during the weekend project. Bussie tells the volunteers:

"We assure you that you will be tired, dirty, hot and probably disgusted, but we sincerely hope that you will feel it was worth it—and that you will sleep well and happy Sunday night in your own bed knowing that you helped to make it possible for a family to move into a home which you and your friends built. . . . Thank you for all you have done."



Louisiana AFL-CIO Pres. Victor Bussie dispatches a convoy

Red Cross-supplied building materials are delivered

A new home goes up near a pile of rubble left by the killer hurricane

Trimming the studding

Labor Warns of Recession Threat:

Nixon Asks Wage 'Restraint' In Drive to Combat Inflation

Pres. Nixon called on unions to exercise "restraint" in seeking wage increases for workers at the bargaining table as a way of fighting inflation.

The President also asked business and industry to "consider" pricing policies in the light of his anti-inflation program. Errors in overpricing, he warned, will make businesses competitive losers.

Nixon's appeals were contained in a letter reportedly sent to 2,200 labor and business leaders. The letter followed a national radio broadcast in which the President declared that the nation is "on the road to recovery from the disease of runaway prices."

But in both his address and the letter, Nixon said that the situation is not fully under control, and he spoke of further "bad medicine" and future "slowing pains."

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, in an address at the University of Pittsburgh, warned that the Administration's economic policies could lead to a recession and "their effects are inequitable."

"We will support Nixon," Goldfinger said, "if restraints are placed on all costs, prices, dividends and executive compensation as well as on wages and salaries, and if the Administration repeals tax credits, fast depreciation, curbs mergers, and spotlights the pricing policies of industry."

In another development, the President announced the selection of Dr. Arthur F. Burns, one of his key advisers and a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, to become chairman of the Federal Reserve Board when the term of William McChesney Martin expires next Jan. 31.

The appointment, subject to Senate confirmation, is not expected to change the board's direction. Both Burns and Martin are regarded as conservatives, and Burns has supported Martin's policy of tight money as a means of controlling inflation.

In his letter, Nixon claimed the Administration has applied "backbone" to economic policy to put the government's "economic house in order before enlisting other forces in the fight against inflation."

He cited such actions as the proposed extension of the income tax surcharge, a proposed reduction in federal expenditures of $7 billion a year and a cutback on federal construction.

However, Nixon contended that "the danger of inflation" is still present and "the cure will require some unpleasant medicine, patience on the part of all and self-discipline by the government, business and labor."

"It is in the interest of every union leader and workingman to avoid wage demands that will reduce the purchasing power of his dollar and reduce the number of job opportunities," Nixon said.

"It is in the interest of private business to consider pricing policies in the light of the government's determination to check inflation," he added.

Nixon said the the government, on its part, would move "with a careful eye on the unemployment picture." He added, "the percentage of our work force unemployed is more than a statistic—it is a human condition that deserves the close attention of every American."

In an afternoon radio address, apparently timed to reach housewives, Nixon said that the Administration's economic policies are working because while prices are still going up their rate of increase is slowing down.

He said that Americans "for some time to come" will be reading about certain businesses not dong very well, sluggish sales in department stores, and a decline in new housing, "which this nation needs."

Ordinarily, Nixon said, these developments are "bad news." But today, he continued, such declines are "slowing pains" and "just like growing pains, these are a healthy development. . . ."

The President ruled out the imposition of wage and price controls as "bad for business, bad for the working man, bad for the consumer." He also repeated his previously expressed opposition to "guidelines" for wages on grounds they would not get at the cause of inflation.

He urged consumers to show restraint on purchases and credit expenditures as a means of bringing down prices. And he asked state and local governments to postpone expenditures for the same reason.

In addressing a University of Pittsburgh conference on business prospects, Goldfinger warned that "the danger of a recession is growing from week to week" because of the Administration's economic policies.

He charged that tight money and other "restrictive" measures are stifling the critical need for housing, the building of public facilities and the rebuilding of ghetto areas in the cities.

Emphasizing that wage gains are not responsible for inflation but that "skyrocketing" interest rates are, Goldfinger said that the average increase in real hourly pay is less than 2 percent under labor agreements negotiated this year.

"In four years," he added, "there has been no advance in the after-tax buying power of earnings of the rank-and-file worker."

What is happening, Goldfinger said, is that many workers "are being forced to shoulder the burden of Nixon's economic policies" in one of two ways—through additional unemployment or declining purchasing power.

He also stresed the importance of Congress closing tax loopholes for the wealthy in a tax system "rigged against" wages and salaries. "If we can't solve the tax problem, we'll be increasingly in trouble," Goldfinger concluded.

First Stop

Negroes Bear Brunt Of Unemployment Rise

A new Labor Dept. report has reinforced findings that rising unemployment is hitting Negroes hardest and is widening the jobless gap between whites and blacks.

The trend has been brought into focus by the latest Bureau of Labor Statistics survey of the employment situation in the poverty neighborhoods of the nation's largest 100 cities. These are defined by the government as the poorest one-fifth of the neighborhoods in each urban area.

The overall unemployment rate in the poverty neighborhoods of 5.7 percent in the third quarter of 1969 was down two-tenths of 1 percent from a year earlier, the report showed.

But it also revealed that while the jobless rate for whites in the neighborhoods fell from 5.2 to 4.4 percent over the year, the rate for blacks increased from 6.9 to 7.5 percent.

Most of the improvement in the white workers' rate was due to a sharp drop in joblessness among adult women, while the rate for adult black women "rose significantly over the year," BLS said.

The report indicated that nearly three of every 10 black teenagers in poverty neighborhoods were unemployed in the third quarter of 1969, while nearly one out of five white teenagers in the neighborhoods were jobless.

The figures represented a worsening of the job situation for both black and white teenagers over the year.

The overall teenage unemployment rate of 22.6 percent in the poverty neighborhoods was 2.1 times the rate for teenagers in other areas of the large cities during the third quarter. A year earlier the jobless rate for poverty neighborhood teenagers was only 1.6 times as large.

Other highlights of the report showed:

- The poverty neighborhoods unemployment rate of 5.7 percent in the third quarter of this year compared with 3.7 percent in other urban neighborhoods and 3.3 percent for the nation as a whole.
- Unemployment in the poverty neighborhoods totaled 365,000 in the third quarter, down about 20,000 over the year. The poverty neighborhoods accounted for 12.1 percent of the nation's total unemployment during the period. In 1968, they accounted for 13.3 percent of total joblessness.

The latest monthly job report of the BLS showed that the nation's overall jobless rate jumped five-tenths of 1 percent to 4 percent in September, its highest level in 23 months.

The jobless rate for whites was 3.6 percent, up seven-tenths of 1 percent since February, while the rate for Negroes was 6.8 percent, up 1.1 percent from its February level.

10-25-69

Consumer Prices Continue Climb, Clothes and Services Lead Advance

The cost of living shot higher again in September and the average worker's paycheck continued to buy less than it did a year ago, the Labor Dept. reported.

The Consumer Price Index rose by five-tenths of 1 percent to 129.3. This means that it cost $12.93 in September to buy goods and services valued at $10 in the base period, 1957-59.

The index was 5.8 percent above last year. It has risen by 4.5 percent since Jan. 1 compared with a 3.4 percent increase for the same period in 1968. Recent jumps in the index have been four-tenths of 1 percent in August, five-tenths in July and six-tenths in June.

Arnold Chase, assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said the September rise was below the average annual 6 percent increase through August.

Gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers rose by $1.29 from August to a new high of $117.80, due to a 5-cent advance in average hourly earnings.

Hourly earnings usually increase in September, as many of the young people returning to school leave jobs with low hourly rates, BLS pointed out.

Weekly take-home pay for the worker with three dependents increased by 99 cents over the month to $102.44. The rise for the worker with no dependents was 95 cents to $93.90.

When expressed in 1957-59 dollars to reflect price changes, the take-home pay was $79.23 for the worker with three dependents and $72.16 for the worker with no dependents, up more than 40 cents over the month in both cases.

But, these real spendable earnings represented a loss of 39 cents over the year for the worker with three dependents and a cut of 16 cents for the worker with no dependents.

Among major components on the index, food is up 5.9 percent from last year, commodities are 4.8 percent higher and services have risen by 7.4 percent.

In analyzing the September price rise, Chase said, "Nearly everything in the family budget was higher. The only declines were in fresh fruits and vegetables and cars."

The cost of home ownership spurted up by nine-tenths of 1 percent during the month, Chase said, mainly because of higher prices for buying homes, maintaining them and financing them. Rent advanced by three-tenths of 1 percent.

As in August, charges for consumer services advanced by seven-tenths of 1 percent. Medical care costs rose by eight-tenths of 1 percent to go 7.7 percent above the level of a year ago. Auto insurance, local transit fares, movie admissions and gas and electricity rates were up.

Apparel prices climbed by 1.7 percent—more than double the usual increase for September—due to bigger than normal price increases in the fall line of women's coats, dresses and skirts.

Food prices were up slightly whereas they usually drop in September, BLS reported. Pork and restaurant meals were up. Fruits and vegetables declined less than seasonally.

Approximately 54,000 workers will receive cost-of-living pay hikes based on September's CPI. About 22,000 of them, mostly in aerospace, will get boosts of 8 or 9 cents an hour. About 21,000 workers, in aerospace and public transit, will get increases of from 3 to 5 cents. An additional 5,400 workers in various industries will get raises ranging from 2 to 7 cents.

High Church Honor Awarded Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany was invested as a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great with Grand Cross by Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle in a ceremony at St. Matthew's Chancery in Washington, D.C.

The investiture was followed by a luncheon given by members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council at which a presentation was made to Fu Jen Catholic University in Taiwan in Meany's name.

Cardinal O'Boyle spoke at the luncheon of his long years of friendship with the AFL-CIO president and of the role of the labor movement in American life. Meany thanked the cardinal and Pope Paul VI for the high church honor and spoke of the close links between religion and the labor movement in the struggle for social justice.

Bakery Unions Call Merger Conventions

Two unions of bakery workers issued calls for merger conventions in Miami Beach—the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers for a Dec. 1 meeting in the Plaza Hotel and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers in the Americana. A joint convention will follow on Dec. 3 or 4, the unions said.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 1, 1969 | No. 44

Labor Rallies Full Strength In Support of GE Strikers

Meany Pins Inflation on High Profits

The rise in living costs can be slowed by changes in the price and profit policies of American business, the AFL-CIO told Pres. Nixon.

Replying to a letter from the President on the question of inflation, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany voiced labor's concern with rising prices and noted that they are "washing out all or most of the buying power of workers' collective bargaining gains in the past several years."

The major causes of the rising price level, he told the President "are to be found in business pricing policies and profits." Changes in these policies are needed, he stressed, to slow down the rise of living costs.

The AFL-CIO president pointed out that Labor Sec. George Shultz told the AFL-CIO convention recently that the median wage increase, after accounting for the rise in consumer prices, has been only a little under 2 percent in the first year of the agreements negotiated in the past year.

The buying power of the average non-supervisory worker's weekly take-home pay after federal tax deductions in 1969, Meany said, "has been hardly any greater than last year or in 1965, four years ago."

Demands for wage increases are "obviously based," Meany continued, on prior increases in the cost-of-living. Unions seek in bargain-

(Continued on Page 3)

Haynsworth Ruling Linked to Stevens

It's no thanks to Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., that the J. P. Stevens textile chain has been ordered to bargain with a union at a Georgia plant where the company's illegal acts made a fair election impossible.

Haynsworth handed down a decision in a similar case in which he said the National Labor Relations Board had no power to order an employer to recognize a union on the basis of signed authorization cards.

The Supreme Court disagreed. It reversed the Haynsworth decision and upheld the NLRB.

It was this precedent that the NLRB relied on when it ordered Stevens to the bargaining table.

NEW EXECUTIVE ORDER governing labor-management relations in the federal service was signed by Pres. Nixon during his White House meeting with the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The President and the council discussed a broad range of issues, including the Viet Nam situation, inflation, and domestic legislation.

For Federal Employes:

Nixon Sets Policy In Labor Relations

Significant changes in labor-management relations policy within the federal government have been incorporated in a new executive order signed by Pres. Nixon Oct. 29.

The new order, replacing the now-famous No. 10988 issued by Pres. Kennedy in 1962 and hailed at the time as a major breakthrough in federal labor policy, was released after a meeting at the White House between the President and the AFL-CIO Executive Council.

Of major importance in the new order is the creation of a Federal Labor Relations Council to administer the program, decide major policy issues and issue rules and regulations. Previously administration had been in the hands of various departments and agencies.

The labor relations council will have authority to issue binding arbitration decisions on grievance disputes and questions of interpretation of contracts.

The new order calls also for establishment of a Federal Service Impasse Panel to help resolve disputes in negotiations and "take any action it considers necessary to settle an impasse." Panel members will be appointed by the President.

The various form of recognition extended to groups of government workers was revised and clarified. The virtually meaningless category of "informal" recognition is abolished and the "formal" category will be abolished in a year.

This would reduce the recognition category to "exclusive," based on winning a majority in an election, and national consultation rights, which covers a wide area short of actual right to negotiate.

There were no changes in the checkoff rules in the old order and the new order prohibits union security arrangements.

Exclusive recognition will be granted only through a secret ballot representation election, eliminating the present option of card checks. However the new order abolishes a requirement of the

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Urges Aid to Schools On Integration

Labor has hailed a unanimous Supreme Court decision that the nation's school districts must end school segregation "immediately" and operate desegregated schools "now and hereafter."

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany termed the ruling "one of the most important, most necessary and longest overdue decisions of our time."

He appealed to the Administration to join with labor in urging Congress to make a "massive investment" of federal funds for education so that no state will be able to plead poverty as an excuse for stalling school desegregation.

The Supreme Court decision

(Continued on Page 7)

Aid Pledged To 150,000 By Council

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO Executive Council called on the entire labor movement to rally behind striking members of 13 unions walking picket lines at General Electric Co. plants across the nation.

"We intend to help the GE strikers win," the council said.

"GE's management, stockholders and customers should heed this warning:

"The only thing that will end the strike against GE is a decent, honorable, realistic contract." **(Full text on Page 4.)**

Unions representing nearly 150,000 workers in plants, shops and offices of the nation's largest electrical products corporation, walked out at midnight Oct. 26 when GE management refused to change the one flat offer it made two weeks earlier.

GE rebuffed an arbitration proposal made by the unions to head off a walkout and ignored a call from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to negotiate a "reasonable, realistic collective bargaining agreement with a 1969-model wage level."

The strike was the first company-wide walkout of GE employes since 1946.

Just two days after it started, a U.S. Court of Appeals handed down a decision that GE violated the law in 1960 negotiations by using the same "take-it-or-leave-it" approach the unions report the company has followed this year. Two unions have filed new refusal to bargain charges against GE.

The strikers maintained peace-

(Continued on Page 3)

J. P. Stevens Ordered to Negotiate With Textile Union at Georgia Plant

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered J. P. Stevens & Co. to negotiate with the Textile Workers Union of America for a contract covering workers at its Statesboro, Ga., plant.

A majority of workers at the plant had signed cards authorizing the TWUA to bargain for them. But the NLRB found that the company resorted to the same illegal, union-busting tactics it has used elsewhere to destroy the union's majority.

It applied—for the first time in a J. P. Stevens case—the precedent upheld by the Supreme Court last June that the NLRB can order a company to bargain with a union on the basis of authorization cards when the employer's deliberate unfair labor tactics have prevented a fair election.

TWUA Pres. William Pollock called on the company to come to the bargaining table in response to the NLRB order. But the Stevens chain—as it has in the succession of labor law cases it has lost in recent years—served notice that it will appeal the order in the courts.

The Statesboro case is the sixth successive NLRB decision in which Stevens has been found to have violated the nation's labor law in an effort to keep its workers from organizing.

Pollock had charged a week earlier, after the corporation's fifth straight setback at the hands of a U.S. Court of Appeals, that continued defiance of the labor act by Stevens has "reached the proportions of a national disgrace."

The TWUA has been the victim

(Continued on Page 3)

United Airline Pact Ratified By Machinists

San Francisco—Machinists for United Air Lines voted by emphatic margins to accept wage increases of more than 35 percent in a new three-year pact.

The vote to ratify United's offer came on the eve of a strike deadline and after the membership turned down two previous offers.

About 18,000 mechanics, ramp and stores employes and food service workers at United shops in the U.S. mainland and Hawaii won wage increases of 11 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, another 6.5 percent retroactive to July 1, and additional increases of 4 percent next Feb. 1, 4 percent next Aug. 1 and a final 5.66 percent as of May 1, 1971.

Monthly salaries for typical groups by next Feb. 1 will be $626 for utility workers, up nearly $104; $731 for ramp and stores employes, up nearly $118; $896 for mechanics, up $144, IAM District 141 Pres. George J. Robinson reported.

In addition, United agreed to full pension payment for eligible employes starting next May 31. It improved dental and hospital plans and shift premiums, vacations and other benefits in a contract that gives IAM members "the highest rates of pay and the greatest earning power in the air transport industry," according to Robinson.

Living-Cost Clause

Other benefits include up to 21 cents an hour in a clause tied to the cost of living; vacations up to six weeks after 25 years; premium pay for line-aircraft service workers; a work day of 7.5 hours for night shifts starting at 5 p.m. or later up to 6 a.m., and unlimited travel passes after 15 years of service.

New contract language guarantees severance pay if a job is lost due to merger; time off for safety committee members to investigate reports of unsafe conditions, and an employe's right to have a union representative with him when being questioned in possible disciplinary cases.

Management agreed that the new contract will be printed in a union shop and bear a union "bug" or label.

NEW OFFICERS of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council were sworn in by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton during the conference's meeting in Chicago. From left, Thomas A. Dillon, Machinists representative, vice chairman; Alan Burch, safety director, Operating Engineers, chairman, and Wharton. Rex Lauck, assistant editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, retiring chairman, is at right.

Safety Council Names 12 for Labor Awards

Chicago—Six unions and six labor leaders were presented awards here by the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council for outstanding contributions toward accident prevention.

The conference also adopted plans for strengthened labor participation in safety programs; heard an address by George Taylor, executive secretary, AFL-CIO Committee on Safety & Occupational Health; and chose officers for the coming year.

The conference's highest recognition to an organization—the Harry Read Award of Honor—was presented to Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 4-447, Destrehan, La.; Steelworkers Local 6500, Sudbury, Ont.; and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers headquarters, Washington, D.C.

The Harry Read Award of Commendation went to Steelworkers Local 7279, Toledo, and Meat Cutters Local 342, Jamaica, N.Y. The Harry Read Award of Merit went to Steelworkers Local 1005, Hamilton, Ont.

The conference's highest recognition to an individual—its Distinguished Service to Safety Award—was bestowed upon Julius N. Jacobsen, safety chairman of OCAW Local 4-447.

The Harry Read Citation for Meritorious Service to Safety went to Jack R. Suarez, executive secretary, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers District 3, Schenectady, N.Y.; Pat Patterson, safety director; Steelworkers Local 2659, Southgate, Mich.; E. A. Brown, director, Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee, Santa Rosa, Calif.; and Harry M. Black, Machinists Lodge 2215, San Diego, Calif.

The various Harry Read awards honor the late assistant to the AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer for his work in the labor safety field. He was one of the founders of the conference.

Presentations were made by Rex Lauck, assistant editor of the United Mine Workers Journal and retiring chairman of the conference, during the NSC's 57th National Safety Congress.

The conference named Alan Burch, safety director of the Operating Engineers, as its new chairman, to succeed Lauck. Thomas A. Dillon of the Machinists was named to succeed Burch as vice chairman.

Sec.-Treas. Arthur P. Gildea of the Brewery Workers was re-elected NSC vice president for labor. The conference's new officers were sworn in by Operating Engineers Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, currently an NSC trustee and board member.

Unfit for Supreme Court:

2 Lawyers Groups Flunk Haynsworth

The 24,000-member American Trial Lawyers Association has called on the Senate to reject the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., because he falls short of "the high standards of conduct required and expected of nominees to the U.S. Supreme Court."

The association announced that its 55-member board of governors had voted "overwhelmingly" to oppose Haynsworth's confirmation after studying the record of Senate Judiciary Committee hearings.

Before acting, the association polled a nationwide cross-section of its membership and found 73 percent opposed to the nomination.

Confirmation of Haynsworth, the lawyers' group warned, would undermine public confidence in the Supreme Court.

The leading organization of Negro lawyers, the National Bar Association, also called for rejection of the nomination.

Ability Questioned

The NBA's executive committee voted unanimously to oppose Haynsworth, basing its stand both on the "apparent conflict of interest" in cases he judged and on a demonstrated "lack of ability to impartially adjudicate cases involving civil rights."

Meanwhile, new documentation emerged as to the extent of Haynsworth's involvement in the business affairs of the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co. after he was named to the federal bench.

In addition to parlaying an initial investment of less than $3,000 into $437,500 when the stock was sold, Haynsworth collected more than $12,000 in director's fees, most of it in a four-year period which covered the time he sat in judgement on cases involving major customers of the company.

A Chicago Daily News story reporting the amount of director fees received by Haynsworth said the fees were paid "under a resolution of the company's board of directors, which authorized the payments because of directors' aid in getting business for the firm."

The news story noted that Haynsworth had testified to the Senate Judiciary Committee that he "never" took part in seeking business for Carolina Vend-A-Matic.

It said that company minutes showed that Haynsworth attended virtually all of the directors' meetings until shortly before the company was sold and received in fees $3,100 in 1960 and $2,600 in 1961, 1962 and 1963.

Despite continued White House pressure on Senate Republicans for confirmation of Haynsworth, the only new announcements of support were from senators who had already been counted as prepared to vote for confirmation.

And Sen. Norris Cotton (R-N.H.), in announcing that he will vote for Haynsworth, said he doubted Haynsworth would be confirmed "if the vote were held tomorrow."

Meanwhile, the U.S. Judicial Conference opened a two-day meeting to consider a proposed new law to restrict off-bench activities of federal judges—and empower the conference to require judges to file annual financial statements.

But only 24 of its 25 members will be present. Haynsworth, who is a member of the conference because of his position of chief judge of a circuit court, will not attend.

An assistant in his Greenville, S. C., office was quoted as saying that Haynsworth is "hesitant to voice any judicial opinion" on the issue in view of the controversy in connection with his own actions.

Retired Income Needs Set at $4,171 per Year

A retired urban couple needed annual income of at least $4,171 last spring to maintain a moderate standard of living, the Labor Dept. reported.

For a lower standard at that time, the retired couple required income of at least $2,892. A third, fuller, more expansive budget was priced at $6,507.

The income requirements are found in a revision of a 1967 Bureau of Labor Statistics study, "Measuring Retired Couples' Living Costs in Urban Areas." It appears in the November Monthly Labor Review, a BLS publication.

According to BLS, the lower budget differs from the moderate and higher budgets by reflecting a smaller proportion of home ownership, excluding air conditioning, more reliance on public transportation, less use of services and greater use of recreation facilities.

By contrast, the higher budget assumes the largest proportion of home ownership, provides some new cars, permits more household appliances and more paid services than the moderate budget.

A majority of the items common to the three budgets are in greater quantity and better quality at each higher level of living.

These are some characteristics of the budgets for the spring of 1969:

Consumption items—food, housing, transportation, clothing, personal care, medical care and other items—cost $2,777 in the lower budget; $3,940 in the moderate budget and $5,883 in the higher budget.

Compared with the two higher budgets, the lower food allowance in the lower budget calls for buying more potatoes, beans, flour and cereal, and less meat, poultry and fish.

The low budget allows the retired couple to enjoy a restaurant meal once a month. The moderate budget permits eating out twice a month. The high budget grants the luxury of three restaurant meals a month.

All three budgets assume that a majority of the retired couples live in small mortgage-free homes. Costs for these couples include taxes, fuel, utilities and repair and maintenance, based on 1967 charges.

Medical care costs were almost the same in each budget. But they accounted for 12 percent of the retired couple's total consumption expenditures in the low budget compared with only 6 percent of those costs in the high budget.

Maritime Unions Welcome Plan To Rejuvenate U.S. Shipping Fleet

Maritime labor has welcomed a new 10-year program proposed by Pres. Nixon "to restore this country to a proud position in the shipping lanes of the world."

America's defense and its economy, Nixon said, require an era in which shipping and shipbuilding "take their place once again among the vigorous competitive industries of this nation."

His program asks Congress to make it possible for U.S. industry to build 30 merchant ships annually over the next 10 years—a rate three times above fiscal 1969. The government would pay about $300 million each year in subsidies to builders, compared to about $232 million last year.

The program also provides for "differential subsidies" for U.S. ship operators to compensate them for higher wage and insurance costs they have over cheap-wage operations under foreign flags.

In summary, the program would inject more federal money immediately into shipping and shipbuilding while being geared to prodding American builders and shippers to adopt modern techniques and ship designs that will permit a later reduction in subsidies.

Pres. Paul Hall of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. said Nixon's program "marks the first time in a third of a century that proposals have been made by the government to overhaul the out-of-date Merchant Marine Act of 1936."

The program also is a "landmark," Hall said, in that it is the first proposal to be made that takes into consideration both the subsidized and unsubsidized areas of the merchant marine industry.

Hall, who also is president of the Seafarers, noted that Congress may feel some amendments will be needed in the program to make it have a "maximum effect" in strengthening the nation's shipping and shipbuilding capacities.

"What is important, however," he added, "is the fact that the President has enunciated a policy that, for the first time, should lead to the full development of our merchant marine."

Joseph Curran, chairman of the AFL-CIO Maritime Committee and president of the Maritime Union, praised the Administration for demonstrating "its awareness of the maritime crisis and its desire to do something about it."

However, he also felt that the program was not broad enough and not positive enough regarding passenger liners.

Nixon's maritime program won favorable congressional reaction. Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.) of the House Merchant Marine Committee said he would press for quick hearings on the proposal. "We've got to get these ships built and in the water," he said.

Rep. Thomas F. Foley (D-Wash.), speaking before a luncheon sponsored by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept., predicted that the program would receive strong support on a bipartisan basis.

100 Plants Picketed:

Council Pledges Aid To Strikers at GE

(Continued from Page 1)

ful picket lines at nearly 100 GE locations despite some flareups in Cicero, Ill., Schenectady, N.Y. and Lynn, Mass.

Morale was excellent and inter-union unity prevailed, unions in the Coordinated Bargaining Committee reported. Even though the company kept its doors open, the strike of production workers was described as "99 percent effective."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council held a special meeting to consider strike support. It declared GE has "succeeded in forcing its workers to strike" but "will not succeed in its efforts to destroy their unity, their unions and their spirit."

The corporation advertises that "progress is our most important product," the council said, but "has the most antiquated concept of labor-management relations of any large American corporation.

"This is a strike of the trade union movement.

"It is a strike we will not lose.

"It is a strike that has the complete, whole-hearted determined support of the AFL-CIO."

As a first step in organizing support, the council authorized Meany to name a special three-member committee to "mobilize the financial resources the unions will need to weather the battle ahead."

Meany told a news conference that he has appointed Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph D. Keenan and Thomas W. Gleason to meet with the striking unions, determine the financing they will need and map a campaign to raise and disburse needed funds "in an equitable manner."

Abel is president of the Steelworkers, Gleason of the Longshoremen, and Keenan is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. All but the Longshoremen have members out at GE.

Meany said labor will support the strikers "until there is a decent settlement," however long that may take.

GE does not, he emphasized, accept the modern U.S. concept of collective bargaining and has "forced" the current strike.

He said in reply to a question that Pres. Nixon probably will keep the federal government from intervening in the walkout and that the AFL-CIO would "prefer that the Administration stay out."

A day after the strike started, Labor Sec. George Shultz said on a CBS television program that GE is "putting up so much resistance" to union wage hike proposals because it feels its profits may be "squeezed by a large wage increase."

Jennings charged that Shultz had acted like a "partisan spokesman" for GE and said he was "wrong on both his economics and his interpretation of the labor secretary's role in a labor dispute."

Later Shultz relayed to reporters Nixon's comment to Executive Council members that the government will not act except to offer mediation. "He reiterated our intention not to intervene," Shultz said.

Meanwhile GE announced in newspaper ads and broadcasts that its 280 plants in 33 states will be open for any employe who wants to work. The unions called this a throwback to the 1920s, when employers relied on police and deputy sheriffs to help them starve out striking employes.

Negotiators for the 13 GE unions recommended a strike and the union membership voted overwhelmingly to walk out when contracts expired. The negotiators reported:

"The company from the very beginning of negotiations" in August "has refused to bargain in good faith and has embarked on a program to undercut the union as the lawful collective bargaining agent for GE employes.

"It has employed its method of Boulwarism in laying down its one offer, ignoring the bargaining committee while it submitted the offer to members of the union" even before presenting it to the union committee.

Thereafter, the negotiators said, GE "arbitrarily refused to budge from that one single offer, refusing to bargain in good faith on the union's proposal" and counter-proposals.

Other union committees have been bargaining with the Westinghouse Corp. on new terms in contracts due to expire Nov. 10. The Westinghouse offer to date, they said, has been a "carbon copy" of the GE offer—a pay hike of 20 cents an hour; an additional 5 to 25 cents for skilled workers, and wage reopeners in two succeeding years.

GE told the IUE committee, which includes representatives of the other coordinated unions, that it is not pleading inability to pay.

Its profits from 1966 to 1968 rose 14.8 percent after taxes.

Its employe productivity is rising by 5 percent a year.

And the wage increases its unions won three years ago have been wiped out by rising living costs to which GE has contributed by raising prices, union bargainers reported.

RETIRED WORKERS picket General Electric Co. headquarters in New York to protest the inadequate contract offer made by the company. The pickets are retired members of the coalition of unions on strike against GE.

'Take-It-or-Leave-It' Bargaining Ruled Illegal by Appeals Court

New York—The "take-it-or-leave-it" substitute for collective bargaining that General Electric has followed for 20 years is illegal, the 2nd U.S. Circuit of Appeals has ruled.

Unions with 147,000 members, who struck Oct. 26 in protest against the one-offer system the unions call Boulwarism, charged GE still is using the same tactics that led to a strike in 1960. GE denied it, claimed the facts are different this time, and said it will "probably" appeal to the Supreme Court.

GE has used the system devised by Lemuel R. Boulware, its former vice president for employe, community and union relations. The appeals judges called it a violation of the National Labor Relations Act, and enforced a National Labor Relations Board order that GE must bargain fairly.

The order, issued in 1964, is based on GE's 1960 negotiations with the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, one of the 13 striking unions.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said of GE's reaction to the court decision: "This is just more of the usual GE deception which the court has condemned. The company's conduct in 1969 negotiations not only falls within the court's indictment, but is far more serious and unlawful than the methods condemned by the court."

Earlier the IUE, which represents 88,000 of GE's striking employes, filed new unfair practice charges accusing the corporation of failing to bargain in good faith and of violating the labor law by:

- Refusing to furnish information the union needs to bargain about wages and other major employe needs.
- Refusing to recognize the union as bargaining agent for retired members.
- Demanding over IUE objections that the union change the bargaining unit—a nonmandatory subject of negotiations.

Judges Irving R. Kaufman and Sterry R. Waterman of the 2nd Circuit agreed that GE's 1960 bargaining method violated the law requiring it to bargain in good faith. Judge Henry J. Friendly dissented in part and concurred in part.

"We hold," Judge Kaufman wrote, "that an employer may not so combine 'take-it-or-leave-it' bargaining methods with a widely publicized stance of unbending firmness that he is . . . unable to alter a position once taken."

The court said GE had ignored the "legitimacy and relevance" of the union's position as the legal bargaining agent of its members at GE.

He faulted management's "patronizing" attitude and its "unbending patriarchal posture" which he called not consistent with a willingness to discuss union proposals freely and fully, as the law requires employers to do.

GE "occasionally took untenable and unreasonable positions and then defended them, with no apparent purpose other than to avoid yielding to the union," the court wrote.

The decision criticized GE's strategy and gave these guidelines for lawful employer-employe communications:

"We do not hold that an employer may not communicate with his employes during negotiations.

"Nor are we deciding that the 'best-offer-first' bargaining technique is forbidden.

"We do not require an employer to engage in 'auction bargaining' or . . . compel him to make concessions, minor or otherwise."

IUE said Boulware, now retired, was hired by GE in 1947 "to prevent any repetition of the successful 1946 strike" of several cooperating unions.

NLRB examiner Arthur Leff, who ruled GE guilty of unfair practices in 1960 contract talks, issued a report noting that GE looks on genuine collective bargaining as "ask-and-bid" or "auction" bargaining of a "flea-bitten Eastern type of cunning and dishonest bargaining."

The GE system consists of a study in which GE determines what is "right" for its employes; an offer including everything that GE has "found to be warranted," and refusal to make any meaningful changes even at the cost of a strike.

After the company's offer is presented, Leff found, "the flow of communications" to employes "reaches flood proportions."

GE has fashioned an elaborate employe communications system including plant newspapers, daily news digests, employe bulletins, letters to employe homes, television and radio broadcasts and other media, as well as personal contacts to "sell" GE's point of view to workers regardless of union efforts, he said.

NLRB Orders Stevens To Begin Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)

of the company's unlawful actions since 1963, when it began signing up new-member applications in Stevens' North and South Carolina plants. Not a single plant has been organized nor a single contract won because of management's refusal to abide by the law, TWUA has pointed out.

An NLRB panel comprising Chairman Frank W. McCulloch and members Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria signed an order approving the June 6 findings of Trial Examiner Robert E. Mullin.

Mullin found after hearing testimony that the union began organizing at the Gulistan plant in Georgia in January 1968, and had by Mar. 18 of that year obtained a valid majority of signed cards authorizing it to represent Stevens employes.

The management refused to recognize the union's majority and insisted on an election. Then it launched a campaign of intimidation, and the union lost the NLRB election. The result was set aside because of management's refusal to provide a list of employe names and addresses, and other unlawful acts.

The examiner found that "every level" of Stevens' supervisory hierarchy was "involved in numerous and continued acts of interference."

He ruled that its demand for an election was "motivated not by a good-faith doubt" of the union's majority but rather "by a rejection of the collective bargaining principle and by a desire to gain time within which to destroy the union's majority."

Mullin also reported three union adherents were fired on pretexts and one job applicant was barred because she was related to a union supporter. All four were ruled entitled to a job and their backpay.

NLRB members said the hearing record "reveals that, upon learning of the presence of the union" at the Gulistan plant, Stevens "resorted to a campaign of extensive and egregious unfair labor practices" which "were calculated to, and in fact did dissipate" TWUA's majority. Since a fair and free election now would be "improbable if not impossible," the NLRB issued its order that Stevens must bargain collectively.

NLRB Names Hendrix As Regional Director

Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas G. Hendrix was named regional director of the National Labor Relations Board here, succeeding Robert E. Allen, who resigned to practice law, Hendrix has been regional attorney for 12 years.

Meany Links Inflation to High Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to offset the rise in living costs and "to gain some advance in the standard of living." If such objectives are not reached a continuing rise in living costs puts real earnings further behind.

Pres. Nixon had written the nation's business and labor leaders on the threat of inflation, calling specifically on labor leaders to "base their wage demands on the new prospect of a return toward price stability."

He keyed this to his radio talk to the nation in which he said government programs to cool off the economy and slow price increases are taking hold and now need the help of business and labor.

Showdown with GE

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. has succeeded in forcing its workers to strike. It will not succeed in its efforts to destroy their unity, their unions and their spirit.

GE, which advertises that "progress is our most important product," has the most antiquated concept of labor-management relations of any large American corporation.

It is openly contemptuous of unions, collective bargaining and the concept of negotiations. It seeks to pit union against union, worker against worker. It refuses to recognize the legitimate needs of its employes, their right to help determine their own economic destiny, their need to protect themselves and their families against the destructive inflation created by the profit policies of GE and other corporations, and most of all, their dignity as free Americans entitled to a voice of their own.

GE expects its employes to weaken, their unions to become divided, the picket lines to crumble and the strike to be broken.

GE is absolutely wrong.

THIS IS A STRIKE of the trade union movement. It is a strike we will not lose. It is a strike that has the complete, whole-hearted, determined support of the AFL-CIO.

The eighth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO pledged such support to the General Electric workers in the event they were forced to strike. Today we redeem that pledge.

As a first step, the Executive Council authorizes the president of the AFL-CIO to name a special three-man committee of this council to mobilize the financial resources the unions will need to weather the battle ahead.

This committee is instructed to meet with the unions involved, determine their financial needs that cannot be met by their own resources, map out and implement a campaign to raise all necessary funds and disperse these funds in an equitable manner.

We intend to help the GE strikers win.

GE's management, stockholders and customers should heed this warning:

The only thing that will end the strike against GE is a decent, honorable, realistic contract.

Statement adopted by AFL-CIO Executive Council Washington, D.C., Oct. 29, 1969.

'The Gravest Doubts'

A LINK between the continued, notorious violations of the nation's labor laws by J. P. Stevens & Co. and the nomination of Judge Haynsworth to the Supreme Court has been traced by Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) in the Congressional Record.

Thompson notes that Haynsworth has said he wouldn't sit on a case involving J. P. Stevens because he holds a substantial amount of stock in the company and it was a principal client of his before he went on the federal bench. Thompson then comments:

"I think it is nice that Judge Haynsworth does not seem to have sat on any cases involving Stevens itself, but he has sat on cases of vital importance to the whole textile industry, such as the famous Darlington case. And I find it disturbing that a federal judge has chosen throughout his judicial career to hold stock in a company which habitually and flagrantly violates the National Labor Relations Act as a deliberate corporate policy.

"That sort of association raises the gravest doubts in my mind whether Judge Haynsworth is capable of enforcing the nation's labor relations laws fairly and impartially."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, November 1, 1969 No. 44

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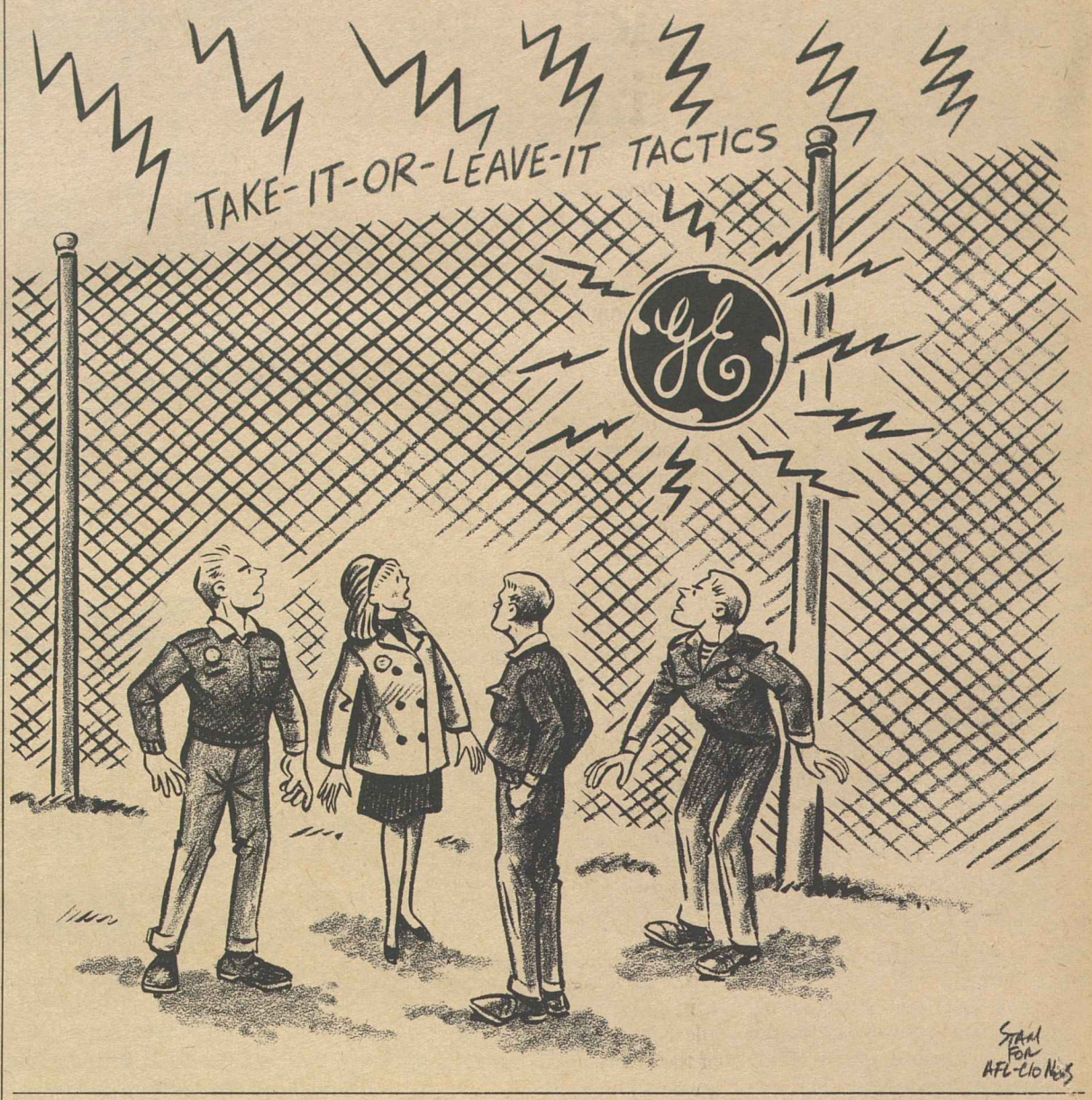


A Word Edgewise:

U.S. Opened Door to Peace, But Hanoi Balked at Entering

By John P. Roche

FROM THE TIME that things heated up in Viet Nam—roughly the spring and summer of 1965—leading voices in the liberal community weighed in against Pres. Johnson with two demands: "Stop the Bombing" and "Start Negotiating." The two were generally linked, with a strong insinuation that the bombing halt would in itself bring Hanoi to the table, sincerely prepared to work out a "political solution."

Some of us, recalling the effective way the Communists have employed negotiations as a weapons-system, dissented from this simplistic view, not because we necessarily supported the bombing of North Viet Nam, but because we felt that bombing was irrelevant. If Ho Chi Minh had believed that negotiation was in his interest, he would have gone to the conference table as bombs came down his chimney.

It is hard now to recreate the passionate atmosphere that surrounded the question of bombing. Pres. Johnson first cut it back and later stopped it entirely. This brought an initial wave of enthusiasm from the liberals. On Oct. 30, 1968, Sen. Edward Kennedy applauded the President's decision and went on to say: "The spokesmen for North Viet Nam have constantly stressed that an end to the bombing would result in real, meaningful negotiations in Paris. It is now time for them to prove by their actions the sincerity of their words."

Sen. Frank Church was equally warm: "The door to peace in Viet Nam has been opened. It is now up to Hanoi to walk through it." And Sen. George McGovern noted that the decision would hopefully bring "the other side [to] respond by steps to begin bringing this tragic conflict to an early end."

Ho Chi Minh, alas, did not walk through any open doors. The negotiations in Paris remained a frozen quadrille because, once the bombing had been stopped, Hanoi predictably upped the ante and demanded the destruction of the Saigon government as a precondition to genuine negotiations—as well as the complete withdrawal of American troops.

To put it bluntly, Hanoi asked for American capitulation as a precondition for discussing the future of South Viet Nam. There was nothing particularly new about this. One of their spokesmen in 1967 had been quoted by intelligence sources as sardonically telling a foreign government that the one negotiable issue was whether the American troops wanted to leave on a red carpet, or have the route strewn with roses. They were and are a tough bunch and they knew exactly what they wanted.

In any normal universe, Hanoi's double-cross would have infuriated Senators Kennedy, Church, McGovern, et al, who had made it an article of faith that a bombing halt would bring productive negotiations. One might have expected them to rise in the Senate and denounce Hanoi's perfidy.

Instead, they turned their guns on the Nixon Administration and began insisting on Hanoi's new preconditions: "coalition government" and "withdrawal." "Stop the bombing and start negotiating" has, in effect, been replaced by a new formula: "Stop negotiating and get out."

THIS CHANGE of stance is, of course, reflected in the commentaries: columnist Joseph Kraft, for example, argued last March that he did not doubt "that in time, the [National Liberation] Front will talk with the 'warlords' of Saigon." Recently, in contrast, he flatly agreed that "Hanoi could not be induced to make any concessions so long as they implied recognition of the authority of the Saigon government."

Paradoxically then, those of us who formerly spent much of our energy opposing the hard hawks with their demand for a "military solution," now find ourselves flanked on the left by opponents of a meaningful "political solution" who are doing everything in their power to frustrate genuine negotiations. They were wrong about the consequences of a bombing halt, and in my judgment they are even wronger now. Nobody ever expects a politician to admit that he has been played for a patsy, but isn't a period of silence in order?

Where The Action Is:

Youth Participation in Unions Seen Bridging Generation Gap

The following is excerpted from "Youth and Labor," an article by Walter G. Davis, director, AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, in the October 1969 American Federationist.

I **PARTICIPATED** this summer in a series of consultations on the problems of young workers following the International Labor Organization's 50th anniversary conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

"The massive presence of youth in the societies of today gives to youth issues a potential importance which compels attention," one ILO panelist said in a background paper.

He stated the problem this way: children and adolescents represent about 54 percent of the world population; three-fourths of them live in developing regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with 40 percent of the respective populations under age 15.

With respect to the work force, the "massive presence" of youth was found to be no less impressive. By 1970, there will be 230 million workers below 20 years of age and another 211 million between the ages of 20 and 24. By 1980, it is estimated that the figures will have increased to 245 million below age 20 and 264 million between 20 and 24.

After the statistical and quantitative analysis was completed, the ILO panel got down to the more difficult—the qualitative aspects of the phenomenon. For several years in the developed countries, certain groups of adolescents and young adults have tended to stay out of the classical social institutions where their parents, when young, found a place in society and undertook preparations for adult life. It also recognized that the family itself, long considered the basic social unit, has lost its close-knit influence on young people, who more and more go outside this shelter to seek a point of reference, and perhaps also "relevance" and "solidarity."

"Youth movements of long standing, political parties and trade unions have to make special efforts to renew their membership and leadership with young people," the ILO panel counseled.

At the ILO conference, much discussion among the delegates centered on the need to establish "youth wings" to the trade union movement and political parties.

The AFL-CIO does not consider this step necessary. The everyday experience of working, earning, learning and living in America tends to add maturity and experience to young workers. These on-the-job experiences will eventually bring those in unionized industries into the mainstream of the trade union movement. Even if experience does not put them into the political and social movements associated with trade unionism, then off-the-job forces of community interests may. And in either case, events do happen which turn non-experience into experience, inducing a realization and appreciation of what unionism means and is all about.

In the meantime, rather than segregate young workers from older trade unionists, the AFL-CIO will rely on programs emphasizing two-way communication and active participation. It is apparent from listening to young trade unionists and observing their behavior that they certainly do not want a side show separate from the main action of building the union.

It is apparent that they can see and are sensitive to the injustices in our society. Beside the problem of color, these young people can see the two communities, one affluent and the other deprived or barely able to make ends meet in day-to-day living. Given the opportunity, they will talk about these injustices and our system of national priorities and programs necessary to eliminate them. Once they have the facts, they will also do something about them.

In short, they want to bring about changes necessary for the fulfillment of peace, prosperity, security and dignity of the individual for each and every citizen of the nation and of the world.

They want absolute truth about things as they are, but also they demand a change for the better.

There is nothing wrong with this, except that they overlook the essence of compromise for the good of all.

Their noisy reaction to or silent withdrawal from the mainstream of American life, whether it is conducted within the confines of a job, trade union, college or community, is principally because they believe they can't get older Americans and those who hold the power to even listen to them, let alone permit them to do anything about making changes.

It is apparent they want to participate in this adult world, with all its imperfections. The quickest way for them therefore may very well be to broaden the opportunities for expression of new ideas designed to bring about such change.

THE AMERICAN LABOR movement has been doing this for a long time now and its leaders and members, including the young members, are seeking essentially the same goals. By living, striving and working together, rather than apart, these goals can be achieved. This is why the AFL-CIO has not considered building a separate room for the young in the house of labor.

Looked at in this way, the impact of youth on the labor movement is not a problem. It is, on the contrary, an opportunity to expose and eliminate institutionalized hypocrisy, put national priorities in their right order and implement the economic, political and social programs to cure the nation's maladies.

Rather than treat young trade unionists in a separatist way, it would seem to be more creditable and productive to engage them in the activities of a wide range of existing union programs such as collective bargaining workshops, organizing conferences, community services and political action. Hence, the means to involve and invite them into the trade union and community mainstreams are already available at the local union, international union, central body and federation levels.

Public Response Needed:

Special Interest Lobbies Attack Tax Reform Measure in Senate

MANY KEY REFORMS of the House-passed tax measure now before the Senate Finance Committee are being wrecked or weakened by special interest lobbyists, labor economist Nat Goldfinger charged.

"The oil people, the Wall Street investment houses and others are on Capitol Hill in droves these days, working to preserve their own special loopholes," declared Goldfinger, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research.

"The members of the U.S. Senate have to hear from not only trade union members, but from the general public back home, too," he stressed.

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Goldfinger said that tax-free state and municipal bonds, oil depletion allowances and the capital gains loophole are among the areas where major reform is needed to head off loss of public confidence in the federal tax structure.

Goldfinger agreed with the revelation made on the broadcast that the oft-cited figure of 155 "zero taxpayers with adjusted gross income of over $200,000 is grossly understated." He pointed out that since much of the exempt income is not even listed on tax returns, "$20 billion . . . or maybe quite a bit more . . . is not reported at all."

EXEMPTION OF INTEREST payments on state and local bonds is "a key loophole of special privilege for wealthy families and the banks," he asserted. He labeled as "shameful," the Senate committee's restoration of the tax-free status that the House-passed bill would end.

"The oil industry," Goldfinger declared, "should be treated like any other, in terms of the right to depreciate their property—it should not be given the special privilege of depletion allowances." He said that the AFL-CIO is "willing to support, as the first step" toward eventual elimination of the loophole, reduction of the present 27 percent allowance to 20 percent.

By Press Associates, Inc.

A **NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE** program, designed to cover most if not all Americans, has emerged from a dream to a possibility.

The popularity and fundamental soundness of Medicare and Medicaid, despite the milking of its finances by some doctors, hospitals and nursing homes, can be credited with almost a complete reversal of once heavy opposition to national health insurance.

Another contributing factor is that the American Medical Association, chief opponent of national health insurance—and Medicare before—is being pretty thoroughly discredited on the public side of the ledger. Beyond this, though, there has been a growing consensus around the country that medical coverage for all citizens makes good sense.

According to the latest available statistics—1967—175.8 million citizens were under 65. Of these, 15.5 percent of the under-65 group had no hospital insurance, 22 percent had no surgical insurance, 37 percent had no in-the-hospital medical expense insurance, 49 percent had no insurance to cover X-ray and laboratory examinations when not in the hospital, 60 percent had no insurance for visits to doctors' offices or doctor visits to their home, 64 percent had no insurance against the cost of prescribed drugs and 97 percent had no insurance against dental expenses.

Under-65 citizens obviously have seen some of the advantages won by our elderly citizens and feel that they should be entitled to some relief from the often back-breaking burden of medical bills.

As early as 1935, proposals were put forward in Congress for a form of national health insurance. Many members urged that it be incorporated as part of the social security legislation. However, it failed to pass either chamber.

Pres. Roosevelt in 1935 sent to the Congress the report of his Committee on Economic Security, endorsing national health insurance to be financed by a payroll tax. The President did not endorse the plan at the time but called for further study. In later messages to Congress, Roosevelt discussed the "right to adequate medical care" but did not make any formal recommendations.

It was on Nov. 19, 1945 that Pres. Truman made history by proposing to Congress a comprehensive, prepaid medical insurance plan for persons of all ages to be financed through a 4 percent rise in the Social Security Old-Age & Survivors Insurance tax.

For the next five years this was a steamy issue in Washington and throughout the country. The AMA, through the public relations firm of Whittaker & Baxter, coined the term "socialized medicine."

THE NEWS MEDIA of the country generally threw their influence in the direction of the AMA, the drug lobby, Chamber of Commerce and similar groups, helping to defeat the proposal.

As early as 1952, proponents decided to take a new approach: medical care for the elderly. Among the pioneers were Rep. Aime Forand (D-R.I.), Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.), father of the incumbent congressman.

It took laborious efforts, piecemeal gains and setbacks until finally in July 1966, Medicare became a reality.

Today, more than three years later the earlier supporters of national health insurance—organized labor, liberal organizations, consumer groups, social workers, liberal doctors—are now finding many allies.

The recent Colorado Governors' Conference approved a national health insurance plan with little opposition. The American Hospital Association is studying a plan.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), is proposing legislation to establish a council of health advisers appointed by the President, to set national health goals and coordinate federal activities.

The present HEW Secretary, Robert H. Finch, has named a special task force to make a feasibility study on a new health insurance plan. A report is expected as early as November.

SPECIAL INTEREST LOBBYISTS are sinking or weakening many of the key reforms in the House-passed tax bill now before the Senate Finance Committee, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger, center, warned on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio. Questioning him were Eileen Shanahan of the New York Times and Lee Cohn of the Washington Evening Star.

Georgia Labor Campaigns for Minimum Wage

Savannah, Ga. — The Georgia AFL-CIO stressed an all-out effort to win passage of a $1.25 an hour minimum wage bill to be considered by the state legislature next year.

The 13th convention of the state labor body went on record in urging the governor and the state assembly in establishing the wage floor to cover all workers in Georgia, including employes of state and local governments, and business and industry not involved in interstate commerce.

The three-day convention also urged the state legislature to assure public employes the same rights as workers in industry throughout the state in being able to participate in collective bargaining with their employers.

State AFL-CIO Pres. J. O. Moore called for a major registration campaign for the 1970 state elections. The campaign will be taken into each of the 159 counties of the state, Moore said.

In other resolutions, the convention urged:

- A $20 increase in the maximum workmen's compensation to $70 a week.
- Establishing two $500 scholarships starting in 1971 in memory of the late state labor leader, W. H. Montague, Sr.
- Repeal of the state garnishment law.

The convention also added support to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee grape boycott and called on all union locals within the state to contribute $10 a month to a UFWOC assistance fund.

IMPORT CONTROLS to check the erosion of jobs in the American piano industry are urged by labor representatives before the U.S. Tariff Commission. From left are James Cerofeci, of Piano Workers Local 102, Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford of the Furniture Workers and Sec. Paul Monachino of the National Piano, Organ & Musical Instruments Council.

Piano Tariffs Pressed To Curb Job Erosion

Rising imports of pianos into the United States as tariffs taper off are destroying an increasing number of jobs for Americans, the Furniture Workers and a council of unions in the piano industry told the U.S. Tariff Commission.

In the past decade, more than 3,600 jobs have been lost by the effect the imports have played on the domestic production of pianos, Sec.-Treas. Fred Fulford of the Furniture Workers said.

Tariffs have been trimmed continually in the past several years, allowing a greater influx of pianos from foreign countries, he noted.

Fulford supported a piano manufacturers association plea in asking the Tariff Commission to reinstate a 40 percent duty on imports. The tariff is now less than 14 percent and is scheduled to drop to 8.5 percent on Jan. 1, 1972.

Pleas before the commission traced the rise in imports directly to the lowered duty rates. This has had an adverse effect on U.S. piano manufacturing, the commission was told.

Fulford singled out the imports from Japan which have captured 10 percent of the U.S. domestic market. He noted that Japanese imports have increased 360 percent since 1964.

"The tragic implication of these statistics is revealed in a contrast of the average wage paid to production workers in the Japanese piano industry—77 cents an hour, compared with $3.01 for U.S. workers," he said.

While American manufacturers find themselves unable to compete with the lower prices offered by the Japanese, Fulford observed, more U.S. workers are losing their jobs.

"If the Tariff Commission does not act to put a brake on the rapidly increasing piano import trade, it must take responsibility for the loss of American jobs and the destruction of an important factor in the contributions of America to the culture of the world," Fulford warned.

The National Piano, Organ & Musical Instruments Council, which joined the Furniture Workers in the petition for higher import tariffs, includes eight AFL-CIO affiliates: Allied Industrial Workers, Carpenters, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Furniture Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Machinists, Rubber Workers and Steelworkers.

Radiation Standards Proposed on Color TV

A move to establish standards for the maximum level of hazardous radiation emitted by color television sets was initiated by the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

The HEW proposal, published in Federal Register, would affect TV sets manufactured after Jan. 1. It is expected to be the first standard issued under the Radiation Control for Health & Safety Act.

The standard would limit X-ray emission to a maximum of 0.5 milliroentgens per hour at a distance of about two inches from any external surface of the set.

Alternatives Pressed:

Administration Hit On Economic Front

AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger called on the Administration to alter its economic policies of "severe restraint" and "get at the guts of what is troubling the American economy."

The present course, he told labor leaders attending a conference in Washington, "means an inevitable rise in unemployment," inequitable burdens on workers and leads the nation nearer and nearer to a recession.

Two other main conference speakers—economist Leon H. Keyserling and Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.)—agreed that the Administration is fighting inflation in the wrong way.

The all-day meeting, attended by nearly 150 union representatives from the District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia, was co-sponsored by the Labor Studies Center of American University and the AFL-CIO Greater Washington Central Labor Council. Three state central bodies also cooperated in arranging the conference on government economic policy.

Goldfinger denounced Administration policies of trying to slow the economy through "the highest interest rates in 100 years," a 75 percent reduction in federal construction and sharp cutbacks in "essential" social programs.

This "squeeze," he warned, has virtually halted housing construction, has "locked people" in at high-interest purchases for years to come, is stifling small business and causing a steady increase in unemployment.

The Administration's steps, "all in the name of fighting inflation," are not successful because they do not get at the causes of inflation, Goldfinger said.

What is needed, he said, is a large volume of construction; a rollback in interest rates; repeal of the business investment tax credit; selective action against items that are going up in price, particularly services; and curbs on excessive profits.

Keyserling, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors under Pres. Truman, emphasized, as did Goldfinger, that tax reform also is vital to successfully controlling inflation.

The economy must not be "restricted but expanded," Keyserling declared, "so that all of the nation's people will have a share in it." He called for an expanded housing program as the key to a stronger economy.

Ford lashed the Administration for its "insensitivity" to the dynamics of the nation's economy and its needs in terms of jobs, housing, educational opportunities, better health and "many other social consequences."

He attacked Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy's recent willingness to accept a 4 percent rate of unemployment as "showing very little understanding of what it's like to be part of that 4 percent and little understanding of the remaining 96 percent who are affected."

Ford also denounced members of Congress who are holding up social programs and trying to block tax reform. "We have entirely too many people in this town who have no understanding of human needs and human suffering," he concluded.

$2.50 an Hour Wage Urged in New Hampshire

Bedford, N.H.—The New Hampshire AFL-CIO called on both state and federal governments to raise the minimum wage to $2.50 an hour—and cover all workers.

Delegates to the 13th convention of the state labor council also voted to open a campaign against proposed tax increases that will be considered at a special session of the legislature.

Another convention statement urged the federal government to establish firm controls on imports of footwear, textiles and apparel. The growing tide of imports is wiping out workers' jobs, the convention warned.

Other resolutions called for occupational health and safety standards, a federal workmen's compensation system and a broad range of consumer protection measures.

State AFL-CIO Pres. Thomas J. Pitarys announced a plan to launch a mail campaign in an effort to reach unorganized workers who are interested in joining unions.

Pitarys was re-elected to a 12th term as president of the state body. Other top officers re-elected were Executive Vice Pres. Joseph Moriarty and Sec.-Treas. Saverio M. Giambalvo.

Two new vice presidents were elected to the 21-member executive council. They are Andre E. Courtemanche and Ernest A. Record.

Political Action Stressed At Florida Convention

Jacksonville—The Florida State AFL-CIO adopted programs at its 13th annual convention keyed to the convention theme: building political and industrial democracy.

Delegates to the four-day parley attended political education workshops conducted by Daniel A. Powell, AFL-CIO area COPE director, and established a state labor committee on urban affairs and community problems. They set the state body's sights on improvements in job safety laws, Medicare and Medicaid programs, unemployment and accident insurance, and other legislation

The convention called on the state Dept. of Education to improve training opportunities in the vocational education field. It urged the same department to help train union officials at all levels within the state's education system, and to provide university training for union members leading to a degree in labor-management relations.

Re-elected without opposition for a four-year term were Pres. Charlie Harris and Vice Pres. Art Hallgren, Miami, along with Sec.-Treas. William E. Allen, Tampa.

Nine vice presidents were returned to office, and these new board members were elected: Donald Watts, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; James Deaton, Transit Union; Eugene Long, Plumbers; Elma Jones and Lester Chester, Carpenters; James Phillips, Communications Workers, and Lee Fornari, United Transportation Union.

Convention speakers included Stanton Smith, AFL-CIO coordinator of state and city central bodies; Rep. Claude Pepper and Rep. Sam Gibbons, Florida Democrats; Assistant Labor Sec. William Usery, Jr., and Broward Williams, state treasurer and insurance commissioner.

After adjournment, the new executive board began examining a proposed cooperative program for improved auto liability insurance at a reduced cost. Recommendations will be announced after a study, the officers said.

Affiliations Barred To Chemical Union

The Chemical Workers are no longer eligible for membership or participation in the AFL-CIO's state and local central bodies, or in the federation's departments.

The union's charter was revoked by the AFL-CIO convention on Oct. 3 because of the Chemical Workers' affiliation with the Alliance for Labor Action.

In sending the formal notification of the convention's action to state and local labor councils, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called attention to the mandatory provisions of Article IV, Sec. 6, of the AFL-CIO constitution.

Under this section, Meany said, "the International Chemical Workers Union shall no longer, while it remains suspended, be allowed representation or recognition in any AFL-CIO trade or industrial department or state or local central body."

Kansas AFL-CIO Drafts Voter Registration Plan

Topeka—The Kansas State AFL-CIO, by unanimous vote of some 375 delegates from 400 locals, launched a new venture in voter registration by authorizing an intensive check of members in five pilot cities.

The convention agreed to cooperate in the registration drive in Kansas City, Leavensworth, Pittsburg, Salina and Wichita, with particular stress on union members who own their own homes.

Central body members in those areas will check deed and mortgage records as an experimental way of setting up master registration lists on the theory that homeowners are more likely to be voters than transient workers.

"But we will not overlook other members," said Sec.-Treas. F. E. Black. "A permanent registration list will make things easier for get-out-the-vote committees in future. The homeowner check is just one of the approaches we will use."

The convention returned Pres. Carl Courter, Vice Pres. James Yount and Black for four-year terms, and elected 16 board members, including two new ones—Howard Hoy of the Meat Cutters, Wichita, and Jack Murray of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Kansas City.

The delegates voted to raise the per capita levy on locals from 15 cents a member per month to 20 cents effective next Jan. 1.

For Shoe Workers:

Union Rights Urged At ILO Conference

Geneva—A 25-nation conference sponsored by the International Labor Organization proclaimed the "paramount importance" of unfettered trade union rights for leather and shoe workers.

Employer and government delegates joined trade union spokesmen in adopting unanimously a resolution recognizing that the "free exercise" of trade union rights was essential for "improving wages and other conditions of work in the leather and footwear industry everywhere in the world."

The two-week session was the first such three-cornered international conference ever held to focus exclusively on this industry's labor and social problems.

Particular stress on the key role of collective bargaining was voiced throughout the discussions by the U.S. worker delegation formed by Finelo De Novellis, vice president of the United Shoe Workers, and Leo Frieda, vice president of the Boot & Shoe Workers.

The conference itself singled out the special significance of collective bargaining for labor when it recalled the "absolute necessity" for the ILO to intensify its efforts for the "defense of freedom of association and trade union rights."

Addressing the conference on behalf of both U.S. worker representatives, Frieda noted the progress achieved in the industry but said that "more has to be done collectively with all nations in order to achieve a higher standard of living for the workers."

Frieda expressed concern at the growing share of the U.S. market being captured by foreign shoe manufacturers. This threat to the U.S. industry is due "primarily to the substantially lower wages received by foreign shoe workers," he said.

"For all shoe workers," he continued, "we believe that improved production technology should bring reduced hours of work and a sharing in the benefits."

De Novellis who served as worker vice chairman of a committee dealing with the impact of technological developments, termed the conference "very constructive" when commenting privately on the session.

It had served, he said, to underscore the "enormous difference between countries," but the delegates had shown themselves to be "open-minded and anxious to understand our position."

In its conclusions the conference urged that the technological developments be used to improve the industry's attractiveness to workers. This could be done, it found, by "applying a share of the benefits of higher productivity to raising wages and improving conditions of employment."

Attention could also be given to the overcoming of such industry "drawbacks" as noise, humidity, smells and nervous tensions.

Conclusions on employment questions that were drafted by a committee on which Frieda served were also unanimously adopted by the conference.

They called for the encouraging of the development of collective bargaining, more particularly in the young countries now beginning to industrialize, as a means of "improving conditions of employment."

Both women and young people should be remunerated on the basis of equal pay for equal work by the removal of all causes of "discrimination in employment, job classification and promotion," it was stated.

A five-day 40-hour week was upheld as a "desirable standard" everywhere in the leather and shoe industry. Wherever these hours are exceeded, the workweek should be progressively reduced to the extent permitted by economic and technological conditions and without loss of pay, the conference ruled.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEE of Aluminum Workers Local 205 convenes for its organizational meeting in Baton Rouge, La. The newly-formed committee was appointed by the union's executive council to resolve civil rights problems for workers. Seated from left are A. J. Burrell, Chairman John F. Robertson and John Henry Shipes. Standing: John Carter, J. W. Comeaux, Robert Square and Avery Joseph.

Education Funds Sought To Spur Desegregation

(Continued from Page 1)

ranks in importance with its 1954 decision that segregated schools are unconstitutional and a 1955 edict that desegregation proceed with all deliberate speed.

What the court now makes clear is that "continued operation of segregated schools under a standard of allowing 'all deliberate speed' is no longer constitutionally permissible."

The decision, in a case involving 33 Mississippi school districts, also is a sharp rebuke to the Administration policy of going to court in the South to seek further delays in school desegregation.

The Mississippi districts previously had been ordered by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to desegregate by Aug. 25, 1969. The court also asked the federal government to adopt desegregation plans for the districts.

However, after formulating desegregation plans for the districts, the Health, Education & Welfare Dept. suddenly withdrew them on Aug. 20. Instead, it asked for and got the Appeals Court to grant the districts another three-month delay.

In vacating the latest Appeals Court action, the Supreme Court ordered it to "immediately declare that each of the school districts here involved may no longer operate a dual system based on race or color."

All requests for delay should have been denied by the lower court, the Supreme Court said, "because continued operation of segregated schools under a standard of allowing 'all deliberate speed' for desegregation is no longer constitutionally permissible."

End Dual Systems

"Under explicit holdings of this court," the opinion continued, "the obligation of every school district is to terminate dual school systems at once and to operate now and hereafter only unitary schools."

Meany recalled that when the court first acted on school integration in 1954 "it had the unanimous support" of labor. "Today," he said, "we reiterate that support with a greater sense of urgency because we are acutely aware of all the lost years."

He noted that in 1954 the AFL Executive Council urged a big investment in federal funds for education to prevent any state from claiming a lack of money "to excuse its failure to provide the necessary facilities" for school integration.

Funds Needed

"Today," Meany continued, "the AFL-CIO revives that proposal. The schools must be desegregated instantly, the court has rightly held. The question of adequate funds cannot be allowed to stop that action."

"We hope," he added, "the Administration will end its resistance to immediate desegregation and join us in urging Congress to promptly provide the necessary funds to make this decision a reality."

The Supreme Court ruling also was applauded by the NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund, Inc., which appealed the case on behalf of 14 Negro children in Mississippi.

"We are going to press for (similar) relief in all pending school cases," Jack Greenberg, the fund's director said, voicing hope that the Justice Dept. "will now come into the cases on our side."

Meany Cites Need to Build Free Unions

American labor aids in building free unions around the globe because it knows that "slave labor threatens free labor everywhere," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told graduates of the 28th training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

Also addressing the graduation ceremonies was Robert B. Black, director of social development for the Agency for International Development.

Graduates of the latest AIFLD class—36 union leaders from Brazil and Caribbean nations—bring to nearly 800 the number from Latin America who have completed the course at Front Royal, Va. They, in turn, become instructors in their own countries.

Meany stressed that the course is designed to help those who take it understand U.S. unions, benefit from their experiences, adopt them where possible, but "not necessarily emulate us."

The important thing, Meany said, is that the graduates help build "free labor structures" that will advance the wages and working standards of union members, and thereby strengthen the economies of their countries.

Black said the U.S. government sees the labor movement in Latin America as "perhaps the best system of private organizations who assemble, speak their views and represent their interests in the open societies of their countries."

Labor unions, he added, are "one of the fundamental building blocks in the creation of an effective modern society, along with cooperatives, credit unions, community organizations, and women's and student's groups."

He urged the graduates to equip themselves with the economic facts about their countries and make their voices heard in helping to determine economic policies.

Trades Score Racial Quotas In Hiring Plan

The Administration's racial quota system for hiring minority group members in the Philadelphia building industry is illegal, unworkable, and in conflict with the intent of Congress and the language of a presidential executive order, the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. has charged.

The department "supports the objectives of non-discrimination and affirmative action in the Equal Employment Opportunity program" in deeds as well as words, BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty said in a statement presented to the Senate Subcommittee on the Separation of Powers by Louis Sherman, the department's legal counsel.

The statement paralleled a policy declaration of delegates to the department's 55th convention, held in September. That convention agreed unanimously that "we are unalterably opposed to the quota system."

The AFL-CIO convention which followed said the Philadelphia plan "sets up unsound procedures used in no other industry, segment of the labor market or in government itself."

The Philadelphia Revised Plan was issued last June 27 by the Labor Dept. in an order to the heads of all federal procurement agencies. It set quotas or rate ranges which employers bidding on federal contracts must try to achieve in hiring.

Economic Development Stressed To Curb Latin Unemployment

A massive attack on the Western Hemisphere's problem of widespread and increasing unemployment was called for by the Third Inter-American Conference of Labor Ministers in Washington.

The ministers also reaffirmed their support for free trade unions and urged governments in the hemisphere to take steps to strengthen labor participation in economic development.

Other areas of major concern at the meeting were labor's role in the Latin American economic integration movement and advancement of the rights of women workers.

The week-long conference, sponsored by the Organization of American States, was attended by ministers of labor from 23 countries. Most delegations also included union leaders.

The stage for conference action on the jobs issue was set by receipt of an OAS report showing that unemployment reached a 25 percent rate for Latin America in 1960 and "the situation has grown worse since." Experts estimate that the rate is as high as 40 percent in many areas of the hemisphere.

The conference asked governments to incorporate employment policies into national planning programs, set up national councils on human resources and make job plans part of agrarian reform programs.

The ministers appealed to international lending agencies to increase their loans to job-creating projects in Latin America, and in turn demanded that governments develop specific projects to create jobs.

Governments were urged to include labor and manpower experts in delegations to annual reviews of national economies carried out by the Inter-American Committee on the Alliance for Progress.

The committee should make employment policies a basic part of the review it makes of each country, the ministers said.

The conference reiterated a call made by the ministers at a 1966 meeting for government-employer-labor committees in each nation to advance free unions and expand their role in bringing better standards of living.

However, the ministers rejected a proposal from labor delegations that would have made financial assistance to a government conditional on compliance with this recommendation. Governments with anti-labor policies also would have been singled out for rebuke.

The ministers approved for the first time direct, long-term technical assistance to trade union research activities being carried out by OAS. Aid could be granted for up to two years for each research project.

In a major institutional innovation, the ministers made the Trade Union Technical Advisory Committee a permanent organ of their conference. The committee, created temporarily in 1966, is made up of union representatives from OAS member states. Andrew C. McLellan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of International Affairs represents the United States on the committee.

The conference called on OAS to provide technical assistance for studies of migration by workers aimed at blunting the movement of "cheap labor" which is exploited by employers.

For the first time, the ministers gave special attention to the problems of women workers by urging governments to set up women's bureaus "to promote the improvement of women's economic, social and cultural situations."

They asked that the OAS help underwrite a seminar on the participation of women in trade unions.

Congress Pace Quickens:

House Prods Education Aid, Votes Strong Mine Safety Bill

The House voted to step up the flow of federal aid to the nation's schools, overruling objections both from the Administration and its own Appropriations Committee.

The move had been urged by a coalition of education and labor groups as a means of overcoming a legislative logjam that has caused school aid funds to be frozen at a level below that of last year.

In another area, the House overwhelmingly approved a strong, labor-supported coal mine safety and health bill despite opposition from employer groups which said it would be too costly. The Senate has already approved similar legislation and a House-Senate conference committee will work out the final version.

The 389-4 vote for passage of the mine safety bill reflected public opinion aroused by a series of mine disasters and disclosure of the extent of "black lung" disease and death from coal dust inhalation.

The vote was a closer 177-124 on the education funding issue. But it added up to an impressive demonstration of the support for more federal aid because the House tossed aside long-standing precedent and rebuffed a compromise proposal.

Here is how the situation developed:

The President's budget for the fiscal year that began July 1 asked $200 million less in federal aid to education than was appropriated last year.

The House, last July 31, rebelled and voted $1 billion more for school aid programs than the President had sought.

The Senate has not yet acted on this appropriations bill, which also contained funds for the Labor Dept. and the rest of the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare.

When appropriations bills aren't passed by the start of the fiscal year, Congress adopts, what is termed a "continuing resolution," which has to be renewed from time to time. As is customary, the last such resolution—which has now expired—allowed government agencies to spend either at the level of the previous year's appropriations or at the amount requested in the new budget—whichever is lower. In the case of education aid, this meant that schools have been receiving less money than they did last year.

The Appropriations Committee proposed a new continuing resolution allowing school aid spending at either last year's level or that of the House-passed appropriation bill—whichever was lower for each program.

School aid supporters—bucking the leadership of both parties—rallied behind a motion by Rep. Jeffrey Cohelan (D-Calif.) to amend the continuing resolution to allow federal aid payments to rise to the level voted by the House last July.

It is now up to the Senate to decide whether to go along with the House action or stick to past precedent. Even if approved, however, Congress can not compel the Administration to spend the additional funds. But city and state school systems across the country have warned that they face a major crisis unless additional federal funds are made available.

On the mine safety legislation, the House was virtually unanimous.

Coal Dust Standards

Both the House and Senate mine safety bills would immediately reduce the coal dust concentration to 4.5 milligrams per cubic meter of air, with a further reduction to 3 mg. in six months. This is the level recommended as an interim standard by the U.S. Public Health Service—and the industry complained that the cost of needed ventilation systems would require some mines to close.

The Senate bill would require a further reduction to a 2 mg. level within six years.

Both bills also provide federal compensation for miners afflicted with the incurable black lung disease—the House measure somewhat more generously than the Senate bill.

A number of specific safety requirements are written into both bills, dealing with such matters as spark-proof machinery and linkage devices for mine trains which haul coal from the pits.

Nixon Updates Order On U.S. Labor Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

1962 order that at least 60 percent of the eligible employes must vote in order for the election to be valid.

The order does clarify the status of supervisors, who can belong to general membership unions but cannot be bargained for.

The new regulations also include procedures and rules governing internal union affairs comparable to provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The new Federal Labor Relations Council will be made up of the chairman of the Civil Service Commission, the Secretary of Labor and an official in the President's Executive Office. The President may appoint other officials in the Executive Branch to the council.

Elections and other matters to be decided under the order will be handled by the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor-Management Relations.

The new order—No. 11491—will become effective Jan. 1, 1970.

The report and recommendations to the President on which the order was based was made by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz, Defense Sec. Melvin R. Laird, Civil Service Commission Chairman Robert E. Hampton and Robert P. Mayo, director, Bureau of the Budget.

They noted that the Kennedy order in 1962 "produced some excellent results, beneficial to both agencies and employes."

They noted also the growth of union representation in the seven years, which exclusive union recognition growing to 2,305 units in 35 agencies covering 1,416,073 employes—52 percent of the total federal work force subject to the order.

The AFL-CIO and its federal employe unions all have called for updating and improvement of the Kennedy order in important respect and testified before a special presidential commission last year on needed changes.

House Votes 339-9 for Extending Housing, Urban Renewal Projects

The House has approved legislation to expand the nation's housing programs substantially beyond the Administration's recommendations.

The bill was marred, however, by an amendment that unions warned could be used to undercut work rules negotiated through collective bargaining.

By a 339-9 vote, the House authorized $4.9 billion to extend existing housing and urban programs for one year. The Senate earlier passed a two-year extension measure authorizing $6.2 billion.

Both bills deal with funds designated for urban renewal, model cities, public housing for the elderly, home ownership and rental assistance for the poor and other programs.

Differences in the provisions of the two bills will have to be ironed out by a conference committee.

The House bill was amended to extend the authority of the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development and the Veterans Administration to raise interest rates on FHA and VA mortgages above the legal limit for a year instead of a three-month limitation set in committee. The Senate extended the authority for six months.

The House bill contains a $1.5 billion authorization with which the Government National Mortgage Corp. can finance low-cost FHA and VA mortgages. The Senate bill has no such provision.

Just prior to passage, the House approved an amendment to require an urban project to include as many units of low- and middle-income housing as the area had when it was a slum. There is no similar provision in the Senate bill.

On the other hand, the Senate measure has a feature not found in the House bill. It extends rent subsidies to public housing. At present, these subsidies are allowed only to low-income families living in privately-built apartments.

Rep. John B. Anderson (R-Ill.) introduced an amendment to the House bill that would specify there be "no inhibition by contract or practice" against techniques, work methods or materials that would lower the cost of a housing project.

The AFL-CIO warned that the amendment, put into the Senate bill by Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.), could be used to destroy union work rules reached through bargaining.

However, before the House adopted the amendment, it was changed to apply only to "operation breakthrough" projects in HUD—a group of experimental projects to be conducted under the model cities program.

The Plague

Senate Panel Reopens Loopholes in Tax Bill

The Senate Finance Committee has restored what a House tax bill proposed eliminating—hundreds of millions of dollars in tax loopholes for businesses, banks and millionaires.

Having completed its work on the loophole-closing sections of the House bill, the committee turned its attention to the measure's tax relief sections.

Although no exact figures were immediately available, one calculation showed the committee stripped more than $500 million in proposed annual new revenue from the House bill.

More important than the amount, however, was the fact that the reduced revenue was the result of the committee's weakening of sections dealing with capital gains, the oil industry, banks and stock market investors.

The AFL-CIO had called for strengthening the House bill. But the Senate committee's actions reflected the influence of what AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller termed "an army of special interest lobbyists."

The Wall Street Journal reported that "some committee sources contend that these lobbyists have, in effect, written the main sections of the bill applying to them."

Most of the loss of revenue from the House bill comes from the Senate panel's watering down of a stiffer capital gains tax, restoration of tax-exempt interest on municipal bonds, a smaller cut in the tax-free oil depletion allowance, and continuation of a padded "bad debt" tax-free reserve for banks.

On the plus side, the committee kept the maximum tax rate where it now is instead of reducing it to 50 percent as the House proposed.

The committee also rejected a House provision that would have extended present "income-averaging" to capital gains, wagering and gift income; and it improved a minimum tax provision in the House bill. Both committee actions will increase revenue and are similar to recommendations made previously by the AFL-CIO.

The committee also made changes in House provisions covering foundations. It substituted a one-fifth of 1 percent tax on a foundation's assets for a House-proposed 7.5 percent tax on investment income. It placed a 40-year limit on the life of foundations which pass out money grants rather than operate specific charitable or health programs.

11-1-69

Elmer P. Theiss Dies, Veteran Organizer

Phoenix, Ariz.—Elmer P. Theiss, a veteran organizer with the AFL and later with the AFL-CIO, died here. He was 67.

Theiss retired in 1967 as assistant director of Region 12 after 30 years as a labor organizer. He joined the AFL staff in 1937 after serving as president and business agent of Amalgamated Transit Union Local 125 in East St. Louis, Ill.

Savings Bond Interest Boost Passes House

Interest on U.S. Savings Bonds sold to individuals would be increased from 4.25 to 5 percent under a bill passed by the House. The legislation, urged by labor, now goes to the Senate.

Under the bill, the Treasury Dept. would be authorized to pay 5 percent interest on bonds issued on or after June 1, and for interest periods after that date on bonds issued before then.

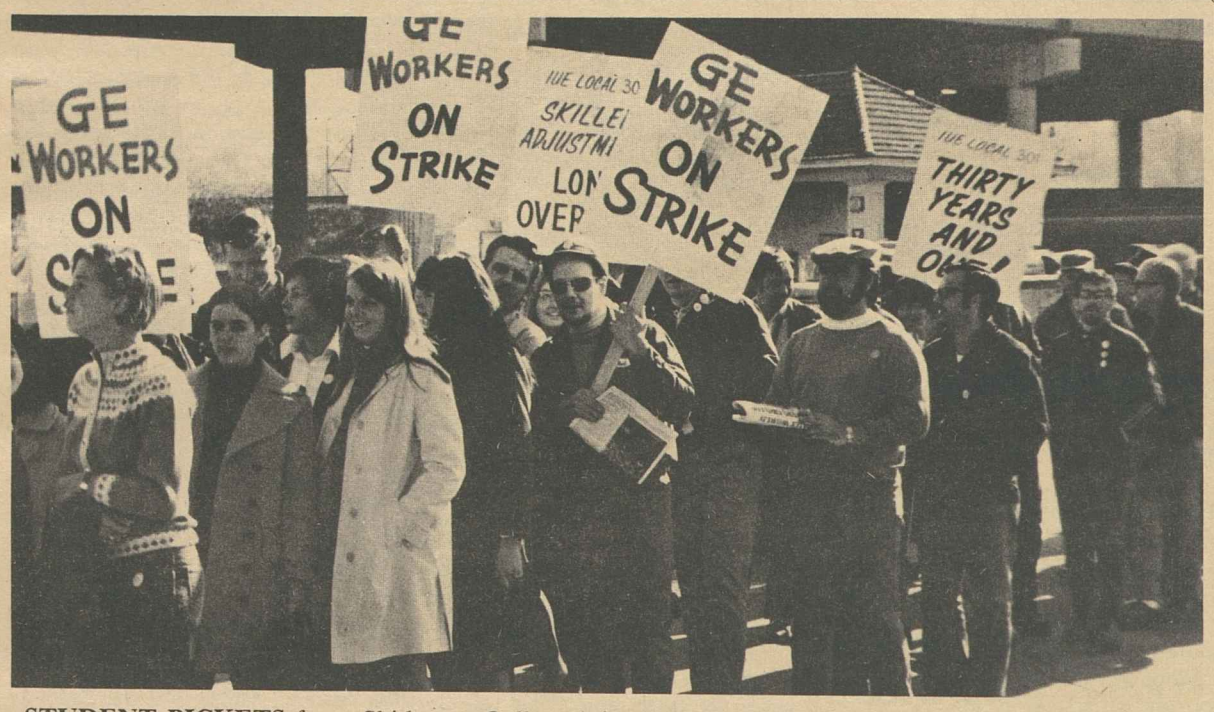
Currently, individuals hold some $52 billion in savings bonds but their sales have been dropping due to their low rate of return in comparison to other investments.

In calling for adoption of the legislation, the recent AFL-CIO convention pledged continued support for the bonds program under payroll deductions "if we can assure workers that their patriotic purchase of these bonds will assure them a fair return on their investment."

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 8, 1969 | No. 45

GE Strike Fund Launched, Rallies Set for Major Cities



STUDENT PICKETS from Skidmore College join members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 301 in the strike against General Electric Co. in Schenectady, N.Y. The walkout of almost 150,000 workers is entering its second week.

'Fight for Survival' Mobilizes Labor

By Eugene A. Kelly

The AFL-CIO called on every union member in America to contribute $1 toward the support of General Electric Co. strikers and started a nationwide fund-raising drive with a donation of $50,000.

Federation Pres. George Meany also announced that the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee has set the week of Nov. 17 for strike-support rallies in more than 20 cities with large GE workforces.

Nearly 150,000 members of 13 unions have been off their jobs since Oct. 26, when GE management refused to change the one flat take-it-or-leave-it offer it had made two weeks earlier. Another 80,000 members of the same unions have authorized a strike at Westinghouse Corp. plants. Their contract expires at midnight Nov. 9.

In setting the $1-a-member goal, Meany said that "if it takes more, we'll raise it. This is a struggle against a company which, as the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals declared last week, is determined to destroy not only the unions but the whole process of collective bargaining."

It is, he added, "not just a fight for justice by GE workers; it is a fight for survival by the American trade union movement—and the trade union movement intends to survive."

At least one member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council will address each of the rallies set for the week of Nov. 17. **(Schedule, Page 3.)**

Meany said the rallies will serve three major purposes:

"They will stimulate our campaign to raise $1 from every AFL-CIO union member as an initial strike fund.

(Continued on Page 3)

Tax Reform Bill Goes to Senate Floor

By David L. Perlman

The Senate Finance Committee gave its final approval to a major overhaul of the federal tax structure but most of the battles it fought behind closed doors will be restaged next month when the legislation comes before the Senate.

The committee bill, however, will be the starting point for the Senate debate. It partly closes some of the loopholes in the present law and lowers — over a three-year period—the tax rate for all income brackets.

Unlike the House, which takes up tax legislation under a no-amendment rule, the Senate has no restrictions on amendments to the committee bill. Thus there will be proposals offered to both tighten and weaken tax reform provisions and to reshape the nature and distribution of tax reductions.

After spending weeks in piece-

(Continued on Page 4)

Meany Backs President on Peace Efforts

Pres. Nixon's account of what he has done and is doing to achieve peace in Viet Nam "demonstrates that he deserves the backing of the AFL-CIO and the American public," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared.

Meany commented after Nixon delivered a national television address explaining his Viet Nam policy and appealing "to the great silent majority" for support.

Nixon told the nation that he has a timetable for withdrawal of American combat forces from Viet Nam but that it must be kept secret and flexible.

The pace of withdrawal, he said, depends on the level of enemy activity, the increasing ability of

(Continued on Page 2)

To End Poverty Among Aged:

50% Boost Pressed For Social Security

By Duane Emme

Organized labor called on Congress to enact legislation designed to wipe out poverty among the elderly and make the social security system "worthy of a dynamic, confident America."

Meeting that description, the AFL-CIO said, is a bill introduced by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.) providing a 50 percent increase in total social security benefits over the next two years.

Testimony before the House Ways & Means Committee by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller also emphasized the need for improvements in the nation's public welfare program to remove injustices and inequities.

In other areas, Biemiller urged the expansion of Medicare and Medicaid and spelled out labor's views on ways of eliminating poverty. He was accompanied by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman.

Biemiller complimented the Administration for focusing attention on social security and welfare needs, but he charged that its recommendations in these areas are either "inadequate, inappropriate," or both.

The Administration's proposed 10 percent increase in social security benefits as of next March is "totally inadequate," he declared, because it would not even cover the rise in living costs since February 1968.

"In other words," he added, "the Administration proposal would retrogress from the already inadequate level of social security protection afforded by the 1967 amendments."

Biemiller noted approvingly that the Administration has recommended an increase in the social security earnings base, widow's benefits and a new method of evaluating earnings that would help men who retire at 62 on reduced benefits.

He pointed out, however, that the Administration made no suggestions for dealing with "some of

(Continued on Page 12)

Tariff Panel Approves First Worker Benefits

The U.S. Tariff Commission has granted, for the first time, a union's request for government adjustment benefits for workers who lost their jobs because of rising imports resulting from trade agreement tariff cuts.

Benefits were authorized under the 1962 Trade Agreement Act, but up to now the Tariff Commission had turned down all requests for relief under what the AFL-CIO had criticized as an overly rigid interpretation of the law.

The breakthrough came on petitions for adjustment aid filed by the Steelworkers on behalf of some 600 members at three plants who lost their jobs because of cutbacks or plant closings.

They were employed at transmission tower plants of U.S. Steel's American Bridge Division at Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, and at the Armco Steel Corp. weld mill at Ambridge, Pa.

In all cases, the Tariff Commission found that the major cause of unemployment was increased imports resulting from trade-agree-

(Continued on Page 12)

Haynsworth Repudiated By Republican Senators

Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., repeatedly tripped himself up with contradictory testimony on conflict of interest issues before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Robert F. Griffin (R-Mich.) told his colleagues.

Griffin, the Senate's assistant Republican leader, made public his personal report on the nomination — an 18-page document spelling out why he had switched from a supporter to an opponent of the Haynsworth nomination.

Repeatedly, Griffin charged, Haynsworth "indicated an unfortunate lack of judgment" and an insensitivity "to the high ethical standards expected of those who are to sit on the Supreme Court."

A crushing new blow to Haynsworth's already slim chances of confirmation came from Sen. Jack Miller of Iowa, a conservative Republican.

"I cannot vote for his confirmation," Miller told the Senate. He said he had reached his verdict because of Haynsworth's "carelessness" about judicial ethics.

Earlier, a New York Times survey had found a new switch of "at least three" Republican senators to the anti-Haynsworth camp.

The newspaper said its tally—taken before Miller's announcement—showed a probable 53 senators against the nomination, only 38 for confirmation, with nine still carried as undecided.

(Continued on Page 5)

DISASTER RELIEF for members of the Glass Bottle Blowers whose homes were damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Camille comes in a check for $30,000 from GBBA Auditor Joseph Milroy, center left. Accepting the check is Pres. Harry Adams, center right, of GBBA Local 199 and a committee of members from the Gulfport, Miss., area. The relief funds were raised through nationwide contributions by GBBA members.

Meany Praises Speech:

President Endorsed On Viet Nam Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

South Viet Nam to take over its own defense, and possible progress in Paris peace talks.

Nixon repeatedly ruled out an "immediate" withdrawal or an announced time for it, as some critics have demanded. Such an action, he stressed, would lead to "a disaster of immense magnitude."

The President said the Communists alone are responsible for a deadlock in peace negotiations. As evidence, he revealed some previously secret but unsuccessful efforts he has taken to obtain peace, including an appeal to Ho Chi Minh, the late president of North Viet Nam.

Recalling his campaign pledge to end the war without losing the peace, Nixon said, "The more support I can have from the American people, the sooner that pledge can be redeemed."

Meany described Nixon's address as a "careful and logical" review of the facts and a determination "that America has but two choices—to cut-and-run or keep its word."

"He chose to honor America's commitments and seeks an honorable, negotiated peace," Meany said, adding:

"Our pledge as a nation to aid the South Vietnamese defend their freedom against aggression and our obligation to our American fighting men who are there make his decision unchallengeable."

The President's "candid account of negotiations" for peace, Meany pointed out, "makes it abundantly clear that responsibility for continuation of the war rests solely on those who started the war—the North Vietnamese.

"It must be apparent to the enemy and to the President's critics at home that Hanoi and Hanoi alone can now signal continued hostility or peace."

In reference to Nixon's plea for support from the American people, Meany recalled that a resolution passed by the AFL-CIO convention "noted with approval the efforts made by Pres. Nixon to bring the war to an end through negotiating an honorable peace."

Division and calls for unilateral withdrawal of American forces, the resolution warned, will "only encourage the North Viet Nam regime to continue the war and count on its sooner or later forcing our country to accede to its demand for American capitulation."

A few days before the President's televised message, the Citizens Committee for Peace with Freedom issued a report based on a fact-finding mission to Viet Nam which buttressed Nixon's policy.

The committee was founded in 1967 by the late Pres. Eisenhower, former Pres. Truman, former Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) and 127 other national leaders. Meany serves as a committee co-chairman.

A nine-member commission sent to Viet Nam by the committee concluded that a policy of U.S. troop withdrawal can succeed provided that it "take place primarily on the basis of demonstrated improvement in South Vietnamese capabilities."

The commission emphasized "that no timetable for withdrawals be proclaimed and that any schedule developed for planning purposes be flexible."

The commission found that the U.S. policy of "Vietnamization" of the war is making headway but is still "fragile." It urged Nixon to form a commission to study the policy to see if it can be speeded up and strengthened.

The findings were included in a comprehensive policy statement in which the committee stated that "the choice in Viet Nam is between the road to defeat and the road to peace and freedom."

The road to defeat, the committee warned, will be marked by "precipitous or premature withdrawal of American forces" before the South Vietnamese are ready to take over the job of protecting themselves.

The consequences of defeat, the committee added, would be the complete subjugation of South Viet Nam to "Communist invaders from the north" and the killing of thousands of South Vietnamese who fought for freedom.

The committee said, "We do not seek a military victory in Viet Nam; we seek to deny military victory to the enemy. We do not seek to win the war; we seek to win the peace."

Rail Shopcraft Unions Criticize Emergency Board's Pay Proposal

Four railroad shopcraft unions have voiced dissatisfaction with a presidential emergency board's recommendations in their wage dispute with the nation's railroads.

The unions pointed out, however, that the panel's report can form the basis for further negotiations and an equitable settlement to head off a possible strike.

The board recommended that the unions—Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Boilermakers—accept a "pattern" wage increase of 5 percent that other rail unions have agreed to.

It also recommended a separate increase of at least 20 cents an hour for "more skilled and responsible" workmen, amounting to between 15 and 25 percent of the 48,000 employes represented by the unions.

The board further proposed that the two sides negotiate rules changes to make possible a "special additional wage increase" through gains in efficiency and productivity.

IAM Vice Pres. William Winpisinger, spokesman for the four unions, pointed out that the "pattern" increase—2 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1969, and 3 percent retroactive to July 1, 1969, amounted to a 3.5 percent wage increase over a 12-month period.

Noting that the cost of living is going up at an annual rate of 6 percent, Winpisinger said, "Obviously, we aren't going to sit still for that."

In addition to seeking a 10 percent general wage increase, effective Jan. 1, 1969, the unions have asked for a cost-of-living escalator clause. The board dismissed this request without comment.

The unions are seeking additional skill adjustments for journeymen and mechanics, including supervisors they represent, of 10 cents an hour effective Apr. 1, 1969, and 10 cents an hour effective Oct. 1, 1969.

The unions also seek interest on deferred payments on increases due, shift differentials and premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work. The carriers offered only the 5 percent pay increase and demanded numerous rules changes.

The board recommended that the carriers accept uniform minimum rates of pay proposed by the unions. Except for its recommendation of further talks on rules changes proposed by management, the board urged withdrawal of all other proposals advanced by both sides.

Dealing with the issue of collective bargaining in the railroad industry, the board expressed concern that there had been "less than 15 hours" of face-to-face negotiations in the current dispute prior to government intervention.

The panel called for "re-examination" of a bargaining structure that imposes an inflexible "wage pattern" on all railroad unions. It claimed it was "trapped" by the pattern.

It was Winpisinger, in arguments before the board, who pointed to the small amount of actual bargaining, charging that the carriers had obstinately refused to bargain.

He said the unions' wage requests were justified because their members are inadequately compensated for their ever-increasing skills. "The imposition of a pattern doesn't meet the need in this case," he said.

The emergency board was appointed by Pres. Nixon after the unions set an Oct. 4 strike deadline on six railroads—Santa Fe, Great Northern, Erie-Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Southern, and Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio—and the carriers threatened to lock out workers on other major railroads.

The board was headed by Ralph T. Seward, a Washington arbitrator. Other members were Robert Livernash of Harvard University and Robert Howlett, head of the Michigan State Mediation Service.

Under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, which requires a 30-day period of status quo following an emergency board's report, the unions will be free to strike on or after Dec. 3 if a settlement is not reached by then.

Medical Care Funds Urged For Migrants

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to authorize more money for health care services for the nation's migratory farm workers and their families.

Legislation being considered by a Senate subcommittee on health would continue the program an additional five years—to 1975—and more than double the dollar ceiling on federal funds.

The expansion is needed, the federation said in a statement to the subcommittee, because only one-third of the nation's migratory workers now live or work in areas where health facilities are available.

Nearly 700,000 other men, women and children who follow the crops "live and work outside the areas served by existing migrant health projects," the AFL-CIO statement noted.

While "much progress has been made" since the passage of the Migrant Health Act in 1962, the pace is too slow and the range of health services inadequate, the federation said.

Under the proposed legislation—co-sponsored by all 12 Democrats and two of the seven Republicans on the full Senate Labor Committee—the amount authorized for migratory health services would rise steadily from $15 million this year to $40 million by the 1975 fiscal year.

Textile Workers Win Stevens Vote, Company Hit with 7th NLRB Ruling

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Employes of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., at the Black Hawk warehouse here picked the Textile Workers Union of America as bargaining agent, the National Labor Relations Board announced after a count of challenged ballots. The official count in the election, held two years ago, was 36-27 for TWUA.

The results, TWUA Pres. William Pollock said, prove that contrary to company claims the union "can win elections among Stevens workers once they are allowed to vote in an atmosphere free of intimidation and coercion."

Stevens has been found guilty of interference with the rights of its employes seven times in recent years. The seventh case was recorded this week in a trial examiner's decision that Stevens fired two union supporters to destroy the union in one of its textile plants.

The AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. began organizing the Black Hawk warehouse in 1967. After it petitioned for an election, management changed its cotton flow as an excuse to lay off a warehouse section where union sentiment was most strong, a trial examiner ruled last December.

The NLRB upheld Examiner Owsley Vose's ruling that 14 ballots of illegally fired employes must be counted. Stevens appealed and finally lost its case.

The other Stevens ruling was made by Examiner Laurence A. Knapp after hearings in Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Knapp found that Stevens management at plants in that city found excuses to fire two employes on trumped-up charges.

He ordered their reinstatement to their lost jobs with full seniority. Knapp also recommended that Stevens be ordered to make up the pay they lost, plus 6 percent interest.

Besides these steps, the examiner asked that the NLRB apply the same extraordinary remedies it has applied in six other cases to help make up for management's lawbreaking.

These would require Stevens to inform all employes of their rights under the law, assure them that the company will "cease and desist" from its misconduct, post a notice of its willingness to comply with the board order and mail a copy to the homes of all employes, give the union access to plant bulletin boards for one year and a name-and-address list of all Roanoke Rapids plant employes, and read the board's order to meetings of employes called during working time in each department and on all shifts.

The examiner recalled that Stevens' "record of persistent, grave and frequently blatant" violations of the act from 1963 to 1969 has been established in a series of decisions—six by the NLRB, five by appeals courts which upheld the board.

Stevens is a major government contractor. TWUA and the AFL-CIO have urged the Administration to issue an executive order forbidding any government agency to contract with convicted law violators like Stevens.

Labor Builds Support for GE Strikers

Fund Drive Opens, Big City Rallies Set

(Continued from Page 1)

"They will help educate the general public about the issues in this strike and the illegal behavior of the General Electric management.

"They will be the start of continuing, community-wide campaigns in each location to back the GE strikers in every way until they have won."

The GE Strike Relief Fund is being established in the office of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

As pickets marched at GE plants in 33 states there were these other developments:

- The Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service called GE and the unions to a meeting Nov. 7 in the Belmont-Plaza Hotel in New York City—the first meeting with mediators since the strike began.
- The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers asked the National Labor Relations Board's regional director in New York to speed up a hearing on IUE's charges that GE failed to bargain in good faith and to seek a temporary Taft-Hartley injunction restraining GE from continuing the "unlawful conduct" that caused the strike.
- AFL-CIO Community Services offered its aid to all the striking unions in setting up strike-relief committees and named Ray Andrus of its staff as coordinator.

Westinghouse resumed bargaining with two of the coordinated unions a few days before the Nov. 9 strike deadline. All the unions have rejected its one previous offer.

Meany's announcement of a national strike support fund drive followed a meeting with a special committee of the Executive Council, named last week to mobilize union financial resources for the duration of the strike.

The committee consists of Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen and Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—all AFL-CIO vice presidents.

Meany said he instructed Organizing Dir. William L. Kircher to place the federation's nationwide network of regional offices at the disposal of the GE strikers.

Additional steps to carry on the fight were taken at a meeting of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee, which consists of the presidents of the 10 federation unions that represent GE workers, with Meany as chairman.

Meany said the coordinated committee will meet again Nov. 14 to review developments. Under consideration will be other support moves and proposals for a nationwide consumer boycott of GE products.

The striking AFL-CIO unions are the Machinists, Steelworkers, Technical Engineers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers, Flint Glass Workers, the IBEW and the IUE. Also coordinating strike activities are the unaffiliated Teamsters, Auto Workers and United Electrical Workers.

Solidarity was reported strong and spirits high on the picket lines. IUE Local 704, Bucyrus, O., reported it has signed up six new members since the strike started.

Additional unions joined the strike when their GE contracts expired. They include IBEW 1805, Baltimore, Md., and several IAM locals in Utica, N.Y.

COORDINATED BARGAINING COMMITTEE of 10 AFL-CIO unions with 147,000 members on strike against General Electric Co. meets in AFL-CIO headquarters with Federation Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland. The committee set the week of Nov. 17 for strike-support meetings in 23 major cities.

Rail Firemen Win Decision On Apprentices

The Supreme Court has let stand a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia requiring railroads to bargain on a union-proposed three-year program of apprenticeship for engineers.

In 1965, the Firemen & Enginemen, now part of the United Transportation Union, served notices on the railroads under the Railway Labor Act proposing the training program for engineers, who traditionally have come from the ranks of firemen.

The unaffiliated Locomotive Engineers objected to the proposal, claiming its jurisdiction was being invaded. After the National Mediation Board rejected an Engineers' application that the board determine jurisdiction in the case, the union went to court. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which refused to negotiate with the Firemen, also entered the litigation.

The U.S. District Court in Washington agreed with the litigants that the mediation board should decide jurisdiction, but the Appeals Court reversed that decision, pointing out that the board lacked jurisdiction under the law.

Schedule of Strike Rallies

AFL-CIO rallies in support of the strike against General Electric will be held in 23 major cities from coast to coast.

All rallies will take place within a four-day period, Nov. 17-20, and all will be in the evening. Each will bring together the top leadership of the trade union movement in the area, and each will be addressed by a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and a representative of the strikers.

Following is the day-by-day schedule:

Nov. 17: Atlanta, Electric Plaza Auditorium; Los Angeles, Roosevelt Hall; San Francisco, Del Webb Town House; Oakland, Labor Temple.

Nov. 18: Chicago, Musicians Hall; Philadelphia, Sheraton Hotel; St. Louis, Carpenters Hall No. 1.

Nov. 19: Birmingham, USWA Local 1013 Hall, Fairfield; Boston, Hotel Bradford; Cleveland, Manger Hotel; Detroit, Retail Clerks Local 876 Hall; Memphis, Rubber Workers Hall; Milwaukee, Local 19806 Hall; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Palm Ballroom; Seattle, Labor Temple.

Nov. 20: Baltimore, Clerks Hall; Houston, AFL-CIO Building; New Orleans, Seafarers Hall; New York, Roosevelt Auditorium; Pittsburgh, William Penn Hotel; Portland, Ore., Portland Labor Center.

The dates will be the 18th in Louisville and the 19th in Kansas City but the halls have not yet been set.

Price-Fixing Record Destroys GE's Pose as 'Inflation-Fighter'

General Electric is trying on the mantle of inflation-fighter as it seeks to bludgeon 13 unions into submission to its take-it-or-leave-it parody of collective bargaining.

But the coat doesn't fit.

GE's talk of 'inflationary" union proposals falls flat to those who remember the company's dominant role in the electrical equipment industry's multi-billion dollar antitrust conspiracy.

So gross was the price-gouging and rigging of bids to keep prices artificially high that, in 1961, a federal judge sentenced a group of high-ranking corporation executives to jail as well as levying heavy fines against the companies.

And in a caustic comment regarding the responsibility of the top officers of GE, who claimed that they had seen no evil, the judge said "one would be most naive indeed to believe that these violations of the law, so long persisted in, affecting so large a segment of the industry and finally, involving so many millions upon millions of dollars, were facts unknown to those responsible for the conduct of the corporation."

As picket lines went up at GE plants, the company's chief executive officer, Fred J. Borch, told a stockholders' meeting in Minneapolis that the company was manning the barricades against labor efforts to give "the economy another upspin, to super-inflation."

The stockholders applauded—as they had in the first stockholders' meeting after the antitrust conspiracy trial when they were called on to give GE's management "a standing ovation of confidence for a job well done."

They may have violated the letter of the law, a spokesman for a stockholders' group said, "but they did not violate the main spirit of free enterprise—a fair return on a dollar invested."

In violating the "letter of the law, according to evidence presented by the Justice Dept., executives of GE and its supposed competitors met at airport motels, at exclusive island resorts, and at a Milwaukee bar known as "Dirty Helen's."

There they set prices and carved up the market. There, at a corporate equivalent of a kangaroo court trial, a company that had made a sale below the agreed-on price was warned to mend its ways.

In the code used by the conspirators to camouflage their actions, the Justice Dept. revealed GE was referred to as Number 1.

That's what its rank in the industry was and is. And that's how it rated in the price-raising conspiracy.

From a Justice Dept. bill of particulars came an intriguing account of GE's leadership in forcing up prices.

A high-ranking GE official joined other conspirators at a remote island camp near North Bay, Ontario. Representatives of the other companies were in a single cabin, hassling over prices and markets. The GE official stayed in splendid isolation at a nearby cabin—keeping in touch through a go-between.

At a key point in the discussion, the GE executive sent over a "suggestion" that prices be raised 10 percent.

Dutifully, the action was taken. GE was still Number 1.

Bakery Workers Win Pact in Nabisco Strike

A new offer by the National Biscuit Co. was accepted by 9,000 members of the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers to end their strike at 13 plants in 10 states.

The strikers voted by a 6-1 margin to accept a two-year agreement valued by the union at 61 cents an hour in improved benefits. The strike that started Sept. 7 ended Nov. 3 when the first shift of workers resumed production at plants of the world's largest biscuit baker.

ABC blamed the strike on the company's flat one-offer take-it-or-leave-it system of bargaining —similar to that employed by the General Electric Co.

Support of three Italian unions and the International Union of Food & Allied Workers' Associations was credited with helping end the strike. Workers in Milan and Genoa plants of Nabisco affiliates staged a one-hour demonstration walkout last month and other IUF unions pledged their backing also if Nabisco refused to settle.

The new contract provides general wage increases of 27 cents an hour this year, another 20 cents next year.

An increase of 6 cents an hour to the union-industry welfare fund will bring total company contributions to $35.46 a month per employe. This will pay full hospital room and board charges for 70 days, instead of the former payment of $30 a day.

The weekly sick pay maximum was raised from $50 a week to $60. Miscellaneous hospital costs will be paid in full. Maternity benefits are up from a maximum of $120 to $200, and the X-ray and laboratory maximum of $50 will be renewed every 26 weeks, instead of once a year as before.

The strikers won an additional paid holiday for a total of 10; an increase of 12.5 cents an hour in night premium pay, and other benefits.

At three plants, the rate structure was revised upward in a long step toward eliminating regional wage differences, ABC said. Numerous classification adjustments also were won.

Nabisco increased its premium payment into the pension fund by 3.5 cents an hour per employe. This will permit workers to retire with full benefits before age 65 under the "Golden 90" formula adding years of service to age to produce the figure 90.

Ratification was approved at all the struck plants except one in Portland, Ore., where the vote was 151 in favor, 168 opposed.

Booklet Evaluates Training Films

New York—A 48-page booklet describing and evaluating films dealing with job training for minority groups and ghetto problems has been published by the American Foundation on Automation & Employment.

The guide is based on films produced by companies, trade associations, unions, government agencies and nonprofit organizations that were shown in a recent Job Film Fair sponsored here by the Foundation.

The booklet, Films on Jobs, Training and the Ghetto, is available for $4.50 plus 50 cents postage and handling charge from the American Foundation on Automation & Employment, 280 Park Ave., New York, N.Y., 10017.

ESTABLISHED LIBERAL CONCEPTS are not obsolete and the labor movement will continue to abide by them "without embarrassment or apology," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland tells the Jewish Labor Committee in New York. Other labor officials speaking at the biennial convention included Federation Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal.

Showdown Next Month:

Major Battle Slated On Tax Bill in Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

meal voting on the tax reform portion of the legislation, the Senate committee reached quick agreement on the tax relief sections.

It followed the House-passed bill closely on tax relief, the chief departure being a postponement of about $1 billion in tax cuts from 1971 to 1972.

The effect of this would be to bring in more tax revenue during the first two years of the law through loophole-closing and repeal of the investment tax credit than would be lost through lower tax rates.

This stretchout particularly pleased the Administration and Treasury Sec. David M. Kennedy praised the overall effect of the bill as a "major contribution to the cause of tax reform."

The Senate committee, however, snubbed the Administration on its proposal to reduce the corporation income tax below the House bill and to make up for the revenue loss by giving a smaller tax break to individuals in the lower and middle income brackets.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had denounced the Treasury proposal as "a shocking display of concern for America's wealthy and powerful at the expense of all the rest."

The bill that emerged from committee, while taking some important steps towards equalizing the tax burden, was a pale shadow of the tax justice program the AFL-CIO had urged in House and Senate testimony.

The federation's program, keyed to equal tax treatment of all income and a tax structure based on ability to pay, would have yielded some $16 billion a year in additional revenue — enough to finance significant tax reforms and provide the money needed to fully fund needed government programs.

Special interest lobbyists, out to preserve or widen existing loopholes, found the Senate Finance Committee receptive to weakening the House bill—at least until labor and other tax reform supporters raised a public outcry.

While a few reform provisions in the House bill were strengthened or improved, the overall impact of the Senate changes was to weaken an already anemic measure.

Demands for more meaningful reform expected to be made in the Senate floor debate include proposals to:

- Raise the tax on capital gains income and lengthen the period that investments must be held before their profits can be considered capital gains.
- A deeper cut in the oil and gas depletion allowance than either the House reduction from 27.5 to 20 percent or the Senate committee's 23 percent "compromise."
- Complete repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit without the special exemptions.
- Restoration of the House-passed tax on banks to eliminate the present padding of tax-exempt bad debt reserves.
- Tighter closing of the "hobby farming" loophole.
- Inclusion of income from tax-exempt bonds in the Senate committee's minimum income tax provision, with a higher minimum than the 5 percent tax proposed by the committee.
- Revision of the tax relief provisions to give a greater share of benefits to moderate-income families and less of a reduction to the wealthy.

A battle can also be expected on the Senate floor over a proposal by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) to deny unions their tax-exempt status if they engage in political action. The Fannin proposal was defeated on an 8-8 tie vote in the Senate Finance Committee.

New Mexico Rejects 'R-T-W' Plank

Albuquerque — The New Mexico Constitutional Convention voted 49-18 to reject a "right-to-work" provision in a proposed new state constitution. Voters will go to the polls in December to accept or reject the final draft of the constitution.

The margin of defeat was the largest ever recorded on the anti-union measure in this state. Foes of union shop agreements have tried repeatedly to get the measure through the legislature, New Mexico AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Neal Gonzalez reported. He said 17 of the 18 convention delegates from the Albuquerque area voted against the compulsory open shop proposal.

Jewish Labor Group Observes 35th Year

New York—Calls for a further strengthening of the alliance between the Jewish community, labor and minority groups featured the biennial convention of the Jewish Labor Committee here.

The convention, marking the 35th anniversary of JLC, was attended by 500 delegates representing 500,000 members of affiliated organizations across the nation.

In a message to the delegates, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany praised the long relationship between American trade unions and JLC and predicted that the ties would grow stronger in the years ahead.

The convention's two principal speakers were AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and Family Court Judge Jacob T. Zukerman of New York, who is first vice president of JLC.

Fight Against Bigotry

Kirkland noted that the problems facing workers, the nation and the world are much the same in nature as they were when JLC came into being.

"Bigotry and prejudice of every sort still persist," he said. "Discrimination still denies full citizenship and equal opportunity to many. Totalitarianism still controls the lives of millions around the globe."

But, he pointed out, at least in part because of the efforts of the JLC and other liberal organizations, "those poisonous anti-human forces have not triumphed. We have made progress, and as long as those forces exist, we must and will continue to resist them." **(Excerpts, Page 6.)**

Zukerman urged delegates not to be misled by the views of extremist blacks. "They do not speak for all Negroes any more than the Jewish Defense League speaks for all Jews," he declared.

For Social Change

"We are against violence but we also are for positive social change," Zukerman said. "Responsible Negro and Jewish leadership must not allow the alliance between Jews and Negroes to crack."

Sessions of the convention were devoted to discussion of programs to rebuild the nation's cities, the "generation gap," Soviet anti-semitism, racial and religious discrimination and the effect of inflation on workers.

The convention adopted resolutions of support for the California grape boycott and the strike at General Electric.

Charles S. Zimmerman, Ladies' Garment Workers vice president, was elected JLC's new president. The office had been vacant since the death of Adolph Held.

Other officers elected included Albert Shanker, president of Teachers Local 2, secretary; Jerry Wurf, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, as a vice president; Jacob Clayman, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., a member of the executive board; and Jacob Sheinkman, Clothing Workers vice president, chairman of JLC's administrative committee.

Oil Union Wins Pact on Mobil Tanker Fleet

New York—Nine ships in Mobil Oil Co.'s tanker fleet resumed sailing when members of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers ratified a new three-year contract meeting OCAW requirements on union security.

Nearly 300 workers ended a two-month strike after approving the settlement. It provides wage increases of 6 percent across the board in each contract year, increases in coverage and differentials for specified job assignments, longer vacations, improved overtime pay, and higher off-ship expense allowances.

Union security provisions include the right of union members to respect picket lines, and work rules protecting the size of ships' crews.

Mobil granted a modified union shop—a right provided in few contracts with major oil companies, the union said. OCAW Vice Pres. A. S. Sabatine headed the union negotiators.

The company's tankers had been tied up at ports on the East and Gulf coasts. Strike settlement terms were ratified Nov. 2 after a final negotiating session of more than 50 hours.

The strike was the fourth major dispute of the year for OCAW. Last month AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany called on all unions and their members to give "all possible financial assistance" to a special fund started by the Executive Council with a $10,000 contribution.

Three Building Crafts Reach Pact On Factory-Built Modular Homes

Three of the nation's largest craft unions have signed a contract that will put a union label on prefabricated homes built in the factory in a module or package and erected on homesites anywhere in the country.

The contract with Prestige Structures, Inc., of Charlotte, Mich., was signed by Presidents M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Charles H. Pillard of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Executive Vice Pres. Alan Ginsburg of VTR, Inc., of New York City, signed for the company, a VTR subsidiary.

Prestige Structures plans to produce 70 modular homes a week at its Michigan plant 60 miles west of Detroit. Factory production of the homes will be jointly industrialized by the three craft unions.

Ginsburg said production of 20 different home styles on a mass basis is planned. He called the new contract a "wholly new concept in union agreements . . . to meet today's urgent demand for homes with speed both on the production line and at the homesite."

The signers expressed the hope that the agreement will provide a model for future contracts in the homebuilding industry, especially in the production of modular housing. The terms will apply to any additional plants opened by Prestige Structures in the U.S. and Canada, except that wages and fringe benefits will be negotiated at the local level.

The three union presidents, who are members of the President's Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission, appeared with Housing & Urban Development Sec. George Romney, Assistant Labor Sec. William Usery Jr., and Ginsburg at a press conference announcing the agreement.

Hutcheson called the agreement "another step in the right direction." Pillard said it "shows we are concerned" about the home shortage. Schoemann said his union made a "thorough study" of the proposal and agreed to take part though skilled craftsmen will perform a "minor portion" of the onsite work.

Ginsburg told newsmen his Michigan factory has produced about 125 housing units, mainly for public authorities in Detroit, Lansing, Cleveland, Columbus, O., and East St. Louis, Ill.

Fully equipped units of three bedrooms and a bath can be built for "well under $10,000" and erected on a homeowner's lot for approximately $15,000. The house offers 980 square feet of living space, he said.

The firm pays top wages of $4.30 an hour to factory labor hired locally under a contract with HUD. It trains minority-group workers under government programs to be supervised on the job by skilled members of the three crafts. He said Prestige Structures is "sold out" at Charlotte for all of 1970 but plans to open six more factories soon—one in Toronto, Ont. —under agreements like the one in Michigan.

The agreement sets up machinery for settling disputes at construction sites through this language:

"There shall be no strike or lockout pending any dispute being investigated and all peaceful means taken to bring about a peaceful settlement."

Where company and local union representatives are unable to reach agreement, the dispute "shall be referred to the applicable international union president for settlement. The president . . . will assign a representative to meet . . . and resolve the dispute."

The pact signers agreed to develop a "Tri-Trades Union Label" to be attached to every unit shipped from the factory.

Ginsburg praised the unions for taking a "long look toward the future of the housing industry." He said the contract will "permit the same pay scales to all trades," cover women as well as men workers and "make possible job interchangeability in the factory."

Loose Ethics, Poor Judgment Cited:

Republican Senators Balk At Haynsworth Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

The shift away from Haynsworth took place, it reported, despite "intense" political and financial pressure on Republican senators.

As an example, it cited the case of Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R-Pa.) who "was telephoned by a Cabinet officer and by three of his major campaign contributors back in Pennsylvania, all of them under prodding from the Administration."

The senator's staff confirmed the account to the AFL-CIO News.

The Administration hasn't given up on the nomination by any means—and the President is still on record that he won't withdraw it to stave off defeat. But for the first time, a White House aide told newsmen publicly that he "wasn't sure" Haynsworth could be confirmed.

A Senate leader of the Haynsworth forces — Sen. Marlow W. Cook (R-Ky.)—conceded that "the nomination is in difficulty." He said Haynsworth's chances for confirmation have diminished "every time someone announced his opposition."

Senator Majority Leader Mike Mansfield indicated that the nomination will be brought to the Senate floor by mid-November.

Outside Preparation

The Judiciary Committee's majority report supporting Haynsworth has been drafted by the Justice Dept. for circulation to committee members, according to the Associated Press.

Griffin, however, made public his own "individual views" without waiting on the formal committee report. Ironically, the Michigan senator had been urged by the Administration to claim a vacancy on the Judiciary Committee after he had indicated that he supported Haynsworth's confirmation.

But the hearings, Griffin said, caused him to conclude that Haynsworth should be rejected "in the interest of preserving public confidence in our system of justice."

Griffin found that Haynsworth's account of his role in the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co. didn't square with the facts.

He noted that last June, testifying on proposed legislation affecting the judiciary, Haynsworth said of his own role: "Of course, when I went on the bench I resigned from all such business associations I had, directorships and things of that sort. . . ."

When confronted with that statement after his nomination, Haynsworth admitted that it wasn't so and that he had remained a director of Vend-A-Matic for six years after becoming a federal judge—including the period in which he sat on the Deering Milliken textile case, involving the union-busting policies of a major customer of his vending firm.

Another Contradiction

Griffin noted that Haynsworth told the Judiciary Committee that his "recollection" is that he resigned as vice president of Vend-A-Matic "when I went on the court in 1957" although he conceded that the corporation minutes show him reelected each year until 1964.

Griffin said the minutes showed that election of officers was the principal business at each of the annual meetings, that Haynsworth attended each meeting at which he was re-elected, and that two of the annual meeting minutes were prepared by his wife, who in 1962 and 1963 was the paid secretary of the corporation.

As vice president, Haynsworth told the Judiciary Committee, "I did not have any active duty in that office." And in 1963, when a question was raised about his participation in the Deering-Milliken cases, he assured the chief judge of his appellate court that he "has had no active participation in the affairs of Carolina Vend-A-Matic, has never sought business for it or discussed procurement of locations for it with the officials or employes of any other company."

From the board minutes of the corporation, Griffin quoted the contradictory statement: "It was pointed out that the main sales and promotion work of Carolina Vend-A-Matic had been done by its directors who are also the officers of the corporation, and that any new locations were the result of many conversations, trips and various forms of entertainment of potential customers."

Griffin noted that the minutes of board meetings do not indicate that Haynsworth "was ever excused or relieved of any corporate responsibilities because of his position as a judge."

In other areas, Griffin told the Senate, the record shows that Haynsworth's role, despite his disavowal, was "active, important and perhaps vital to the spectacular success of the company—a company in which his investment of approximately $2,400 in 1950 brought him roughly $450,000 in 1964."

The Griffin report finds "disturbing" not only Haynsworth's purchase of 1,000 shares of Brunswick Corp. stock before a case involving the company which he heard as a judge was finally decided, but the nominee's failure to disclose the purchase to his colleagues on the court or to the parties in the case so as to give them a chance to object to his continued participation.

And, in violation of judicial canons, Griffin notes, Haynsworth repeatedly judged cases involving clients of his former law firm. The record shows, he pointed out, that Haynsworth decided 10 of 12 cases in favor of the clients of his former partners.

Still another question as to Haynsworth's ethical standards was raised as a result of a tax deduction episode uncovered by Columnists Tom Braden and Frank Mankiewicz.

They reported that both Haynsworth and a friend of his, the late Charles Daniel, had claimed substantial tax deductions by selling the same house to Furman University. Daniel served briefly as a U.S. senator from South Carolina, headed a construction firm which battled unions throughout the South and was a director of the J. P. Stevens Co.

According to the newspaper columnists, he donated his home to Furman University and claimed a $115,000 tax deduction on the gift.

Eleven days after the deed of gift was recorded, Haynsworth bought the home from the university, paying for part of it by contributing his own $50,000 house.

Four years later, the columnists reported, he donated the house back to the university under an arrangement that gave him continued occupancy for the lifetime of himself and his wife, and claimed the $115,000 tax deduction over a five-year period.

A White House spokesman said the tax deductions were "perfectly legal" as long as there had not been any prior arrangement between Haynsworth and Daniel. He said Haynsworth had assured him there that the double tax deduction on the same property had not been prearranged.

NEA Bids Nixon Drop Haynsworth

The National Education Association has called on Pres. Nixon to withdraw the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

It wired all senators urging them to vote against confirmation if the nomination comes to a vote.

The telegrams sent by the nation's largest organization of teachers and school administrators sharply criticized Haynsworth's civil rights record.

TIGHT MONEY policies can only bring more unemployment and more inflation, Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.), right, told an economic conference in Washington attended by union representatives from Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia. J. C. Turner, left, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, presided over several sessions.

GOP Adds Governors In Virginia, New Jersey

Republicans won the two governorships at stake in the Nov. 4 elections, adding Virginia and New Jersey to the 30 state houses they already controlled.

Both gubernatorial winners were considered moderates in the context of their state's politics and one—Virginia's Gov.-Elect A. Linwood Holton—had the endorsement of the State AFL-CIO. Labor-endorsed Democrats won Virginia's two other statewide contests, for lieutenant governor and attorney general.

Republican Congressman William T. Cahill profited from a divided Democratic Party to become New Jersey's first GOP governor in 16 years. He easily blocked the comeback attempt of Robert B. Meyner, a former governor, and the GOP strengthened its control of the legislature.

The only congressional seat at stake in the election—in New Jersey's 8th District—apparently stayed Democratic, although the vote was so close that a recount is under way. Democrat Robert A. Roe held the lead over Republican Gene Boyle, Jr., for the seat vacated when Charles S. Joelson resigned to accept a state court appointment.

The city elections throughout the nation were a mixed bag, with Democratic and Republican gains roughly balancing out.

The big prize—New York City—went to Mayor John V. Lindsay who put together a coalition that gave him a modest plurality over the Democratic and Republican candidates.

Lindsay, running on Liberal Party and independent tickets, polled 981,810 votes to 821,924 for Democrat Mario A. Procaccino and 544,758 for John J. Marchi, who had edged out Lindsay in the Republican primary earlier this year.

The White House was silent about Lindsay's victory but the President expressed his delight at the gubernatorial gains.

National attention was focused also on Cleveland, where Democrat Carl B. Stokes—the first Negro elected mayor of a large city two years ago—narrowly won his reelection bid.

In Detroit, in a non-partisan election, County Sheriff Roman S. Gribbs edged out a Negro candidate, County Auditor Richard H. Austin in the race to succeed retiring Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh.

Political observers had their eye on the "backlash" possibility in the Buffalo election, where liberal Democrat Frank A. Sedita was being opposed for re-election as mayor by a conservative Republican "law-and-order" candidate and a Negro running as an independent.

Sedia won an unprecedented third term with ease.

After eight years under a Republican Mayor, Louisville voters elected Democrat Frank W. Burke, a former congressman.

Two large cities where Democratic mayors were retiring reelected Democrats to succeed them —reform Democrat Peter T. Flaherty in Pittsburgh and Bartholomew Guida in New Haven.

A Republican won a four-way contest in Hartford, Conn., and the GOP ousted a three-term Democratic mayor in Youngstown, O. But Democrats pulled upset victories in Syracuse and several other New York State communities and in Waterbury, Conn.

Voters in two states defeated proposals to lower the voting age. In statewide ballots, Ohio rejected a proposal to give 19-year-olds the right to vote and New Jersey refused to lower the voting age to 18.

New York Labor Backs Viet Policy But Scores Nixon on Haynsworth

Buffalo—Delegates to the New York State AFL-CIO convention here overwhelmingly backed Pres. Nixon's policy in Viet Nam but opposed the President on his nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., for the Supreme Court.

Both actions by the 2,040 delegates and alternates were based on resolutions submitted by the executive council of the state labor organization and were in keeping with statements by State Pres. Raymond R. Corbett in his opening address.

The vote on the Viet Nam resolution came after an hour of spirited debate on U.S. involvement there and the President's actions during his first 10 months in office.

"It is our conviction," the resolution concluded, "that Pres. Nixon is pursuing the right policy to bring the war to an honorable end.

"It is therefore vital that in this sensitive and complex situation we not only refrain from anything that would hinder the President in his efforts, but that we all rally behind him and express full confidence and support."

Concerning Judge Haynsworth, the resolution asserted that his business dealings involving litigants before his court revealed "a lack of comprehension of the conduct required of a judge." The resolution said Haynsworth's decisions in civil rights and labor cases showed him to be "hostile" to workers and "insensitive" to the basic rights of citizens.

The delegates called on Haynsworth to withdraw himself from consideration, or, for the President to withdraw the nomination. Failing both, they urged rejection of the nomination on the floor of the Senate.

In a special message, the delegates pledged full support of the 13 unions involved in the GE plant strike that began as the convention opened.

They called for repeal of the state's "Blaine amendment" barring aid to church-related schools after Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, noting growing financial problems of such schools, told the delegates that "we have got to look down this road and see that everyone has the greatest possible educational opportunities."

A proposal by the State School Board Association—meeting at the same time in Syracuse—to repeal the public school teacher tenure law was promptly condemned by the labor delegates in Buffalo as an attempt to end teacher job security and academic freedom.

Proposed by the building trades, a resolution was passed calling for national political conventions of both major parties in 1970 to set a single national policy for the nation's urban crisis, including fair application of federal job demands for members of minorities in these trades.

Other resolutions urged a $3-an-hour statewide minimum wage, a national prepaid health insurance program under a social security-type system, completion of fair tax reform by Congress, upgrading of state social insurance benefits, and legalized off-track betting.

Advice for GE

PRES. NIXON had some sound advice for General Electric Co. the other day, advice that GE might well take to heart.

The President was talking to the Inter-American Press Association in Washington about the necessity for achieving a "mature partnership" of all the nations of the Americas, a partnership that should be guided by a simple principle:

"Give-and-take is better than take-it-or-leave-it."

We're not sure if this constitutes government interference in labor-management relations, but we would urge GE to heed the President's very sound advice.

Labor's Mission

THERE IS REALLY very little that is essentially new about the problems that surround us. Their nature is much the same as when this venture, this alliance of the liberal Jewish community and the trade union movement began. Bigotry and prejudice of every sort still persist. Discrimination still denies full citizenship and equal opportunity to many. Totalitarianism still controls the lives of millions around the globe.

But, in part at least because of our existence, those poisonous anti-human forces have not triumphed. We have made progress, and as long as those forces exist, we must and will continue to resist them.

As we look forward to the Seventies, we must be conscious of our duties as trade unionists and as free citizens, and we must balance what we have achieved with what remains to be done.

We have helped this nation reach the highest standard of living in history. Yet our cities are scarred and blighted by some of the world's worst slums.

We have made collective bargaining a strong instrument of progress and a generally accepted approach to the resolution of issues. Yet farm workers are still barred from any federal legal protection of their right to be represented by unions of their own choosing. Throughout the southern United States, the evasion and repression of the organizational rights of workers is the established pattern.

We have helped to bring about a more equitable distribution of the nation's wealth. Yet we still have a tax structure that is loaded against the public interest, that benefits the rich at the expense of the average family.

We have helped millions of workers acquire a degree of job security, and material possessions of which they hardly dared dream 35 years ago—but the abrasions and stresses of daily life have multiplied.

We have helped to make education available to all. Yet the nation still underpays its teachers, crowds its pupils and gives false budgetary considerations priority over the quality of the educational system.

We have helped to transport a man to the moon, with split-second timing. Yet the nation's surface transportation system is a disaster area.

We have a mission today that extends far beyond the goals of wages, hours and working conditions. It is to try to improve the quality of our lives; to make it possible for everyone to have a life free from unemployment or low-paying dead-end jobs; free from bad housing and bad schools; free from the ignorance, hate and fear that stem from isolation from the mainstream of the human community, whether in the rural South, the northern slum or the burgeoning suburb.

AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to Jewish Labor Committee

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, November 8, 1969 No. 45

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'Right With You, Brother!'

A Word Edgewise:

Nixon's Defense of Haynsworth Poses Challenge to Liberals

By John P. Roche

ON OCT. 20 an interesting event took place at the White House, one that has not received the attention it merits. Pres. Nixon held an "informal meeting" with the White House correspondents to explore the controversial nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court. Noting that he had had "some experience in investigations," the President demonstrated his mastery of the defense brief.

For those who have never examined a defense brief, it might be worth while to set out the organizational principle: always reserve a fall-back position. For example, in defending a man accused of murder, a good lawyer will argue: 1. He didn't do it. 2. If he did it, he was temporarily insane. 3. If he wasn't insane, it was self defense. 4. If it wasn't self defense, it was an accident. 5. He is a fine man, a decorated veteran with a loving wife and five children, who should be treated with compassion.

Mr. Nixon's version of this flexible response indicated that Judge Haynsworth was not guilty of conflict of interest, that his conflicts were not substantial, that he was a victim of "guilt by association and character assassination of the very worst type," and that it was improper for senators to vote against Haynsworth because of the latter's "philosophy," and that the "philosophy" was excellent.

The whole notion of conflict of interest is intellectually murky. Admittedly, it has a certain primitive utility: if you catch an official with huge interests in an air-space business slipping contracts to his buddies, you can take him out of circulation. But he would have to be rather stupid to play that game.

On the other hand, the conflict of interest technique can't reach the man who owns no stock but has spent his working life among those who do and who quite sincerely believes that (to paraphrase a former Secretary of Defense) what is good for their business is good for the United States.

Let us leave conflict of interest, then, to the auditors and snoops and turn to Pres. Nixon's handling of Haynsworth's "philosophy." Here he took two internally contradictory positions and got away with it.

First, he suggested that Haynsworth's philosophy was not properly before the Senate, and adduced in evidence (1) Senate approval of Thurgood Marshall, (2) Senate debate over Louis D. Brandeis and Charles Evans Hughes. It is unclear what these cases prove. The only reason the Southerners didn't block Marshall's appointment was they didn't have the votes; anti-Semitism nurtured the opposition to Brandeis, and those who opposed Hughes in 1930 on the ground he was too conservative (and old—68) were right.

Second, Mr. Nixon did a quick logical shift and flatly stated that "if Judge Haynsworth's philosophy leans to the conservative side, in my view that recommends him to me. I think the court needs balance . . . a man who is conservative . . . in respect of his attitude towards the Constitution." Then came the code message: "It is the judge's responsibility, and the Supreme Court's responsibility to interpret the Constitution . . . and not to go beyond that in putting his own socio-economic philosophy into decisions in a way that goes . . . beyond the Constitution."

CERTAIN POLITICAL formulations carry a lot of ideological ballast. "Law and order" is a good example. Even a Negro who has had his store robbed six times in three months will understandably vote against a white "law and order" candidate.

In the same fashion, for 15 years the Supreme Court has been attacked for substituting its "own socio-economic philosophy" for the law of the land. When? In desegregating the schools. By whom? The legalistic segregationists, who even demanded the impeachment of Earl Warren.

Thus Pres. Nixon, in defense of Haynsworth's "philosophy," has squarely challenged the liberals. Let us hope they will stop wavering and fight.

Appeals Court Rules:

GE Short-Circuits Bargaining With Boulwarism and Publicity

The following analysis of the U.S. Court of Appeals decision holding that General Electric's "Boulwarism" bargaining policy is unlawful is excerpted from a memorandum prepared by IUE General Counsel Irving Abramson.

THE ISSUES before the court were whether or not GE's method of negotiations commonly known as "Boulwarism" violated the law. The court was called upon to review the findings of the National Labor Relations Board that General Electric had violated the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to furnish the union necessary information; by presenting an offer on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, and dealing with the IUE through the local unions and its membership rather than dealing with the membership through the IUE.

After examining the techniques used by the company in negotiations, the court held that Boulwarism as it described it, was an unlawful method of negotiating with the union and directed the company to engage in genuine collective bargaining.

The court found that Boulwarism had two major facets: "first, a take-it-or-leave-it approach ('fair, firm offer') to negotiations in general which emphasized both the powerlessness and uselessness of the union to its members, and second, a communication program that pictured the company as the true defender of the employes' interests, further denigrating the union, and sharply curbing the company's ability to change its own position."

The court described negotiations under Boulwarism as one under which GE made the one and only proposal on a "take-it-or-leave-it" basis to be sold to the employes and the general public as a "product" using GE's highly successful consumer product merchandising techniques.

The product was sold through what the court described as "a veritable avalanche of publicity, reaching awesome proportions prior to and during negotiations," in the course of which GE utilized what the court said was a "vast network of plant newspapers, bulletins, letters, television and radio announcements and personal contacts through management personnel."

In criticizing the company's stiff and unbending attitude the court reminded the company that "a collective bargaining agreement is a compromise not only between the parties, but of their past, present, and future goals." The court warned the company that its method "creates divisive tensions within the union" and that "union democracy is not furthered by permitting the company to pick the union apart piece by piece."

The court found that ". . . the company's tactics seemed so clearly designed to show the employes that the union could win them nothing more than the company was prepared to offer, it is even more apparent that a unilateral offer—over which the union may not bargain—diminishes the rewards and the importance of the bargaining at the end of the contract period. Thus, the union's ability to function as a bargaining representative is seriously impaired. Indeed, such conduct amounts to a declaration on the part of the company that not only the union, but the process of collective bargaining itself may be dispensed with."

The company's attitude and policy during negotiations was described by the court as "a stiff and unbending posture hardly consistent with common willingness among the parties to discuss freely and fully their respective claims and demands and when they are opposed, to justify them on reason."

The court upheld the trial examiner's finding that GE chose to rely on its communication program "to the virtual exclusion of general negotiations which it sought to evade by any means possible," bypassing the national negotiators in favor of direct dealing with employes and local officials. The aim, the court said, "was to deal with the union through the employes, rather than with the employes through the union."

The court condemned the company's refusal to withhold publicizing its offer until the union has had an opportunity to propose suggested modifications. The reason for the company's posture, the court stated, was that: "The command of Boulware approach was clear; employes and the general public must be barraged with communications that emphasized the generosity of the offer and restated the firmness of GE's position."

THE COURT REMINDED GE that what it should have done if it had a genuine desire to reach an agreement was to await union comments "before taking a stand from which it would be difficult to retreat." The most severe indictments of General Electric's uncompromising attitude was stated in the following language: "The company, having created a view of the bargaining process that admitted of no compromise, was trapped by its own creation. It could no longer seek peace without total victory, for it had by its own words and actions branded any compromise a defeat."

The court directed the employer to avoid conduct by which it combines its "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining methods with a widely publicized stance of unbending firmness that it is unable to alter a position once taken.

The court charitably portrayed GE as one who displays "a patronizing attitude toward union negotiators inconsistent with a genuine desire to reach a mutually satisfactory accord."

Finally, GE's unreasoning posture and its irrational insistence on supporting unreasonable positions which it did not even believe, received judicial recognition in the following finding by the court: "GE occasionally took untenable and unreasonable positions and then defended them, with no apparent purpose other than to avoid yielding to the union."

Lives Traded for Dollars:

Toll of On-the-Job Accidents Grows into 'Horrible Situation'

ONLY THE FULL COMMITMENT of government, labor and the public can correct the "horrible situation" caused by the absence of the U.S. industrial health and safety standards, a former official of the Labor Dept. said.

The number and rate of job-related deaths, disabilities and injuries are growing, declared Esther Peterson, who is now legislative representative for the Clothing Workers.

Even the officially reported daily toll of 55 killed, 8,000 disabled and 27,000 otherwise injured in on-the-job accidents is undoubtedly "understated," because of the looseness of the present reporting system.

And, she stressed, there are no statistics at all on "how many people every day breathe certain substances" and are exposed to chemicals that may eventually cause sickness, disability or death. Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, Mrs. Peterson called for a stiff, comprehensive, federal job-safety law. She declined to speculate on the cost of such a law.

"I don't think you put a dollar tag on life," she asserted. That is the "human side—and you can't measure that in dollars and cents," she said.

But, she stressed, it is important to know the cost of job-related accidents, which, she said, trim the gross national product by more than $7 billion yearly. She noted that in addition, more than $1.5 billion in wages are lost, "to say nothing of the compensation payments that are made."

MRS. PETERSON said the Occupational Safety & Health bill sponsored by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.), and Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.), is stronger and better than the legislation proposed by the Administration. She said the Administration-backed measure has a "number of principal weaknesses," among them, placing standard-setting authority in a board. That can be a long and "cumbersome" procedure, she said.

She noted that the labor movement is urging that Congress give "the Secretary of Labor the responsibility of setting standards . . . a method that can be used quickly."

By Press Associates, Inc.

HOW FAR CAN A U.S. SENATOR go before he crosses the great divide and is involved in a conflict of interest?

This question must be raised in two great issues now before the Senate—one the confirmation of a justice to the Supreme Court and the other on tax justice or tax reform.

In the former case we have a U.S. senator, Sam J. Ervin, Jr., of North Carolina, acting as a chief defender of Pres. Nixon's nominee for the high court, Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

One of the charges placed against Haynsworth is that he covertly held $450,000 stock interest in a vending firm—which did at least $100,000 annual business with the Deering-Milliken textile chain—at the time he ruled for the chain and against the union. Haynsworth, as Chief Judge of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, held that Deering-Milliken could shut down the Darlington Mill after its workers had voted for the Textile Workers Union of America.

The Supreme Court unanimously overturned the Haynsworth decision. "Chilling" unionism, the high court declared, was for all practical purposes union-busting.

Presenting the Deering-Milliken case to the Supreme Court three years ago was none other than Ervin. The North Carolina senator, along with Haynsworth, has had a long tie with the textile industry. That he should emerge as a chief defender of Haynsworth on the Senate Judiciary Committee raised a question of ethics.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany suggested to Ervin that he had tried the case before the Supreme Court in 1966 and lost and saw little value in another presentation of his case.

Ervin bristled, stood up and shouted that he had not received a single cent from Deering-Milliken since he handled their case.

Attorney Irving Abramson, representing Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Workers, was even more blunt. He said that since conflict of interest is a pivotal issue in determining Haynsworth's qualifications, members of the Judiciary Committee themselves must be "free of any appearance of a conflict of interest or a pre-determined bias. . . ."

Looking directly at Ervin he urged "that any such committee member disqualify himself from passing on the qualifications of the nominee."

Ervin did not answer. He laughed, indicating he felt that the suggestion was utterly ridiculous.

While all of this was going on, the Associated Press dug up some revealing data on Sen. Russell Long (D-La.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which is currently considering tax legislation.

The committee has been considering the House-passed provision that would cut back the millionaire-creating oil depletion allowance from 27.5 percent to 20 percent.

WHILE LABOR and consumer groups, in the interest of tax justice, would like to wipe out this tax bonanza entirely, the House action in cutting it back did represent some progress.

Long has been an outspoken defender of the oil industry. "A long time ago," he said, "I became convinced that if you have financial interests completely parallel to your state, then you have no problem. My state produces more gas and oil per acre than any other state in the Union. If I didn't represent the oil and gas industry, I wouldn't represent the State of Louisiana."

But Long also represents millions of other citizens in his state who do not profit from millionaires' oil tax bonanzas—the workers will have to pay heavier taxes to the U.S. Treasury to make up for what the oil operators gain.

In the last five and one-half years, according to the Louisiana Mineral Board records, Long received an income of $1,196,915 from four state oil and gas leases.

Of this, $329,151 was in the tax-exempted portion—he paid no taxes on it.

The cases of both Ervin and Long demonstrate that Congress should act more decisively in ethics and conflict of interest fields.

THE "HORRIBLE SITUATION" of today's on-the-job health and safety was scored by Clothing Workers Legislative Rep. Esther Peterson, center, on Labor News Conference. The former Assistant Secretary of Labor was questioned by Stanley Levey, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Morton Mintz of the Washington Post. The AFL-CIO interview is heard Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual Radio.

How to Buy:

New Safeguards for Consumers Emerge with Class Action Suits

By Sidney Margolius

A NEW WAY you can be protected from unfair treatment by sellers is emerging as the result of several court decisions.

This powerful weapon against gouges is "class action" suits. These are court suits filed by community organizations or local government agencies on behalf of a whole group or class of consumers.

The usefulness of class actions is that often moderate-income families are unable to fight back against gouges because the amount involved in an individual court action may be too small to warrant hiring a lawyer. Or they may take a fatalistic attitude, figuring that the law is on the side of the seller (which often has been true but is changing), and they will have to pay anyway.

But when a community group or agency can bring a suit, even if it is not the party who was gouged, victories can be won on behalf of the entire public.

(The Nixon Administration's proposed consumer program would allow class action suits in federal courts but with certain limitations. Such suits could not be filed until after the government had successfully prosecuted a company or won a consent agreement.)

In one of the most significant class actions this year, the Supreme Court ruled against a Wisconsin law which allowed creditors to garnishee without first proving in court that a valid debt exists. The action had been brought by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund on behalf of a Wisconsin woman. Her wages had been garnisheed by the Family Finance Corp., without a hearing.

Under the Wisconsin law, the woman's employer was required to pay half of her wages ($63.18 a week) to the finance company.

The state courts ruled in favor of the finance company. But the U.S. Supreme Court, in an opinion by Justice Douglas, ruled that the state law really did deprive the woman of her right to a hearing first, and to offer any defense such as fraud or deception by the original seller.

Another recent example was a class suit filed on July 1, the day the truth-in-lending law went into effect, by a New York Consumer Protection Union. It charged that a store had sold the group's educational director a television set without specifying that the annual interest rate would be 18 percent.

Now government agencies conscious of the need to protect consumers, are beginning to look to such "class actions" as a major way to stop exploitation, especially of low-income families who usually can't afford to say hello to a lawyer, let alone fight a case through successive courts.

In New York, Consumer Commissioner Bess Myerson Grant is urging the city council to enact a consumer protection act giving her power to sue dishonest sellers in the name of any consumer victimized as part of a pattern of deception. Under the law she seeks, the city could sue for the consumer and return all money to others who were similarly victimized.

The Rhode Island Consumer's Council, an official agency, already has used the state's recently-adopted Unfair Practices Act to get court injunctions against practices by car repair, furnace installation and home cleaning firms. Edwin Palumbo, the council's director, points out that the Council used the cases of individual consumers to stop the practices in general.

FOR EXAMPLE, in one court case the Council complained that advertisements by the Interstate Transmission Co. led a car owner to believe he would get a free inspection or estimate. But, the judge found, the repair company did not tell the car owner what steps were necessary to inspect or estimate, nor that the transmission in his car would be disassembled and not reassembled in its previous condition.

The usefulness of "class actions" in the defense of your own family against gouges will be greatly enhanced if Congress passes the "Consumer Class Action Bill" introduced by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.). The bill would let consumers or organizations bring class actions in federal court regardless of where they live or the amount involved.

At present, federal courts only can take suits involving parties in more than one state. In testifying for the bill, Mrs. Grant called it "one of the most powerful instruments of economic justice which the Senate has ever considered."

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SERVICE AWARD of the Consumer Federation of America is presented to Jacob Clayman, left, administrative director of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., in appreciation for his service as president of the federation in 1967-68. The presentation is made by Howard Frazier, the current president of the federation. Clayman also has served as the federation's chairman and is currently a vice president.

Linked to Planning:

Retirement Income Key to Satisfaction

MOST RETIRED AMERICANS are satisfied with life after retirement, but it depends largely on retirement income.

The study, made by Richard E. Barfield and James N. Morgan of the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research, found that about three-fourths of retirees are satisfied with life after retirement and that there are strong indications that the proportion of people retiring early will increase.

"Early Retirement: The Decision and the Experience," as the report is titled, is based on interviews with older automobile workers and a representative sample of the national population as a whole.

The report emphasizes that financial factors—primarily expected retirement income—are of major importance in the retirement decision. Health, on-the-job satisfactions, ability to enjoy leisure activity, and social attitudes toward retirement also are significantly related to retirement planning.

For both national and auto worker samples, there was found a "threshold" level of retirement income which most people seem to consider necessary to insure a reasonably adequate post-retirement living standard. Currently, this level is about $4,000 a year.

Persons seeing their health as relatively declining were more likely to express plans for early retirement. Among those who had retired, many reported the feeling that their health had improved after retirement.

PEOPLE WHO looked forward to enjoying recreational activities —hobbies, sports, travel—were substantially more likely to ask for retirement before age 65. Persons who expressed dissatisfaction with their job were more responsive to the idea of early retirement, as were those whose commitment to the "work ethic" seemed somewhat tenuous.

"Evidence from the national sample part leads one to believe that, during the last five or six years, there has been some tendency for early retirement planning to become more common," Barfield and Morgan write.

"It is likely, then, that more and more early retirees will be people who planned for early retirement and are financially prepared for it. The result is likely to be an increasing discrepancy among the retired, between those who retired as they had planned to and those who retired unexpectedly, often without planning and hence in most cases with inadequate retirement incomes."

Such financial discrepancies, the authors add, will probably be accentuated by the growth of private pension plans covering only some workers.

As an alternative they suggest that workers be allowed to make "voluntary supplemental contributions" to the social security system and thereby raise their retirement benefits.

The researchers emphasize their finding that "retirement can, apparently, be a genuinely satisfying time of life for many, if not most, people."

Soup to Nonsense:

'Compliments' from Youngsters Hold More Truth Than Flattery

By Jane Goodsell

ONE THING about compliments from children —you can be sure they're sincere. This isn't always true of adults who say nice things for a variety of reasons, some of which are pretty complicated.

"You're looking especially pretty tonight" may be a simple, spontaneous statement of opinion. Then again, the compliment-giver may be flattering you in the hope that you'll say something ego-boosting to her in return. Or she may be softening you up for a favor she is about to ask. She may mean, "Thank heaven, you took the trouble for once to comb your hair!" Or even, "I'm trying to cheer you up because you're so obviously dressed all wrong."

Compliments from kids aren't ever that complex. Kids mean exactly what they say. The trouble is, their compliments aren't always complimentary. Not from a grown-up point of view, anyway.

One young mother I know was having some dubious thoughts about her white opaque stockings which the salesclerk had assured her were "teddibly fashion-right." So she asked her small son if he liked them. He studied her legs judiciously. Then he flashed her an encouraging grin and said, "They're neat, Mom. Your legs look just like milk bottles."

THE POINT IS, that kid thought he was telling his mother something he thought she'd like to hear.

So did my daughter, Katy, some years back when she was three or four years old. I was dressed for a tea, and feeling self-conscious in my mother's sheared beaver hat which I'd borrowed for the occasion. Seeking reassurance, I asked Katy how I looked. She gazed at me, enraptured and said, "Oh, Mommy, it's beautiful! You look like Davy Crockett!"

When kids pass judgment on food, it's not always easy to tell a compliment from an insult. One little boy who dropped in at our house for an afternoon snack, told me, "Gee, Mrs. Goodsell, this is the soggiest cake I've ever eaten!" That had to be a compliment because he ate three big pieces.

Conversely, a little girl who pronounced her cup custard "real creamy" was expressing her distaste for it. It seemed that she preferred nice, watery custard like her mother made.

Some Points Criticized:

President Outlines Consumer Goals

The initial reaction to Pres. Nixon's consumer message to Congress was a mixture of praise for the program's objectives and criticism of its weaknesses.

Nixon said the "consumer rights" would help provide "greater personal freedom for individuals as well as better business for everyone engaged in trade."

The President proposed:

- A new office of consumer affairs to be established by legislation, with an expanded budget and greater responsibilities to "give every American consumer a permanent voice in the White House."
- A new division of consumer protection in the Justice Dept. "to act as a consumer advocate before federal regulatory agencies."
- A new consumer protection law to be enforced by the Justice Dept.
- A revitalized Federal Trade Commission with expanded powers.
- A national commission on consumer finance and credit.
- Expanded consumer education activities including product information and government reports.
- Thorough re-examination of the Food & Drug Administration and stronger efforts on food and drug safety.

Nixon also disclosed that a previously proposed Administration bill to allow class action suits in federal courts will include certain limitations. The new provision would allow private citizens to bring these damage suits against businessmen only after the government has successfully prosecuted a company or won a consent agreement.

This limitation would "prevent harassment of legitimate businessmen by unlimited nuisance lawsuits," Nixon said.

That proviso was sharply criticized by proponents of a stronger measure for class action suits.

Stronger Bill Proposed

Rep. Robert C. Eckhardt, (D-Tex.), who is sponsoring a stronger consumer bill with Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.), said it is better for consumers to initiate their own remedies.

Nixon said the proposed new White House Consumer Affairs Office would be headed by Mrs. Virginia Knauer, who now serves as his aide in the consumer field. Her office currently exists only through presidential order.

The four buyers' rights outlined in the presidential message are:

- The right to make an intelligent choice among products and services.
- The right to accurate information on which to make a choice.
- The right to expect health and safety.
- The right to register dissatisfaction and to have complaints heard.

Former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen, called Nixon's overall proposal "incomplete—in the way he's transmitted it to Congress."

"What we need to do is to lengthen and broaden it," Cohen told the National Consumers League at its 70th anniversary conference.

He suggested the formation of a Council of Consumer Advisers that might parallel the duties of Council of Economic Advisers. The three-member council would be charged with enforcing certain consumer protection legislation now handled by the Federal Trade Commission.

"I believe that the public would be best served by transferring these important functions from an old controversial agency to a new dynamic agency," Cohen said.

Panelists at the Consumers League conference stressed that much more must be done for the consumer—both as a buyer and as a worker.

They insisted that the consumer deserves more accurate product information and greater government protection. But, they noted, what is achieved for the consumer will depend on his demands.

James S. Turner, a consultant for the Center for the Study of Responsive Law, labeled Nixon's consumer legislation proposal "a misleading and misbranded package."

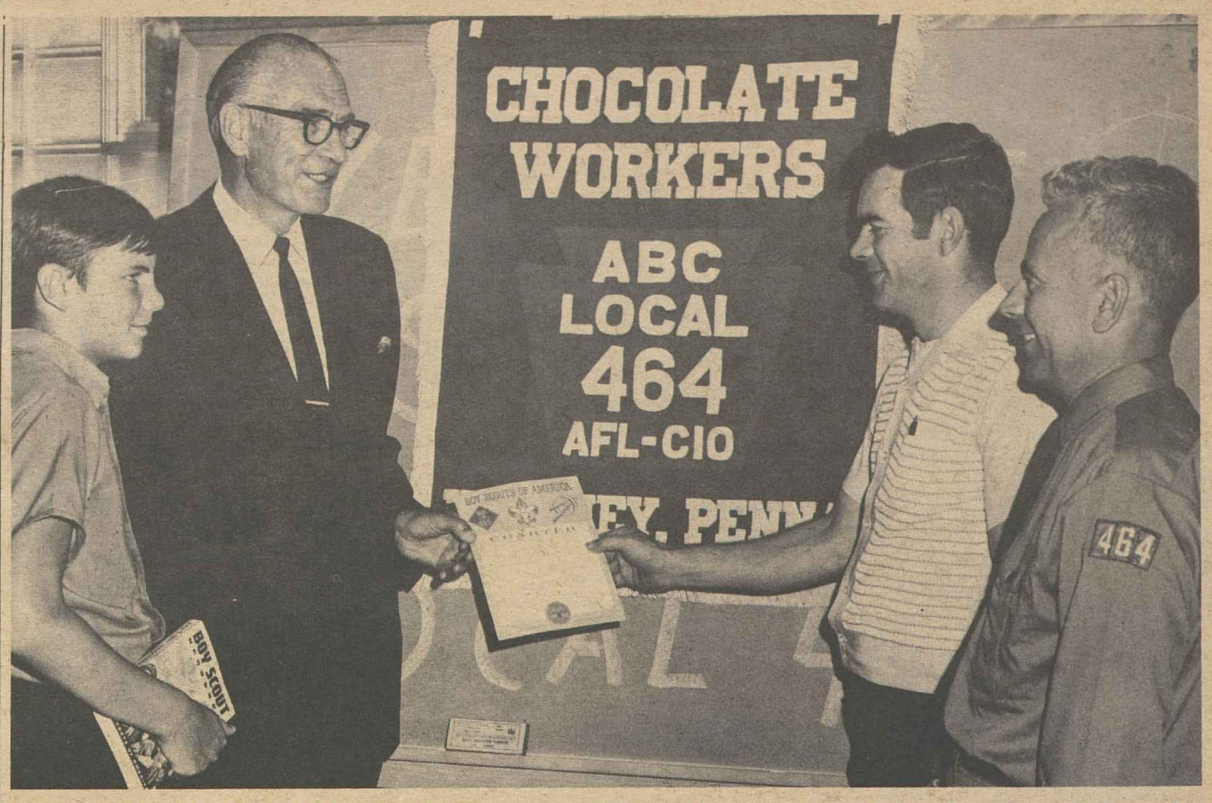
No Real 'Rights'

He told the league that the proposal offers no real "rights" to accurate product information, health and safety, full choice of products and services and full airing of complaints.

Dir. Bert Seidman, of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security surveyed the problems of the poor as consumers. He said people are poor for many different reasons and that there is no single panacea for curing the ills of poverty.

Seidman called on the federal government to expand a battery of social programs including welfare reforms, improvements in workmen's compensation benefits, a higher minimum wage and jobs for all who are able.

The country acknowledged the existence of poverty in the 1960s, Seidman told the league, and it is the challenge of the '70s to solve it. He reiterated labor's stand for an immediate doubling of social security benefits to ease the economic plight of the elderly.



CHARTER OF OPERATIONS for Boy Scout Troop 464 is received by American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 464. From left are scout Gregg Hostetter, Local Pres. R. Stearl Sponaugle, Troop Committee Chairman Clyde Keller and Scoutmaster Cecil Trout.

Union Backs Scout Troop For Retarded

Hershey, Pa.—Boy Scout Troop 464 has a special number and a special job to do.

Sponsored and manned by American Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 464, the troop works strictly with retarded boys and youths with educational difficulties.

The troop was launched in September with the assistance of the Hershey area Tri-County United Fund agencies as a part of the local's community services program.

Except for Scoutmaster Cecil Trout, a veteran scouting volunteer, the troop is directed by members of the local.

The boys range in age from 12 to 16 and meet at the ABC local hall for their troop activities.

"This is a homogeneous group of boys with a common problem," said district scouting executive Dan Ruth. "It's important to have patience and understanding" in working with them, he added.

"Actually, the boys can pick up typical scouting skills faster than academic skills," Ruth noted, "and the lesson they learn as troop members may be useful in their eventual employment."

The young scout troop has already gone on several camping trips and constructed a float for the Hershey Halloween parade, reported troop committee chairman Clyde Keller.

Other ABC local members on the troop committee are Lloyd Flory, Richard Fogelman and Ferdinand Nimez. The local's community services chairman is Paul Brunner.

'States' Rights' Myths Seen Blocking Treaties

A committee of 15 distinguished attorneys, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark, has exploded the "states' rights" argument used to block U.S. ratification of International Labor Organization and United Nations' agreements.

The findings add force to the stand of the AFL-CIO in its persistent appeal to the Senate to ratify ILO treaties—known as conventions—dealing with genocide, forced labor, women's political rights and freedom of association.

The lawyers' committee was established by the President's Commission for the Observance of Human Rights Year 1968, headed by former Ambassador W. Averell Harriman. AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and AFL-CIO Vice President A. Philip Randolph were members of the commission.

The committee spent more than a year examining conventions in the light of the Constitution and judicial, congressional and diplomatic precedents covering treaties.

In a report to Pres. Nixon, the committee said that "no support whatsoever can be found" for any argument that the Constitution limits the scope of the federal government's treaty-making power.

"Matters within the scope of the treaty-making power cannot lie within the exclusive domain of the states," the committee said. "This doctrine has been clear from the very founding of the Republic."

The committee also examined the conventions on one other basis—whether or not they are a matter of "international concern" to the United States. This test for treaties has been set in Supreme Court decisions going back many years.

"Treating the test of 'international concern' as a constitutional limitation," the report stated, "it is clear that no objection to ratification of all human rights treaties can be rested on this basis.

"This country, long ago and repeatedly, has recognized that human rights are of international concern, and are therefore within the scope of U.S. treaty-making power."

The committee termed it "anachronistic" that any challenge should be raised to ratifying human rights conventions "since this country used the treaty power to become a party to the United Nations Charter, one of whose basic purposes is the promotion of human rights for all."

In a letter to Harriman, Clark deplored the fact that the United States has ratified only two of more than a score of human rights conventions to come before it. He reiterated the finding that there is no legal barrier to such ratifications.

In forwarding the report to Nixon, Harriman emphasized that the federal government "must recognize its commitment to human rights" policies and programs.

"A touchstone of our commitment will be the ratification of additional human rights conventions through action by the Administration and the Senate," he declared.

The lawyers' views coincide with those expressed by the recent AFL-CIO convention in a resolution stressing that "the so-called sanctity of 'states' rights' can no longer serve as an excuse for Senate failure to ratify these conventions."

Coalition Asks National Plan On Health Care

The Urban Coalition of labor, religious, business, civil rights and government leaders has called for a national system of financing medical care costs for all Americans.

In a report prepared by its health task force, the coalition stressed that such a system must remove all "economic barriers" to access to medical services.

Most of the report, based on an extensive study by the task force, centered on the need for cooperation by labor, business, medical and business groups at the community level in expanding health care.

However, the report said these efforts must be supplemented and strengthened by effective action taken by the federal government.

The task force study found that more than 45 percent of the U.S. population suffers from one or more chronic illnesses, and the incidence of such illnesses among the poor is more than four times greater than it is for the nation as a whole.

The study also found that the ratio of doctors to ghetto residents is from one-fifth to one-half of that for the city as a whole.

The coalition decried the lack of participation of the poor in health planning and urged that they be given more representation on hospital boards and health councils.

Labor Challenge in '70s Theme of TV Production

"The Challenge of the '70s to Labor," this year's television production of the George Meany Foundation, will be presented Sunday, Nov. 16, on the NBC-TV Network.

The format of the production will be a discussion of the role the trade union movement must play in the next decade. Participants will be David Cole, nationally-known labor arbitrator, and Msgr. George G. Higgins, director of the Division for Urban Life of the U.S. Catholic Conference. Rabbi Bernard Mandelbaum, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, will moderate the discussion.

The program will be incorporated into the Eternal Light Series, presented weekly by NBC-TV and the seminary. The George Meany Foundation is an arm of the seminary's Herbert H. Lehman Institute.

Network broadcast time for this year's production is 12:30 p.m., EST. Local television schedules should be consulted for areas outside New York City.

Indian Students Briefed on Jobs

St. Paul, Minn.—Minnesota labor organizations brought 43 Indian high school students to Minneapolis and St. Paul for a three-day orientation on job and career opportunities.

The Indian students from throughout the state visited colleges, vocational and technical schools, industrial plants, a television station and the post office.

Sponsors of the tour included the 625 affiliated union locals of the Minnesota AFL-CIO, the Labor Committee for Minnesota Indian Youth, Minnesota Labor Committee for Human Rights and the Jewish Labor Committee.

This is the 12th consecutive year the state labor federation has sponsored the all-expense-paid tour.

HARLEM YOUNGSTERS quickly get into the swing of things as a new mini-park is opened by the Clothing Workers in New York City. Participating in the dedication were, from left in the background, Mrs. Mary Iemma, Upper Park Avenue Community Association; Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of New York City AFL-CIO; Mrs. Margaret Jenkins, UPACA; Pres. Jacob S. Potofsky of ACWA, and Treas. William H. Bowe of the city labor council. The facility is one of two mini-parks built by the union from $40,000 contributed by ACWA members.

Job Rights of Returning Veterans Protected by Key Court Rulings

More than 900,000 U.S. servicemen will be returning to their jobs this year with their rehiring rights, seniority and pay protected by a series of comprehensive court rulings, the American Federationist reports.

Even without the recently announced troop withdrawals and cutbacks, young Americans have been finishing their military service in increasing numbers, two members of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Research report in the October issue of the federation's official magazine.

Economist Rudolph Oswald and Research Assistant J. Douglas Smith note in "The Veteran Returns to the Job" that the number of returning veterans has increased by more than 300,000 over the returnees of 1967.

There should be similarly large numbers of new veterans in 1970, they say, because of the high draft quotas of two years ago.

The authors note that veterans returning to jobs they held before entering the service have reemployment rights which are protected by law.

"Those rights could be summarized roughly as guaranteeing the veteran the same status he would have enjoyed had he remained on the job," they say. "Details of veterans' reemployment rights are evolving with each new court decision."

At the base of the veteran's rehiring rights are the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 and predecessor laws beginning with the Selective Training & Service Act of 1940.

The 1967 act requires employers to restore veterans to the position they held before entering service, or to another position of like seniority, status and pay. In general, the authors find, these rights cover only those veterans whose service time does not exceed four years.

Since enactment of the 1940 act, they note, the federal courts have gradually pinpointed the veteran's seniority and fringe benefit rights. These decisions have had "major implications for the rights of veterans to promotions, special status as probationary employes, severance pay, vacation benefits, pensions, supplementary unemployment benefits (SUB), and other benefits based on seniority," the article says.

"In many cases veterans now enjoy rights not usually extended to nonveterans" who get a leave of absence from their job, according to the article. The authors add:

"During the next few years many veterans will be returning from Viet Nam to claim these reemployment rights. Moreover, World War II veterans are becoming increasingly concerned about their right to severance pay and pensions. Thus the interpretations the federal courts have made on the seniority rights of veterans take on more importance."

The authors cite these major decisions on the subject of veterans' rights:

- The Supreme Court ruled in Fishgold v. Sullivan Drydock, 1946, that a veteran is entitled not only to the precise seniority status he had before entering the service, but also to the improvements he would have received had he not taken military leave.

This declaration, which became known as "the escalator principle," was adopted by Congress in the Selective Service Act of 1948. It remained "little more than a general statement of policy" until the court clarified it in other decisions.

- In McKinney v. M-K-T Railroad, 1958, the Supreme Court held that a veteran is entitled to a promotion which he missed while in service only if that promotion would have been automatic under the terms of the union agreement on seniority.
- In 1964 the top court clarified the McKinney case language when it ruled in Tilton v. Missouri Pacific Railroad that other disqualifications because of unavailability or sickness cannot deprive a veteran of his seniority rights.

The magazine lists other leading decisions by U.S. courts at all levels, and a "significant" decision in a U.S. Steel case involving the Steelworkers. In it, the arbiter ruled that a veteran is entitled to permanent assignment to a higher-rated job he would have attained, with a seniority date as of the time he would have been selected for it if he were not on leave.

The authors point out that some unions have negotiated contract clauses which go beyond the requirements of the law but generally, they say, union contracts "simply afford veterans the same rights federal law allows."

Air Line Dispatchers Study Merger, Growth

Las Vegas—Delegates to the Air Line Dispatchers 27th convention here established two committees to make studies and recommendations relating to the union's future.

One committee will look into the possibility of ALDA merging with another union in the airline industry. The second group will study possible expansion of ALDA's headquarters. Both will report to the union's board of directors by mid-January.

ALDA Pres. Robert E. Commerce pointed out that the committee looking into possible merger might recommend against merger. However, he noted that the union is "at a point of decision" on its future course.

The union, among the smallest in the AFL-CIO, represents highly-skilled operations control specialists on airlines, and much of the convention was devoted to discussion of flight problems.

Delegates re-elected John H. Steele of National Airlines to another five-year term as vice president. Commerce, Sec.-Treas. James Boyd and four other vice presidents were not up for re-election.

Speakers included Executive Sec.-Treas. Peter M. McGavin of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept.; Pres. D'Arcy Kennedy of the Canadian Air Line Dispatchers Association; Dr. Chaytor Mason, aviation psychologist, University of Southern California; and Harold Piper, a management representative from the Boeing Co., Seattle.

Harsh Effects Noted:

Transport Trades To Probe Mergers

The Conference of Transportation Trades announced it will launch a continuing study to develop ways of protecting workers and the public against the harsh effects of corporate mergers.

The decision was made during a one-day meeting in Washington of the general board of the conference, which is composed of 27 AFL-CIO unions with 4.5 million workers in all modes of transportation. The conference is headed by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. C. L. Dennis, who also is president of the Railway & Airline Clerks.

In another action, the board adopted a far-ranging report dealing with major problems facing transportation industries and expressing the conference's views on solving them.

The resolution calling for the study of corporate mergers noted that the rising tide of business mergers has reached the stage where some 200 corporations, out of about 200,000 in the United States, "control nearly 60 percent of the country's manufacturing wealth."

This has happened, the resolution pointed out, because of the growth of "conglomerate" mergers—those that cut across industry lines with emphasis "on monopoly control of the American economic system."

The resolution noted that the conglomerates pose a particular danger to labor because "the more diverse a company's business interests, the less pressure unions are able to bring in the collective bargaining process."

Noting that in the past transportation managements have not always responded to transportation needs, the resolution warned:

"When conglomerates invade the transportation field, and when corporate decisions are handed over to financiers whose concerns are solely economic, the American people will find management even less responsive to the transportation needs of the nation.

"It would be possible, under such circumstances, to close down the transportation segment of the conglomerate solely for tax advantage or similar economic gain—and the American people will be the losers."

The report on problems facing the transportation industries covered a wide range of topics dealing with economics, labor relations and the future outlook of all domestic and international modes of transportation.

The report, "Transportation: A Time to Move Ahead," noted that although problems "vary greatly between various modes" there are some "common threads" that run through the entire industry.

These are highlights in three areas of common concern as expressed in the report:

Safety—Occupational injuries and deaths are on the rise because managements have not voluntarily taken steps "to make the workplace safe and healthy." The conference backed legislation sought by the AFL-CIO to require federal health and safety standards.

Automation—The conference seeks to work with employers to develop "intelligent approaches" to introducing automation so that workers can retain their dignity and their purchasing power, "which is as vital to the entire economy as to the individual worker."

Pollution — It was noted that "man cannot live without air and water, yet in America today, we seem bent on squandering both."

An entire section of the report detailed the way in which the transportation industry is contributing to pollution.

The conference pledged its continued support of the efforts of the labor movement and others to halt the destruction of natural resources "before the spoilers destroy our environment, and in the process destroy us all."

Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.), speaking at a luncheon held by the board, took a firm stand against compulsory arbitration in labor management relations—particularly in the transportation industry.

Whenever the government steps in to bar strikes in an industry, Hartke declared, it becomes the "invisible partner" of management which knows it is protected "against the economic consequences of its own intransigence at the bargaining table."

Draft Lottery Proposal Approved in House Bill

The House voted 382-13 approval of a limited draft reform bill, under a procedure which barred consideration of more far-reaching amendments.

The House bill would make only one change in the Selective Service Act. It would repeal a section that prohibits the President from changing the method of selection of men for military service.

Pres. Nixon has said that if the law were changed, he would order that 19-year-olds be drafted first through a "lottery" system of random selection.

Without the law change, the President can still require that priority be given to 19-year-olds, but the choice among that age group would remain in the hands of local draft boards.

A bipartisan group of House members had sought to change the rule under which the House took up the bill so as to permit amendments to other sections of the Selective Service Act, ranging from proposals to eliminate college deferments to establishment of an all-volunteer army.

The parliamentary move to open up the basic draft law for amendments was beaten, however, 265-129.

When the last overhaul of the draft law was before Congress, in 1967, the AFL-CIO urged elimination of education deferments as such because they "clearly discriminate against sons of low income families." The federation opposed substitution of a voluntary army as impractical.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said after the House action that he didn't think the Senate would take up the bill this year.

But later he said prospects for action are "looking up" on the basis of a compromise suggested by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Kennedy proposed advancing the expiration date of the draft law by six months—to Jan. 1, 1971. This would assure Congress of an opportunity to amend the basic draft law in the next session, he said.

Convention Renews Mandate:

Lithographers Ask Graphic Arts Unity

Atlantic City—Appeals for the merger of all unions in the printing industry featured sessions of the third biennial convention of the Lithographers & Photoengravers.

Emphasis on the need for merger to solve problems created by rapid technological advancement came from Pres. Kenneth J. Brown who said LPIU is living proof that "unity works in the graphic arts."

The union, created by a 1964 merger, backed him up by renewing a previous mandate that its officers "consult and explore" avenues for merger with all other graphic arts unions.

The 254 delegates from 123 locals also warmly welcomed an announcement from Pres. John Connolly of the Bookbinders that his union's convention had instructed its officers to hold merger discussions with LPIU.

Connolly said discussions on a possible merger would begin soon and he voiced hope that "in the reasonable future, we'll have one big union in the printing trades."

In deliberations and through reports, the convention reviewed skill training programs, early retirement plans, legislative and political action activities and wage settlements negotiated since the 1967 convention.

Major actions included:

- Approval of a 50-cent per capita tax increase, the first since the merger, to meet increasing costs of operations and further organizing drives.
- Authorization for the officers to move the union's headquarters from New York to Washington, D.C.
- An increase in weekly strike benefits from $50 to $60 for the first four weeks of a strike, and $70 a week thereafter "for the duration," and a boost in the top limit for the union's emergency defense fund from $3 to $4 million.
- Authorization of a fulltime technical expert on the union's staff to advise and aid the international office and locals in meeting the challenges of technological advances in the industry.

A message to the delegates from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany extended his "warm, fraternal greetings" and praised the merged union for having established an "enviable record."

"I have watched LPIU accomplishments with special interest," Meany said. "Your contracts are the best in history, your organizing has moved steadily forward; your education, training and retraining programs are well launched."

The convention also received messages from Pres. Nixon, Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz and Canadian Minister of Labor Bryce Mackasey.

Nixon said the union's "enlightened policies" in the graphic arts industry "present to the nation a most commendable example of forward thinking."

Shultz praised the union for its contribution to human progress through its joint union-employer training programs. Mackasey saluted the union's progressive collective bargaining policies.

Convention speakers included John Bonfield, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, a union in Great Britain that was formed by the merger of six graphic arts unions in 1964—the same year as the LPIU was formed.

Affiliation Welcome

Bonfield, who also is president of the International Graphic Federation, welcomed the LPIU's recent affiliation with the trade secretariat as "one of the greatest accessions of strength IGF has ever had."

Donald MacDonald, president of the Canadian Labor Congress, spoke on the "great need for unions to work together and consolidate where possible" to meet one of labor's greatest threats in its history—conglomerate business mergers.

"The political implications are frightening to contemplate from these gargantuan forces," he said. "Their interests are diametrically opposed to labor."

Three leaders of graphic arts unions in Japan were guests of the convention as part of the State and Labor Departments' cultural exchange program. Two LPIU leaders recently visited Japan under the program.

The convention collected $800 from delegates for the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers Organizing Committee's striking grape workers. The collection was marked by an equal amount the delegates unanimously voted to be given from the LPIU treasury.

The letter and spirit of the merger agreement was followed in all votes taken by the convention to give minority photoengravers an "equal voice" with majority lithographers in determining policies.

LPIU's 10 international officers were nominated without opposition for additional two-year terms, commencing Feb. 15, 1970. Locals have a period of 35 days after the convention to make additional nominations, with the voting to take place in referendum conducted by the locals.

ADVANCEMENT made by the Lithographers & Photoengravers since the union was formed by a 1964 merger proves "that unity works in the graphic arts industry," Pres. Kenneth J. Brown told 254 delegates to the LPIU's third biennial convention in Atlantic City.

Agents Ratify 3-Year Pact At Prudential

The Insurance Workers ratified a new three-year contract giving 17,000 Prudential Life Insurance agents in 34 states a package of improved wage and fringe benefits valued at $16.29 a week. The union bargains for about 9,000 members and 8,000 "free riders" who pay no dues.

The union called the agreement the "best ever written" with Prudential, containing double the amount won in any prior contract. IWIU Vice Pres. Joseph Pollack headed the negotiating committee.

Members had voted by nearly 9-1 to authorize a strike, but a walkout was averted a few hours after expiration of the old contract. For the first time, union negotiators unanimously recommended settlement.

The final vote to ratify was 5,516 for, 974 against.

The new contract raises commissions and expense allowances by $15.12 a week. Improvements in major medical insurance and hospital coverage are valued at $1.08 a week and miscellaneous items 9 cents. The major medical limit was raised to $100,000.

A maintenance of union membership clause—the first step toward union security in any Prudential contract—headed a list of improvements in working conditions. Also won was a measure of protection against management's writing of business on an agent's debit, or territory; some protection against debit cutting, and elimination of language restricting an agent's weekend activities.

$610 Million Authorized for Food Stamps

The House cleared the way for more federal funds for the food stamp program by suspending its rules to authorize $610 million this fiscal year—up from last year's $340 million ceiling.

The Senate earlier had approved a $750 million authorization, but agreed to accept the House figure, which the Agriculture Dept. said was the most that it could use in the balance of the fiscal year.

Passage of the authorization bill clears the way for Congress to complete action on the Agriculture Dept. appropriations bill, which actually provides the money for the program.

Meanwhile, labor-backed legislation to reform and expand the food stamp program remained in the House Agriculture Committee.

At a recent hearing, the Meat Cutters urged quick action on the reform bill sponsored by Rep. Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.) and 23 other congressmen. A similar bill has already been passed by the Senate.

Arnold Mayer, the union's legislative representative, told the committee that there is needless suffering in America because the nation has enough food and resources "to wipe out hunger completely."

Striking Meat Cutters Hit Firm's Propaganda

Sioux City, Ia.—Management of the strike-bound Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., has launched a "free and easy" propaganda campaign against its employes and their union, but it still refuses to pay the going wage for the meat packing industry, the Meat Cutters charged.

The union has been on strike at the company for 10 weeks, and has succeeded in cutting production to a trickle at four of the company's plants in Iowa and Nebraska. A resolution adopted by the recent AFL-CIO convention urged all union members to boycott the company's products.

In letters to the governors of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, Meat Cutters Sec.-Treas. Patrick E. Gorman said the company's campaign has been "an attempt to evade its economic responsibilities to the people who do its work."

An accompanying statement charged that the firm enjoys the highest profit rate in the meat packing industry, but is paying less wages than most of its competitors.

More than 95 percent of the company's employes at the Dakota City, Neb., plant—the firm's largest—"are paid less than the common labor rate in other meat plants," the union said. "In fact, skilled maintenance workers there earn less than janitors in many packinghouses."

The union described as "fantastic" a charge by the company that butchers in the union's ranks in the East and West Coast areas are conspiring to "destroy" Iowa Beef Packers, which markets partially butchered beef cuts, as do most other meat packing companies.

"What the union can't accept and won't sanction," it declared, "are sub-standard pay rates aimed to enrich stockholders at the expense of workers' living standards." In 1968 Iowa Beef Packers made profit of 28 cents on each dollar of its net worth, a rate three times higher than the average for the meat industry and double the rate for manufacturing industry.

The union said the strike has sharply reduced Iowa Beef Packers' production at Dakota City and at three Iowa plants—Le Mars, Fort Dodge and Mason City.

Delaware Labor Spurs Wider Community Role

Wilmington—The Delaware AFL-CIO, stressing a wide range of objectives for labor's deeper involvement in community affairs, called for stiff state controls on pollution and urged improved hiring practices for minority groups.

The more than 300 delegates to the state labor council's 13th convention asked Gov. Russell W. Peterson to name a new advisory committee to the state water and air resources commission.

The current eight-member committee is heavily oriented toward the interests of large industries and is not representative of the state, the convention noted.

The convention also stressed the development of apprenticeship and training programs to improve job opportunities for Negroes and other minority workers.

Harold T. Bockman, a member of the Painters and former speaker of the state House of Representatives, was elected president without opposition. Bockman succeeds John A. Campanelli, who was serving as acting president following the death of Clement J. Lemon in September.

Campanelli was elected vice president and Charles C. Lemon, brother of the late president, was elected secretary-treasurer. Both also ran unopposed.

Other convention resolutions called for:

- An increase in the federal and state minimum wage to $2.50 an hour. The Delaware minimum wage is now $1.25.
- More safety inspectors for the state Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations which employs only one inspector now.
- A letter-writing campaign asking the Senate to reject the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., as an associate justice of the Supreme Court.
- Establishment of a state consumer protection department.

26-Member Siderographers Study Merger

Fort Lee, N.J.—The Siderographers, a 70-year-old union of bank note and securities engravers, named a committee at their convention here to seek a closer working relationship that may lead to merger with the 76-year-old Printers, Die Stampers & Engravers.

Delegates representing the last 26 members of the declining craft of steel plate transfer engravers voted to raise per capita payments from $3 to $3.50 a month.

Pres. F. Warren Perkins said a merger committee was named to report back early in January on the advantages and disadvantages of joining with the 400-member plate printers, who also work on bank notes and securities.

The merger invitation was extended by the plate printers two years ago but no action was taken then. Members at this year's convention agreed that automation and new processes have thinned the ranks of a once-flourishing trade close to the vanishing point, the officers said.

Members work at the U.S. Bureau of Engraving & Printing in Washington, D.C., and for private securities firms in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles and Ottawa.

To End Poverty Among Aged:

50% Social Security Boost, Welfare Overhaul Pushed

(Continued from Page 1)

the most pressing problems" faced by beneficiaries.

Particularly disappointing, Biemiller said was the Administration's "failure to substantially raise minimum benefits," the key to reducing poverty among those over 65.

The Administration bill would increase the present minimum from $55 to $61, whereas the Gilbert bill would provide an increase to $90 in January 1970 and $120 in January 1972.

The Gilbert provision for increasing the minimum, Biemiller said, would be "a notable advance" toward giving the poorest retired Americans "a significant measure of income."

Biemiller described the two 20 percent across-the-board increases in social security benefits provided for by Gilbert as "an essential part of a planned program to make our social security system fully adequate."

The first increase, effective Jan. 1, 1970, and the second boost, effective Jan. 1, 1972 "would lift the burden of poverty from our elderly population and provide them with a decent, comfortable living," he asserted.

Both measures would for the first time provide cost-of-living protection under social security. Biemiller said this step should be accompanied by a "clear public policy" for a regular upward adjustment in benefits periodically.

He termed Gilbert's proposed increase in the social security earnings base, from the present $7,800 a year to $15,000 over two years, "much more desirable" than the Administration's single increase to $9,000.

Biemiller said labor also "considers essential" a Gilbert provision to bring the government in on financing social security until the federal contribution is one-third in 1980, equaling the employer and worker contributions.

"This would effectively introduce the principle of progressive taxation into the social security program and distribute the social security tax burden more nearly in accordance with ability to pay," Biemiller testified.

On the subject of Medicare, he said the AFL-CIO "profoundly regrets the Administration did not make any major recommendations for basic improvements" in the program.

He called for expansion of Medicare to cover the cost of prescription drugs and include persons under 65 who are receiving disability benefits under social security. Both changes are part of the Gilbert measure.

The AFL-CIO also backed a Gilbert provision to finance the medical insurance part of Medicare through contributory payments in the same manner as the rest of the social security program is financed. Medical insurance is now paid for partly by the retiree and partly by the government.

Restrictions Denounced

Biemiller denounced current practices of restricting the Medicaid program for the poor as costs go up. "The remedy for uncontrolled costs," he said, "is not curtailment of the program, but establishment of reasonable and effective cost controls."

A financing mechanism for Medicaid, Biemiller continued, should provide comprehensive benefits, continuity of care, accessible services and a contractual relationship between those who pay the bills and those who furnish the care.

He commended the Administration for turning the public's attention toward the major need for reform in public welfare, but he said its recommendations are "neither adequate nor entirely appropriate."

He quoted AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany's approval of Administration proposals to eliminate welfare investigations and to do away with "the man in the house" rule on aid to dependent children.

He welcomed the Administration's proposed floor for welfare benefits but said the annual level of $1,600 for a family of four is "completely inadequate."

Even adding $750 as the value of food stamps, "a family of four would still have to eke out a living at approximately 40 percent below the poverty line," Biemiller noted.

"We urge a federalized public welfare program with payments to those forced to depend on them at no less than the poverty level," he stressed.

As for an Administration measure to continue mandatory work and training programs for those on welfare, Biemiller asked:

"How can people be compelled to take jobs that aren't available to them, or take training programs that aren't functioning, or put their children in day care centers that haven't been built?"

'Reason for Being'

"We in the labor movement are not johnny-come-latelys in the fight against poverty," he said. "This has been our reason for being since the very inception of trade unions."

The labor movement long ago found out, he added, "that the most important aspect of the fight against poverty is the creation of job opportunities at adequate wages for millions of unemployed and underemployed Americans."

Job programs, with the federal government as an employer "of last resort," Biemiller made clear, are the main ingredient missing from Administration recommendations to Congress.

Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens also testified in support of Gilbert's bill on the grounds that it "meets today's needs with today's resources."

He congratulated the Administration for its "imaginative thinking," said the council agrees with some of its recommendations but finds that its 10 percent increase proposal is "utterly inadequate."

Cruikshank particularly praised the sweep of the changes sought by Gilbert, pointing out that the shortcomings in social security "cannot be cured by tinkering with it."

Social security has a "tremendous potential" for abolishing poverty, Cruikshank said. "It is not just an old folks program. It protects widows and children of workers who die. It protects the younger worker who is disabled and those dependent on his earnings."

What the committee and Congress does now to improve the lot of the elderly, he concluded, "will decide whether they live out their lives in dignity and security or sink further into poverty and despair."

LABOR'S DRIVE for enactment of social security increases sufficient to wipe out poverty among the elderly got underway as AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, left, testified before the House Ways & Means Committee, headed by Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), center. Biemiller was accompanied by AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, right.

Farm Workers Shut Out Again On Jobless Pay

The House Ways & Means Committee voted to continue to exclude farm workers from unemployment insurance coverage and rejected a labor-supported proposal to set federal minimum standards on the amount of benefits.

Extension of coverage to some 400,000 workers on large farms had been recommended by the Administration, but the committee voted it down, 15-10. It rejected national benefit standards by a 15-9 vote.

The committee then gave final approval to a bill extending coverage to some 4 million additional workers, providing up to 13 weeks of additional federal benefits during periods of high unemployment, and raising the taxable wage base.

The coverage would be added primarily by including workers in small establishments now exempt, employes of nonprofit organizations, employes of state hospitals and colleges, and some 200,000 agricultural processing workers.

The Administration had asked extension of coverage to 5.6 million of the estimated 12 million workers now excluded and the AFL-CIO had urged that all workers be covered.

Extended federal benefits would be paid when a state's unemployment rate was 4 percent or higher for three consecutive months or when the national rate was 4.5 percent or higher for that period.

The committee trimmed back an Administration proposal to raise the amount of wages subject to the payroll tax on employers. The figure is now $3,000 in most states. The Administration proposed $6,000 and the committee settled for $4,200 by 1972.

Firebug

Tariff Panel Approves First Worker Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

ment concessions made by the United States.

That finding qualifies the workers for adjustment aid, retroactive to their layoff, of approximately $80 a week for up to 52 weeks.

Persons over 60 are entitled to an additional 13 weeks of benefits and workers in retraining programs are eligible for up to 26 additional weeks of benefits. Workers who move to another city to take a job offer also are entitled to a relocation allowance.

The formula under the law for adjustment grants is 65 percent of the worker's wage up to a maximum of 65 percent of the national average for manufacturing.

Key Provision

Protection for workers adversely affected was billed as one of the key provisions of the 1962 law when it was before Congress. But time after time, the Tariff Commission ruled that layoffs and cutbacks couldn't be pinned to imports—at least not to its satisfaction.

In a letter accompanying its petitions for adjustment allowances, the Steelworkers stressed that even in a period of high prosperity, "pockets of serious injury exist" and policies which may be good for the world's economy may nevertheless prove "disastrous for some people."

Meyer Bernstein, the USWA's international affairs director, urged the Tariff Commission to take "a new and more humane look at the problem" of job loss from imports, with emphasis on what the intent of Congress and the Administration was in enacting the 1962 legislation.

He cited as "particularly appalling" the layoffs at the U.S. Steel plant in Los Angeles, where more than half the workers came from Watts and similar areas.

Bernstein noted that the plant had opened "just in time to offer Negroes and Mexicans hope for the future. With jobs at good wages they could live like other Americans. Now their dream, and our government's solemn promise, have been shattered," he said.

The two U.S. Steel plants fabricated power transmission towers and parts and the Armco mill produced welded pipe until it shut down its operations with a letter to employes saying it could no longer compete with cheaper products from other countries.

69-8-11

Henning Rejoins Staff Of California AFL-CIO

San Francisco—John F. Henning, former U.S. ambassador to New Zealand and former Under Secretary of Labor in the Kennedy-Johnson administrations, has been named administrative assistant to the California AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer and director of research.

Henning had served as state AFL-CIO research director from 1949 to 1959, when he was named state industrial relations director under Gov. Edmund G. Brown. In his new post he replaces Mike Peevey, now with the University of California at Berkeley.

Desegregation Ruling Spurs AFT Session

Pres. David Selden of the Teachers has called leaders of big-city AFT locals to meet in Washington Nov. 17 in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision on school desegregation.

In many instances, Selden said, "drastic changes will be necessary to eliminate any traces of racism in student and staff assignment." The union hopes to help "develop plans for compliance with the decision," he said.

The AFT "hails the decision requiring all school districts to integrate without further delay," he said. Selden cited the union's record of active support and participation in the battle to end segregation in public facilities.

Also invited to the Nov. 17 meeting are representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare and the U.S. Office of Education.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 15, 1969 | No. 46

Meany Warns GE Struggle All-Out Challenge to Labor

As Debate Opens:

Haynsworth's Role Cited in Land Sales

By David L. Perlman

New evidence of disturbing conduct was added to an already massive case against Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., as the Senate debated his nomination to the Supreme Court.

It was disclosed in a Chicago Daily News story exposing land-juggling by the Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co., Haynsworth, and his fellow company directors and pension fund trustees.

On at least two occasions, the story by Washington reporter William J. Eaton reveals, Haynsworth "sold property to himself, in effect."

Earlier the case against confirmation of Haynsworth was summed up by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee who are opposing his nomination—that he does not meet the high standards that should be required for promotion to the Supreme Court.

Committee members in a series of individual reports cited repeated conflicts of interests in cases which he judged, evasions and contradictions in his testimony, and a record of reversals by the Supreme Court on major decisions.

An earlier disclosure that Haynsworth and an influential friend had both managed to take a tax deduction on the same house was considered at least a gray mark against the judge—within the letter of the law but eyebrow-raising.

The land-juggling episodes add to an overall image of the judge that, as much as anything else, has caused Republican as well as Democratic senators to announce their opposition to the appointment.

In one episode reported by the Chicago Daily News, Haynsworth invested more than $11,000 from Carolina Vend-A-Matic's pension fund—of which he was a trustee—to purchase a 90-acre farm.

As the newspaper story notes,

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Senate Votes $1 Billion for Clean Water

The Senate smashed through the Administration's budget barriers and voted nearly five times the amount the President had requested to combat water pollution.

It then prepared to join the House in releasing—at least temporarily—$1 billion more in federal aid to education funds than the Administration had budgeted.

On the water pollution appropriations, the Senate insisted on the full $1 billion Congress had authorized to be spent this year when it passed the Clean Water Act in 1966.

That law authorized steadily-increased federal grants to help states and communities build sewage treatment plants. But the Administration budget asked that only $214 million be spent this year.

The House raised the figure to $600 million, and the Senate boosted it an additional $400 million.

It defeated—by an overwhelming 82-5 margin—a motion to cut the appropriation back to the amount of the budget request. Then it approved the $1 billion figure as part

(Continued on Page 8)

GE CAMERAMEN stand behind plastic screen to photograph pickets at General Electric Co., property at Burlington, Vt. A news photographer who recorded the scene found himself the target of a long-range lens as the GE crew "zeroed in" on him from its plywood box shelter mounted on a GE van behind a company fence. The pickets are among 150,000 members of 13 unions on strike at GE locations all over the country.

Most Industries Affected:

Jobless Rate Holds At Two-Year High

By Duane Emme

The nation's unemployment rate, which shot up to its highest level in two years in September, was virtually unchanged in October, the Labor Dept. reported.

Although the rate dipped from 4 to 3.9 percent between the two months, the Bureau of Labor Statistics termed the change insignificant. The rates in both months were higher than in any month since October 1967.

"What we are getting is a confirmation that unemployment has indeed gone up substantially," said Harold Goldstein, BLS deputy commissioner.

On the jobs side, non-farm payroll employment increased by about 190,000 in October to 70.7 million seasonally adjusted, with all but about 10,000 of the increase occurring in services and trade.

Gains in those two sectors, as well as in government, finance, insurance and real estate, managed to offset declines in manufacturing, contract construction, transportation, and public utilities.

Meanwhile, statistics released by BLS showed that employment increases have averaged 93,000 a month since June in contrast to an average monthly gain of 234,000 between October 1968 and June 1969.

BLS said "the slowdown in employment growth since June has occurred in all major industry divisions except services."

(Continued on Page 2)

Future of Bargaining At Stake

By Eugene A. Kelly

The strike of 150,000 workers against the General Electric Co., is labor's response to a challenge that "strikes at the very heart of trade unionism," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany declared in letters to the leaders of 121 national and international unions.

"It is a simple fact: every union and every union member has a direct stake in the GE struggle," Meany wrote in asking for immediate donations to the GE strike relief fund set up by the AFL-CIO and for a strong turnout at strike-support rallies Nov. 17-20 in 23 major cities.

"This is more than another big strike," Meany declared in his letter. "It is a strike that involves the future of collective bargaining, not only in GE, not only in the electrical industry, but everywhere in America." He added:

"I cannot stress too strongly the gravity of the challenge posed by GE. It is a challenge that must be faced where it is being faced today—on the picket line, until GE makes a realistic, common-sense proposal to end the strike.

"The immediate need is money. The strikers need money—immediately and regularly."

As a first step, Meany urged an immediate contribution from each union to the GE Strike Relief Fund, to be sent to Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at AFL-CIO headquarters.

The federation's Executive Council, rallying to the support of GE employes who walked out Oct. 27

(Continued on Page 3)

GE Outfoxes Itself in Bid to Curb Pickets

Morganton, N.C.—General Electric Co. asked for an injunction against a striking local union in its current nationwide labor dispute and wound up with a restraining order against itself as well.

State Superior Court Judge Sam Ervin III enjoined GE, its employes and others "acting in concert with them" from "engaging in any acts of violence, intimidation or coercion of any pickets or the union members or any working employes. . . ."

The court order also forbids operating an auto entering or leaving the GE plant at Hickory, N.C., at more than 10 miles an hour within 50 feet of a picket line, or

(Continued on Page 2)

National Health Insurance Termed 'Only System' for Adequate Care

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pressed labor's drive for a national health insurance program, terming it "the only system that will provide truly adequate health care to all Americans."

The American people deserve "the best health care in the world," but they're not getting it, Meany told a conference sponsored by the federation's Industrial Union Dept. on "The Crisis in Health Care." More than 350 representatives of IUD-affiliated unions were on hand.

The $60 billion a year spent for health care in the United States is a larger percentage of the nation's gross national product than is spent by any other country in the world, Meany noted.

But by all measurements of infant mortality and life expectancy, the United States is falling further and further behind. "Our record is getting worse instead of better," he said.

IUD Pres. I. W. Abel, in an opening address, expanded on the theme of the two-day meeting "dedicated to the concept that quality health care is a birthright of every American."

Meany charged that medical care costs have escalated far above other increases in living costs because of an inefficient "cost-plus" method of setting hospital charges and blatant "profiteering" by doctors.

Unions that have tried to meet the health care needs of their members at the bargaining table too often have found themselves on a treadmill, Meany noted.

"Just as fast as we could negotiate money to provide more and better health services for our members," he said, "the doctors raised

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Engineers Ask Curbs Against Air Hijacking

Mexico City—The Flight Engineers renewed a call for an international agreement to curb airliner hijackings.

The 60 delegates to the FEIA's 21st annual convention urged the Administration to establish bilateral agreements with all nations that would provide for mandatory extradition of hijackers followed by trials and punishment for those convicted.

Hijacking of any commercial airliner greatly endangers the lives of the passengers and crews as well, the Flight Engineers noted, and results in delays and inconvenience for the victims.

Delegates also called for an expanded organizing campaign to win representation for maintenance foremen and ground engineers at Pan American Airways.

FEIA Pres. William A. Gill, Jr., was re-elected to another two year term. Elected new vice presidents were Donald Thielke and Errol Johnstead. Executive Vice Pres. and Sec.-Treas. Harry S. O'Brien was not up for election.

Speakers included former Labor Sec. Willard Wirtz, who reviewed the nation's progress in the 1960s and alerted the delegates to the needs and expectations of the '70s.

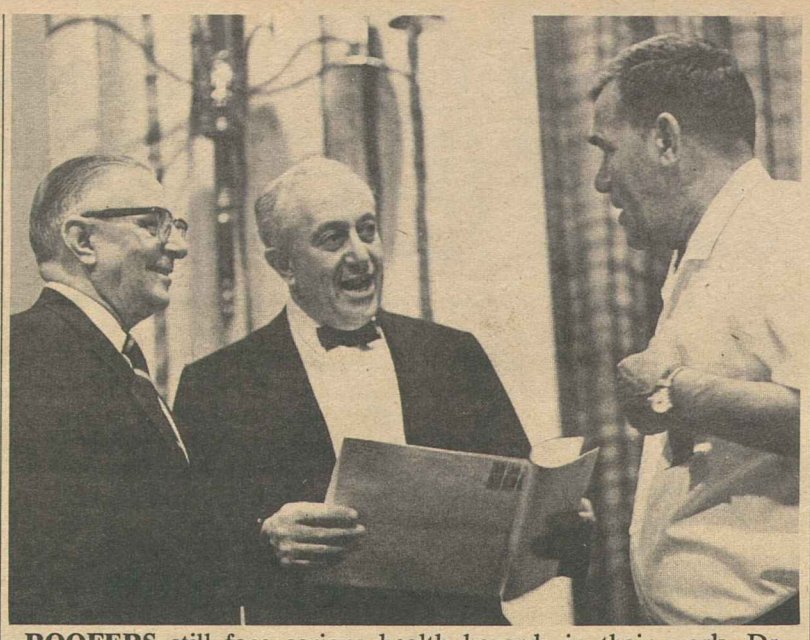
The union selected Hawaii as the site for the 22nd convention next year.

Wilbur Daniels Elected An ILG Vice President

Wilbur Daniels has been elected a vice president and general executive board member of the Ladies' Garment Workers. He will continue as director of the union's master agreements department.

Daniels first joined the ILGWU in 1943 as a member of the union's research department. He later served as associate general counsel of the union.

He was assistant to the president of the ILGWU from 1959 to 1961 before he left for a period in private law practice. He returned to the union staff in 1965 to head the master agreements department.



ROOFERS still face serious health hazards in their work, Dr. Irving J. Selikoff of New York's Mt. Sinai Hospital reported at the union's 50th anniversary convention in Bal Harbour, Fla. Shown with Roofers' Pres. Charles Aquadro, left, and a delegate, right, who took part in health studies, Dr. Selikoff is conducting a research project in cooperation with the union, the American Cancer Society and a British industrial health laboratory.

National Airlines Faces British Unions' Boycott

London—Union-busting airlines are "mighty unwelcome at British airports," officials of British transport unions have assured Machinists locked out 10 months ago by National Airlines.

National plans to fly a jetliner to London Jan. 1, it has announced in a flurry of printers' ink. When word of the line's plans got to Europe, union officers assured IAM Airline Coordinator Frank Heisler that the flight is unlikely to have passengers on board for the return trip.

Sec. M. S. Hoda of the civil aviation section of the International Transport Workers Federation, with which IAM is affiliated, sent an all-union alert from ITF headquarters here. Among the responses was one from Mark Young, secretary for the unions in Britain's National Joint Council for Civil Air Transport.

"The trade unions of the National Joint Council have asked me to tell you," Young wrote Heisler, they "are prepared to give every possible assistance in your dispute with National Airlines. If you could advise me of any aircraft of National which may be flying to Britain, we will take steps to see that it is 'blacked' on arrival."

"Blacked" on this side of the water means not handled, serviced or cleared for departure—in other words, boycotted.

Earlier Clive Jenkins, secretary of Britain's Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs gave IAM members picketing National at Miami Beach this reaction:

"British workers have an intense dislike of mischievous anti-union activities by arrogant employers. If National plans to establish facilities at London, its management should mark this well: union-busting airlines are mighty unwelcome."

Jenkins' statement was well publicized. The London Daily Mirror, circulation 17 million, carried a photo of Jenkins picketing with IAM members in Florida.

The airline was ordered by the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in September to reinstate more than 1,000 IAM members it locked out and fired last January in violation of the Railway Labor Act. The lockout came after National suspended three mechanics for refusing to move planes from terminal to hangar with two-man crews, as management unilaterally decreed, and 1,000 other ground crewmen staged a protest walkout.

National planes are still flying despite the lockout and the court order.

Unions Score Build-Up Of Airline Strike Pact

Six AFL-CIO unions have expressed vehement opposition to further strengthening of a mutual strike aid pact between eight major U.S. airlines and announced they would so testify before the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Trunkline carriers first agreed in 1958 to come to the aid of struck airlines participating in the mutual aid plan. Later they agreed to share up to 25 percent of normal operating expenses of a struck line. Recently they asked CAB to approve payments totaling 50 percent of normal expenses for the first two weeks of a strike, then 45, 40 and 35 percent after succeeding weeks.

The pact signers advised CAB that the 25 percent figure is not sufficient to preserve the financial health of a struck carrier. They said more money is needed "to strengthen the ability of carriers to resist union demands for excessive and inflationary settlements."

The supplemental payments were criticized by the AFL-CIO unions in the air transport industry. They will voice their objections again when CAB reviews a recommendation by an examiner that the pact should be extended.

The unions involved are the Machinists, Transport Workers, Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks, Air Line Dispatchers, Flight Engineers and Air Line Pilots.

An IAM spokesman said the unions have "repeatedly told the board that the plan is disruptive of good labor-management relations. It encourages disputes and discourages bargaining" as envisioned by the law regulating air carriers.

Illinois Outreach Program Renewed

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Labor Dept. has renewed an Apprenticeship Outreach contract with the Business Representatives of Southern Illinois to prepare 30 minority youths for the construction trades.

The $45,000 contract calls for up to 10 weeks of recruiting, tutoring and placing the 30 youths who otherwise might not pass entrance examinations for building trades apprenticeships.

In its previous contract, the council placed 58 apprentices—15 as carpenters, eight sheet metal workers, eight electricians, eight plumbers-pipefitters, five iron workers, four operating engineers, four painters, two bricklayers, two roofers, one asbestos worker and one cement mason.

Conservative Upset In Wisconsin Race

Jefferson, Wis.—A liberal Democrat upset a prominent right-wing Republican in a special election for a Wisconsin state Senate seat that had been considered safely Republican.

Democrat Dale McKenna defeated David Keene, national president of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom. Keene ran on a "cut-the-budget" platform, attacking funds for welfare programs and aid to the cities.

The Madison, Wis., Capital Times termed the Democratic victory in a normally conservative district "a major political upset."

Most Industries Affected:

Jobless Rate Holds At Two-Year High

(Continued from Page 1)

Figures showed that employment actually has decreased on a monthly average since June in three categories—contract construction, manufacturing and federal employment.

The decline in construction jobs has averaged 15,000 per month over the past five months, manufacturing has dropped by an average of 2,000 per month and federal government is down by about 12,000 per month.

The number of unemployed persons was 2.8 million in October, about 125,000 fewer than in September. But after seasonal adjustments, unemployment was unchanged.

Over the year, unemployment was up by 325,000, BLS said, with the increase about equally distributed among adult men, adult women and teenagers.

Jobless rates for adult men (2.4 percent), married men (1.7 percent), adult women (4.2 percent) and teenagers (13 percent) were essentially unchanged from September.

The unemployment rate for full-time workers edged down two-tenths of 1 percent to 3.2 percent in October, while the rate for part-time workers was unchanged at 6.9 percent, BLS reported.

For both Negro and white workers, jobless rates showed no change between September and October. The Negro rate was 6.9 percent while the white rate held at 3.5 percent.

The "most significant" point in looking at unemployment, Goldstein said, is to note that the overall job rate and rates for individual groups "have moved well above the low levels reached last winter."

Substantial drops in the average workweek and average earnings in October also were looked upon by Goldstein as evidence of the slowdown in the economy.

The seasonally adjusted average workweek for rank-and-file workers dropped by three-tenths of an hour to 37.5 hours after seven straight months without change.

In manufacturing, the average workweek fell three-tenths of an hour to 40.5 hours seasonally adjusted. The decline ran through nearly all major industries "and was particularly sharp in the durable goods sector," BLS pointed out.

Overtime hours in manufacturing dropped by two-tenths of an hour to 3.4 hours a week. With the exception of April 1968, when hours were affected by civil disturbances, factory overtime was at its lowest level in nearly 2 years.

Average hourly earnings for rank and file workers rose by one cent to $3.11 in October. However, due to the decline in the workweek, average weekly earnings fell by 86 cents to $116.94. The drop in weekly earnings ran through construction, manufacturing and trade. Finance, insurance and real estate were the only categories to show an increase in weekly earnings.

GE Outfoxes Itself in Bid to Curb Pickets

(Continued from Page 1)

"destroying or damaging any property" of employes, pickets or unions.

GE first got an injunction without a hearing, limiting picketing at Hickory. But union attorneys were later granted a hearing and argued that where there is company misconduct, an injunction should not be a one-sided affair.

GE lawyers did not contest the court's subsequent order, which banned not only dangerous driving by management personnel but forbade interference with plant driveways. The court, however, did not limit the number of pickets who could be present on the side of the road opposite the exit driveway.

Ervin is a son of Sen. Sam Ervin (D-N.C.). The union involved is Local 182 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Machinists Call Security Top Goal in Aerospace

Los Angeles—Union security and job security will be top-priority goals in 1970 and 1971 negotiations with major aerospace manufacturers in the U.S. and Canada, delegates from Machinist locals representing nearly 400,000 workers decided here.

At four days of meetings, delegates to the 16th IAM Aerospace Conference reported that besides being subject to numerous layoffs, the industry is the only major one in North America "in which union security is the exception and not the rule."

They directed all negotiators to stress the importance of a union shop in all aerospace contracts. And they called on union members to oppose any ceiling on wage clauses keyed to the cost of living.

The conference endorsed government continuation of the Apollo space exploration program and additional federal funds for the supersonic transport plane.

The conference urged all IAM members to ask their congressmen and senators to approve funds for SST prototypes as "an investment in continued world leadership for American aviation and America's future prosperity."

A policy statement said "America's stake in the development of an SST is enormous. More than 50,000 jobs would be provided" not only at two major firms but also at factories of subcontractors and suppliers in 43 states.

The overseas market for SSTs during the next 20 years is estimated at more than $25 billion, the conferees said.

One aerospace contract has expired this year, and IAM members are on strike at Evendale, O., where General Electric Co. has government contracts for jet engines. The strikers there, and at other GE plants employing 150,000 union members, are being strongly supported by all segments of the U.S. labor movement.

Major contracts are due for renegotiation next year at Fairchild-Hiller, Cessna, General Dynamics and Canadair, Boeing, Lockheed and other major firms have pacts expiring in 1971.

IAM Vice Presidents Charles F. West and Robert R. Simpson were conference co-chairmen. IAM Pres. Floyd Smith addressed the closing banquet session and Sec.-Treas. Eugene Glover told delegates why the IAM strike fund needs strengthening. Many past gains have been won with the backing of a strike fund, he said.

Fund Drive Pressed:

GE Struggle Called Test for All Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

after 13 coordinated unions rejected GE's one and only contract offer, started the strike relief fund with a $50,000 donation. Then the council set an initial goal of a $1 contribution from each AFL-CIO union member.

In other strike developments:

- The unions allied with the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee reported no change in GE's take-it-or-leave-it stance at meetings arranged by the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service in New York City.
- Committee members met also with Westinghouse Electric Corp., and other meetings were scheduled for Nov. 19 and 20 in Pittsburgh.

No New Offer

At the first meeting, union representatives reported no change in Westinghouse's proposals since Nov. 9, when the corporation made one change in its previous offer echoing that of GE.

On GE picket lines across the nation, strikers' spirits were reported high and solidarity strengthened as more contracts expired and more pickets reported for a tour of duty.

"By the end of November," one CBC official predicted, "fewer than 1,000 union members will be working in a GE plant." Nearly all union contracts will have expired by that date.

Meany and Kirkland head a list of trade union leaders scheduled to speak at GE strike rallies the week of Nov. 17. Kirkland speaks in San Francisco Nov. 17 and Seattle Nov. 19. Meany will address the New York City rally Nov. 20. **(Rally schedule this page.)**

Meany, in his letter to AFL-CIO union leaders, warned that if GE should prevail, if the strikers are forced to submit to the company's terms, "every union would feel the impact."

Court Agreed

"This is not an exaggeration," he declared. "The same conclusions were reached by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit in a case that arose from 1960 negotiations.

"The court ruled that GE's method of dealing with unions, commonly known as Boulwarism" after Lemuel Boulware, former GE official who developed it, "is not bargaining at all, and consequently is illegal."

But the court went further, Meany said, quoting the key passage:

"Indeed, such conduct amounts to a declaration on the part of the company that not only the union, but the process of collective bargaining itself may be dispensed with."

In other words, Meany noted, "GE wants to reduce unions to the status of administrative tools, like the so-called unions in totalitarian countries—allowed to exist but not to function."

GE "has pursued this illegal policy for 20 years. It has gotten away with it because no single union was strong enough to force a change," the federation leader said.

He recalled that three years ago, for the first time, the unions coordinated their efforts through an AFL-CIO committee. The combined unions "did force GE to alter its one-and-only offer enough to be acceptable. But the company came back this year with even greater rigidity to its one-offer technique," he said.

Danger of Imitators

Meany emphasized that GE's example "has already been imitated by other companies in the electrical industry. Unless this strike succeeds, other powerful companies will try the same tactic."

GE, the nation's fourth largest corporation, is appealing the decision that outlawed its one-offer system.

Administration leaders have asserted there will be no government intervention in the strike.

The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, which is paying out more than $1 million in benefits a week to strikers at GE and several smaller firms, called a special convention of its 625 locals at the Americana Hotel in New York City Nov. 21 to review its strike relief system.

The other AFL-CIO unions on strike are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Machinists, Steelworkers, Technical Engineers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Flint Glass Workers. Also coordinating their strike activities are the unaffiliated Teamsters, Auto Workers and United Electrical Workers.

INTERUNION SOLIDARITY on a General Electric Co. picket line is displayed by striking members of three unions at GE's Medical Systems Dept., at West Milwaukee, Wis. The pickets are from Machinists Lodge 78, Steam Fitters Local 601 and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 663. The plant normally employs about 1,000 workers.

Farm Workers Offer Backing To GE Strikers

Delano, Calif.—The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee adopted a resolution giving full support to the strikers at all General Electric plants. Dolores Huerta, a UFWOC vice president, issued the following statement:

"Many people may ask what our fledgling union can do to help in a strike as massive as this one with GE. It is true that we cannot give financial help but we have a boycott going which involves hundreds of thousands of people.

"We intend to ask all of these people to join the GE strike in their local communities, picketing with them wherever and whenever such support is asked.

"The labor movement in general has told the growers in the agricultural industry that it will not allow farm workers to be pushed around as they are building their union. Now it is our chance to show our appreciation by volunteering the only things we have—picket signs, feet used to walking, and trade union spirit—to show GE that they can't get by destroying their workers' unions."

Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, is on a national tour of boycott centers. He announced in Chicago that he regards the GE strike as equal in importance to the effort to increase support for the boycott.

Top Union Leaders Set As GE Rally Speakers

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland head the list of trade union leaders who will address General Electric strike rallies next week in 23 cities across the country.

The complete schedule is listed below:

Monday, Nov. 17:

Atlanta, James A. Suffridge, president emeritus, Retail Clerks, 7:30 p.m., Electric Plaza Auditorium.

Los Angeles, Louis Stulberg, president, Ladies' Garment Workers, 8 p.m., Roosevelt Hall.

San Francisco, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, 7 p.m., Del Webb Town House.

Oakland, Calif., William L. Kircher, AFL-CIO director of organization, 8:00 p.m., Labor Temple.

Tuesday, Nov. 18.

Louisville, Paul Jennings, president, Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, 7:30 p.m., Seelbach Hotel.

Chicago, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 8 p.m., Musicians Hall.

Philadelphia, Matthew Guinan, president, Transport Workers; 8 p.m., Sheraton Hotel.

St. Louis, Jerry Wurf, president, State, County & Municipal Employes, 8 p.m., Carpenters Hall No. 1.

Wednesday, Nov. 19:

Birmingham, Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, 7:30 p.m., USWA Local 1013 Hall, Fairfield, Ala.

Boston, Thomas W. Gleason, president, Longshoremen, 8 p.m., Hotel Bradford.

Cleveland, I. W. Abel, president, Steelworkers, 7:30 p.m., Manger Hotel.

Detroit, Jerry Wurf; 7:30 p.m., Retail Clerks Local 876.

Kansas City, John H. Lyons, president, Iron Workers, time and place to be announced.

Memphis, S. Frank Raftery, president, Painters, 7:30 p.m., Rubber Workers Hall.

Milwaukee, Matthew Guinan, 7:30 p.m., Local 19806.

Minneapolis-St. Paul, C. L. Dennis, president, Railway Clerks, 8 p.m., Palm Ballroom.

Seattle, Lane Kirkland, 8 p.m., Labor Temple.

Portland, Ore., William L. Kircher; 7:30 p.m., Portland Labor Center.

Thursday, Nov. 20:

Baltimore, Floyd E. Smith, president, Machinists 8 p.m., Clerks Hall.

Houston, A. F. Grospiron, president, Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, 8 p.m., AFL-CIO Bldg.

New Orleans, Max Greenberg; 8 p.m., Seafarers Hall.

New York, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, 6 p.m., Roosevelt Auditorium.

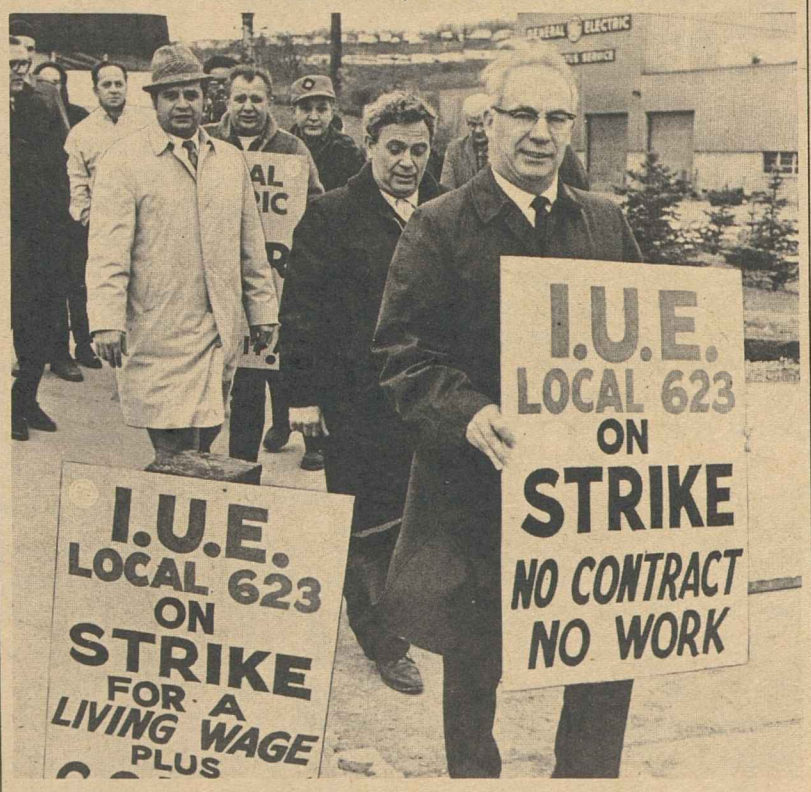
Pittsburgh, Thomas W. Gleason; 7:30 p.m., William Penn Hotel.

Construction Panel Gets Staff Chief

James L. Macpherson, a regional director of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, will head the Washington staff of the newly-established Construction Industry Collective Bargaining Commission.

Labor Sec. George P. Shultz said Macpherson will take a leave of absence to serve as executive director of the commission, set up by the Administration in September to "develop voluntary procedures" for construction problem-solving. Macpherson taught economics at the University of Montana and held various federal posts before becoming Cleveland regional director for the mediation service in 1960.

Shultz is chairman of the commission. Labor representatives on the 12-member body are Pres. M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Pres. Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers—all AFL-CIO vice presidents—and Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the federation's Building & Construction Trades Dept.



PICKETING PRESIDENT is Paul Jennings, front, of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. Between meetings Jennings joined members of IUE Local 623 at the General Electric Co., appliance and repair shop at West Mifflin, Pa., near Pittsburgh. The IUE is one of 13 unions which coordinated their bargaining with GE and struck after rejecting the company's one flat "take-it-or-leave-it" offer.

Service Employes Wins Louisville School Vote

Louisville, Ky.—Custodial workers employed by the Louisville Board of Education voted by more than seven-to-one for the Service Employes in an election conducted by the board.

Out of 400 eligible voters in the unit, the balloting was as follows: 297 for SEIU Local 557, 36 for no union, 10 votes challenged and seven votes declared void.

Wisconsin Vote Stops Dirksen Amendment

Madison, Wis. — The head of Wisconsin's One-Man, One-Vote Committee has credited the State AFL-CIO with a key role in persuading the legislature to reject a resolution calling for a constitutional convention to overturn the Supreme Court's ruling that legislative districts must be equal in population.

The state Assembly voted down the so-called Dirksen Amendment resolution by a 62-36 vote.

Mrs. John Toussaint, chairman of the statewide coalition against the amendment and president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, said in a statement:

"While a number of organizations and individuals joined with us in opposing the Dirksen Amendment, the influence, organizational ability and legislative knowledge of the State AFL-CIO was undoubtedly a key factor in the success of our campaign."

At one time or another, 33 legislatures passed constitutional amendment resolutions but the validity of several has been challenged.

Thirty-four states must act in order to summon a convention—a method of initiating a constitutional amendment which has never been used in the nation's history.

The late Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R-Ill.) led the drive to force a constitutional convention after the Senate repeatedly refused to act on his proposed amendment.

The GE Line

THE GE LINE—called "Boulwarism" after its originator, Lemuel R. Boulware, the former head of the company's employe relations—is designed to weaken and even destroy the union. It is not simply that the company makes one offer and the "bargaining" consists in the workers deciding to agree. That, of course, makes a mockery of the whole idea of negotiating.

But beyond that, GE has always tried to bypass the union, to set up its own line of communications with the rank and file, and to pit groups of workers against one another by handing out special benefits to some. And all this is done with a pious rhetoric about the company's responsibility to the community.

The essence of Boulwarism is a patronizing attitude toward the workers. The kindly, omnipotent corporation decides out of its infinite wisdom what is really good for the employes who then get the opportunity to ratify the choices made on high. Given the fact that some GE executives of that era admittedly conspired to fix prices and in the process the company overcharged public utilities one should, I think, have the right to question GE's judgment.

But more basically, the GE approach is one which could lead to bitter strikes.

From the epic 116-day steel strike of 1959 down to this dispute at GE, the issues which make the rank and file most intransigent are those involving whether they are treated as human beings or as cogs in a machine. GE's policy is not simply a refusal to bargain collectively as the law requires. It is also a way of provoking a fight.

HOWEVER, THIS CONFLICT is not just a result of Boulwarism, for it also raises the question of inflation and that is going to be part and parcel of all negotiations in the near future.

In the early years of the current boom, there was still considerable unemployment in the United States. Under those circumstances, the companies were in a stronger position than the unions and they were able to hold wages down even while production rose.

That is why during the first half of the decade, unit labor costs did not increase at all. As a result, business profits rose much more than workers' pay. Between 1960 and 1965, after-tax profits were up 52 percent, dividends 43 percent and the factory workers received only 21 percent more.

It was small wonder that, when the labor market tightened up and the unions achieved a better bargaining position, they demanded their share of a boom which had been generated by the government, presumably in the interest of all. The inflationary initiative, in short, came from business, not the unions.

I do not recite this history to make an academic point but to suggest solutions. First of all, war and defense spending generally are, among their other tragic aspects, inflationary since they pay people but do not provide goods and services on the domestic market. That is one more reason why, when the Viet Nam horror ends, it is so crucial to reduce military spending and replace it with social investments which will use the wasted potential of the unemployed and the underemployed in producing things we need.

And secondly the companies cannot, like GE and the rest, take all the advantages of a boom in high profits and then expect the unions to be ascetics in the name of fighting inflation. If there were rational wage and profit controls that kind of injustice would never happen. And that is precisely what we need now.

Finally, all this goes to show that the American corporations, for all their sophisticated talk about social responsibility, are still capable of old-fashioned anti-unionism and profit grabbing.

—From a column by Michael Harrington.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
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Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 293-5032

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, November 15, 1969 No. 46

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Under Two Flags?

A Word Edgewise:

White House Policy Must Apply To Vice President's Views, Too

By John P. Roche

THE RECENT FLURRY about Vice Pres. Spiro Agnew's gift for flamboyant phrases raises a number of interesting questions. The first relates to the actual content of his speeches, to what he defended as his right to employ "punchy language."

Here I admit I am puzzled: if the Vice President thinks that calling anti-war demonstrators "an effete corps of impudent snobs" is the use of "punchy language," where did he pick up his vocabulary? (For real punch, I would recommend, say, "nervous Nellies.") Is there anybody in American politics—except perhaps an effete corps of impudent snobs (if one does somewhere exist)—who would even realize he had been punched by that effete formulation?

However, putting that interesting question aside, it seems fair to say that Agnew's observations about the character of his opponents hardly merit his impeachment. By any historical standards our political rhetoric is colorful, and invariably whoever is on the receiving end hollers "foul."

When Harry Truman suggested that Sen. Joe McCarthy was the Kremlin's most useful American, we liberals cheered him on. When Pres. John Kennedy quoted his father on the canine ancestry of big businessmen, we chuckled and said, "boys will be boys." In other words, indignation in such matters is usually a function of whose dog is getting beaten.

Finally, if we want to rate the Vice President on effectiveness, it will be conceded at once that he has a long way to go before he approximates the 1954 record, established by his present boss. In that year, Richard Nixon really played tough—and the GOP still lost the congressional elections.

But, conceding First Amendment rights to the Vice President, there is a more fundamental question implicit in this whole brouhaha. To what extent is it legitimate for the Vice President of the United States to go in business for himself? When asked, Pres. Nixon observed that he had not censored the Veep and he believed Agnew to be a fine man whose views are always interesting.

This is really quite nice and brought initial appreciation from the press. (Journalists considered Pres. Johnson's strenuous efforts to keep his troops in line as a conspiracy against the people.) Similarly, there has been much applause for the principle, set forth by Nixon, that his will be an "open Administration." Then Agnew started to swing and the press began to have second thoughts.

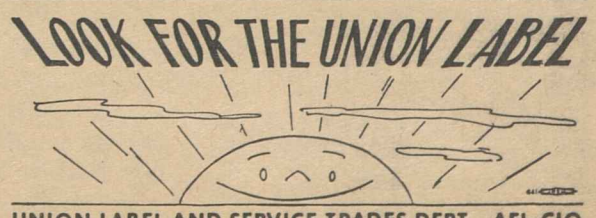
While I yield to no one in my dedication to freedom of speech, there is another issue at stake in this controversy, one that has been universally ignored. It is the small matter of responsibility. If, for example, the President comes out for immediate desegregation, for taxing municipal bonds, for population control, and one-man, one-vote, and the Vice President publicly takes the opposite viewpoint, who the hell is running the store?

The examples I have used are semi-hypothetical, but let us take a real one: in 1967-68 Vice President Humphrey was under enormous liberal pressure to "speak out against Viet Nam."

IN EFFECT, he was urged to repudiate the President's policy. He refused, not because he was afraid of Johnson, but because he believed in responsibility, and felt (correctly in my judgment) that his differences on Viet Nam were tactical rather than fundamental. Had he not accepted the Administration's strategy, his option was to resign, as did John C. Calhoun over a century ago.

In other words, the President and Vice President must be on the same wave length if the presidential system is to work. There can be no presidential policies for the North and East, and vice presidential policies for the South and West, any more than you can have a pacifist for Secretary of State and a militarist for Secretary of Defense.

The President is elected to make policy and accept responsibility for it, not to chair a debating society. The buck still stops in the Oval office.



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Meany Issues Appeal:

Coordinated Financial Support Immediate Need in GE Strike

This is the text of a letter from Pres. George Meany sent to the presidents of all AFL-CIO affiliated unions on Nov. 5 urging financial support for the General Electric strikers.

THIS IS AN URGENT APPEAL for complete cooperation and financial assistance for the GE strikers from your union and its members.

You are, of course, aware of this nationwide strike against General Electric Co., the nation's fourth largest corporate enterprise, and of the fact that the unions are united in this fight. Ten of the unions make up the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, of which I am chairman, and their solidarity is complete.

The strikers need money immediately and regularly. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has pledged all-out support to the strike and set up a special three-member committee to handle fund-raising. The committee members are: Vice Presidents I. W. Abel, Joseph D. Keenan and Thomas W. Gleason.

As a first step, therefore, I urge an immediate contribution from your union to the GE Strike Relief Fund sent here to Secretary-Treasurer Kirkland.

In addition, the committee has set an initial goal of $1 from each AFL-CIO union member. Meeting this goal swiftly—and time is very important—requires your full participation.

Each union must decide for itself how it can best reach this goal—either from local union treasuries, or from individual members through plant-gate collections and the like, or both.

The method is immaterial. What is important is that the response be immediate and generous—for this strike is different.

This is more than another big strike. It is a strike that involves the future of collective bargaining, not only in General Electric, not only in the electrical industry, but everywhere in America.

If General Electric should prevail, if the strikers should be forced to submit to the company's terms, every union would feel the impact.

This is not an exaggeration. The same conclusions were reached last week by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit in a case that arose from the 1960 negotiations. The court ruled that GE's method of dealing with unions, commonly known as "Boulwarism," is not bargaining at all, and consequently is illegal. But the court went further; here is the key passage:

"Indeed, such conduct amounts to a declaration on the part of the company that not only the union, but the process of collective bargaining itself may be dispensed with."

In other words, GE wants to reduce unions to the status of administrative tools, like the so-called unions in totalitarian countries—allowed to exist but not to function.

GE has pursued this illegal policy for 20 years. It has gotten away with it because no single union was strong enough to force a change. Three years ago, for the first time, the unions coordinated their efforts through an AFL-CIO committee. They did force GE to alter its "one and only" offer enough to be acceptable. But the company came back this year with even greater rigidity to its one-offer technique.

GE'S EXAMPLE has already been imitated by other companies in the electrical industry. Unless this strike succeeds, other powerful companies will try the same tactics.

It is a simple fact: every union and every union member has a direct stake in the GE struggle.

The strikers bear the brunt of the fight. They need money, of course, but they need the active support of your local unions and the help of your staff representatives in many areas. Our AFL-CIO regional staff, and the state and city central bodies, are giving top priority to this effort. We hope you will help us to fill extra manpower needs as they develop.

Pres. Nixon has said there will be no government intervention. We expect him to stand by that promise.

I cannot stress too strongly the gravity of the challenge posed by GE—a challenge that strikes at the very heart of trade unionism. It is a challenge that must be faced where it is being faced today—on the picket line, until GE makes a realistic, common-sense proposal to end the strike.

The immediate need is money. So we are looking forward to the early receipt of your check to the GE Strike Relief Fund.

Border Plants Hit:

International Agreement Urged To Curb Export of U.S. Jobs

A MULTI-NATION AGREEMENT was urged by an official of the Clothing Workers to curb the export of jobs and import of products that adversely affect both U.S. workers and industries.

Soft goods, ceramics, plate glass and steel are among the industries hard hit by U.S.-owned plants along the Mexican border and "in other low-wage countries, particularly in the Far East," said Howard D. Samuel, vice president of the ACWA. Samuel appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO-produced public affairs interview broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

He said that some 200 such plants have been built just south of the Mexican border in the last few years, where wages range as low as 30 cents an hour for the 20,000 workers they employ. He said that in addition to substandard wages, tax breaks granted by the Mexican government and U.S. "tariff benefits" encourage manufacturers to set up foreign assembly plants.

"Now 'assembly' is a fairly broad word," Samuel stressed, pointing out that it includes "putting together all the components of a television set or a radio . . . or most of the operations in making a shirt, or suit, or a ladies' garment."

But, he noted, Mexican consumers get no "benefit out of the manufacturing operations that are being set up there," for "even when things are made within its borders (by U.S. companies), they have to be shipped out."

Samuel said that U.S. textile and apparel imports are "growing 70 percent a year" in general, and as much as 400 percent to 500 percent on some items, but that American consumers gain no advantage in either quality or price. He pointed out that "garments coming from European countries, where the wage levels are considerably lower than wage levels in the United States, are sold for the same or higher prices than American-made garments of the same quality."

"The beneficiary is not the consumer, it is the retailer," he declared, and the retailer "is doing very well, indeed."

Imports have taken a heavy toll in jobs. Samuel said that "in the last four to five years we have lost probably 200,000 jobs" in the textiles and apparel industries—"largely due to the import factor."

RUNAWAY COMPANIES add to the plight of the worker by closing a plant in the United States and opening it across the border or overseas, Samuel said.

"I consider this a very crude form of export of jobs," he stressed.

The apparel and textile industries in the country employ about 2.5 million people—many are women and many are members of minority groups. Samuel said that any decline of employment in the industries will affect people who don't have access to other industries and who exist on the fringe of poverty.

He said the nation has spent a great deal of money in poverty programs and manpower training "to make sure that these people—women and members of minority groups—become a part of the labor market." But he warned that "if we continue to allow major imports in these areas it is going to have just the opposite effect."

Samuel was questioned by Lloyd Schwartz of Fairchild Publications and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

By Press Associates, Inc.

CONTRARY TO POPULAR OPINION we are not sitting idly by while the air which we breathe becomes increasingly defiled.

Steps are being taken to combat polluted air but the effort, in relation to the problem, is so feeble that it merely seems that we are doing nothing.

Programs are now in effect on federal, state and local levels but time and the tide of pollutants have fouled our atmosphere to such a point that the problem is literally out of control.

The U.S. Public Health Service measures the severity of pollution on the basis of eight factors, chief among which are automobile and industrial waste.

According to the latest data (1967) from the Public Health Service, large, urban centers are hardest hit by air pollution—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Newark and Detroit.

Washington, D.C., which has comparatively little industry, however, is among the cities in the high-pollution category. This, inevitably, points a finger at emissions of hydro-carbons, carbon monoxide and other oxides from internal combustion engines.

Our inability to bring these emissions under control provides us with some deeper insight into just why and how we are losing the fight for clean air.

A strong, positive step was taken in the 90th Congress with the passage of the Air Quality Act of 1967. A sum of $428 million for air pollution control was authorized—far less than appropriated.

In fiscal 1968 Congress authorized $74 million for regular pollution control and an additional $35 million for research and development on car fumes. The National Air Pollution Control Administration was appropriated only $64 million.

The total authorized in 1969 was $185 million but only $88 million was provided.

However, in fiscal 1970—with the section on research having expired—only $134 million was authorized and Congress has not even acted on this.

Under the law, auto makers must provide their new cars with fume control equipment. This law has been in effect for two years but since there are many old cars on the road the full impact of this might not be felt for eight to ten years. Another problem is that few states are inspecting this equipment so that its effectiveness since leaving the factory can be left open to question.

AND JUST HOW the manufacturers have complied with the law is a heated, controversial point.

In the belief that there has been foot dragging, the Justice Dept. during the Johnson Administration filed a suit charging that General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors and the Auto Manufacturers Association conspired to delay development and installation of anti-pollution equipment on cars.

Last September the Nixon Administration took a reverse tack. It suggested that the government and the auto manufacturers enter into an out-of-court consent decree whereby the manufacturers would agree to cease their foot-dragging on pollution.

Strong opposition to the consent decree arose. Los Angeles and New York sought to intervene in the case. Chicago asked $3 billion in a taxpayers' suit. Forty-six members of Congress filed a suit in Los Angeles calling for a public trial. Organized labor strongly opposed the consent decree.

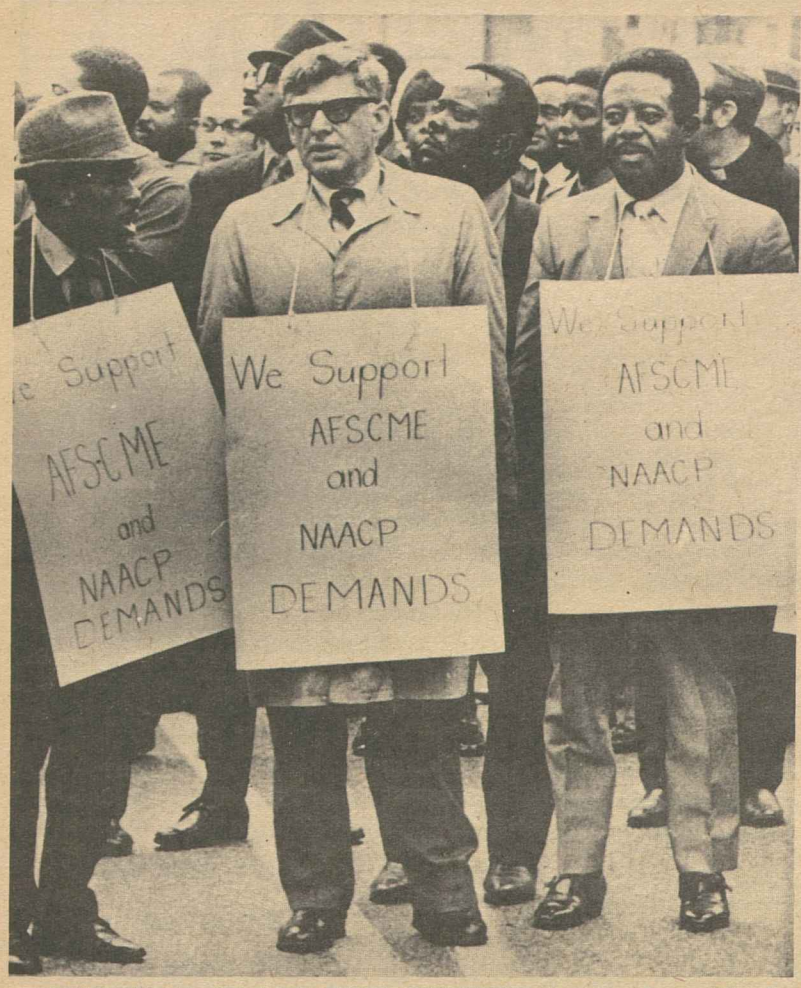
Judge Jesse W. Curtis of the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, however, has now ruled in favor of the consent decree.

For 18 months a grand jury has been compiling evidence of what the manufacturers have done and not done. Judge Curtis said, on approving the consent decree, that the transcript of the probe would be available "to all persons by subpoena or other appropriate means" if needed in further litigation against the industry.

Even with this proviso, however, the polluted cities must now start from scratch for any legal action.

This is just one example of why controlling pollution appears to be so insurmountable.

MULTI-NATIONAL AGREEMENTS are the key to curbing the export of jobs and import of products hurting both U.S. workers and industries, Clothing Workers Vice Pres. Howard D. Samuel, center, declared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System. Questioning Samuel were Lloyd Schwartz, left, of the Fairchild Publications and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.



THOUSANDS OF MEMPHIS CITIZENS, led by Jerry Wurf, center, president of the State, County & Municipal Employes, the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, right, chairman of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Jesse Epps, Wurf's assistant, march in emphatic support of the union's organizing campaign at St. Joseph Hospital. SCLC and the union have joined hands in what Rev. Abernathy termed "a continuation of the struggle that brought Dr. Martin Luther King here a year and a half ago" in support of SCME sanitation workers. The union now has more than 7,000 members in Memphis who are employed by the city and several hospitals.

State Laws Termed Dismal Failure:

Federal Standards Pushed On Job Injury Compensation

Strong federal standards for workmen's compensation are essential if workers are to be adequately protected against job injuries, an AFL-CIO staff expert stressed in a business publication.

State laws are "dismal failures" in providing protection and the states have "simply refused" to make needed improvements, James R. O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security, pointed out.

O'Brien expressed labor's view in one of a series of articles in Environmental Control Management, a monthly magazine of the A. M. Best Co.

The magazine also contained an interview with Labor Sec. George P. Shultz in which he discussed shortcomings in workmen's compensation programs and needed remedies.

"The maximum weekly benefit available under a majority of state compensation laws will not permit an injured worker to maintain his family at a poverty level of subsistence," O'Brien said.

Twenty states refuse to pay benefits for the duration of a permanent disability, he emphasized, even though "every responsible organization" has long recommended that this be done.

He cited such other deficiencies as these:

- Coverage is "still inadequate in most states" with approximately 18 million workers denied workmen's compensation protection.
- Many laws allow employers to reject workmen's compensation coverage.
- Occupational disease coverage is limited by many states and where diseases are covered "victims are hampered by inadequate time limits in trying to establish claims."
- Medical benefits are restricted by time or monetary benefits and in many cases injured workers "are denied the right to select their own doctors."
- Widows and surviving dependent children are not adequately protected under many state laws.

"The states are simply ignoring these problems," O'Brien asserted.

State legislators have failed to act, he added, despite repeated urgings from the Council of State Governments, administrators of state laws, the U.S. Dept. of Labor and the AFL-CIO.

The AFL-CIO has long been on record in favor of a federal workmen's compensation system, O'Brien observed. But this is a long-range objective, and the immediate goal is to secure federal standards.

The magazine did not question Shultz as to the need for federal standards, but confined the interview to what it described as "problem areas" in workmen's compensation.

However, Shultz advocated standards that states ought to meet, including permanent and total disability benefits equal to two-thirds of the worker's wage and a continuance of benefits during the period of disability.

In other areas, Shultz called for more adequate medical benefits; free choice of doctor; laws that include all employers; coverage of all hazards, types of injuries and diseases and administration of statutes with "a sympathetic understanding of their intent."

Other contributors to the magazine's discussion of "workmen's compensation in upheaval" were Paul S. Wise, president, American Mutual Insurance Alliance; Alfred J. Napier, chief judge, New Jersey Division of Workmen's Compensation; and Harry W. Dahl, head of Iowa's Compensation Service.

Wise, while opposing federal standards, cited many deficiencies in state laws, including a number of those pointed out by O'Brien. He conceded that federal interest in workmen's compensation "will wax rather than wane in the future."

Napier predicted that the day may come when social security takes over workmen's compensation, leaving only the determination of benefits for permanent disability and dependency to be ascertained by some type of forum or court.

Dahl expressed the view that "upon the insistence of leaders from industry, labor and the public" states will pass laws to improve workmen's compensation programs.

But he added that state administrators of workmen's compensation would favor a national commission to recommend standards and federal legislation if the states don't meet these recommendations.

West Virginia Delegates Expand Political Effort

Charleston, W.Va.—The West Virginia AFL-CIO set its sights on electing a more liberal state legislature in 1970 and gave its re-elected officers more money for get-out-the-vote drives and a coordinated organizing plan.

Delegates to the 7th state federation convention increased per capita payments of affiliated unions from 20 cents per month to 25 cents. They lengthened the terms of Pres. Miles C. Stanley, Sec.-Treas. Glen Armstrong and 10 vice presidents to four years, and approved policy statements on current issues.

They voted continued support for 1,700 State Road Commission workers fired by Gov. Arch Moore last March for striking when the Moore administration refused to recognize or bargain with a new union organized by the Laborers. The dispute is in the courts.

The convention also backed 165 Kanawha County school bus drivers who were discharged Oct. 3 when they asked for a meeting to discuss wages.

In other actions, the delegates:

- Called on the Administration and Congress to expand the "war on poverty."
- Urged West Virginia teachers to insist on decent schools, proper classroom materials and better salaries.
- Demanded a state law giving public employes the right to bargain for wages and improved working conditions.
- Urged sweeping changes in the state constitution and court system.
- Pledged strong support for the United Farm Workers' grape boycott.

Stanley reported that despite some setbacks, 1969 will be regarded as a fruitful year for the state labor movement, notably for an improved workmen's compensation bill which for the first time included coverage of "black lung" disease, afflicting coal miners.

Membership rose to 67,800, the highest point in history, despite the withdrawal of 3,000 auto workers, and assets have also grown, Armstrong said.

The two officers also reported that the state body's Unity Housing, Inc., has begun work on 100 low-income housing units costing $1.3 million at Fairmont. Preliminary approval was granted for 100 additional units in Wheeling and applications for funds are pending in Charleston and Huntington—all for approximately $1.3 million each.

Four new vice presidents were elected—Robert Bloksom, Charleston, and John P. McGinnis, Wheeling, both of the Machinists; John Droppleman of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, Fayetteville, and James H. Pearl of the Steelworkers, McMechen.

Horse Shoers to Spur Organizing Campaign

Cleveland—The Journeymen Horse Shoers voted in convention here to increase the union's per capita dues from $7 to $9 a month to meet higher costs and enable the union to expand its organizing efforts.

The 84-year-old union, one of the smallest internationals in the AFL-CIO, mainly represents workers employed at race tracks throughout the nation.

As evidence that organizing is paying off, the convention received a report that its membership is now 313, an increase of nearly 50 since the 1967 convention. New locals have been chartered in Kentucky and Pennsylvania during the two years.

The delegates also amended the union's constitution to extend the term of officers from two to three years and to hold conventions every three years instead of every two.

Pres. Elmer Campbell of Miami, Fla., and Sec.-Treas. Nick Marinelli of Hialeah, Fla., were re-elected without opposition to the three-year terms set by the constitutional change.

Also re-elected without opposition were Vice Presidents Clay Thomas of Chicago, David Pearce of Baltimore and Joseph Young of Seattle. The only new vice president elected is James Lane of Arcadia, Calif. He succeeds Wallace Roehr, also of Arcadia, who declined to seek re-election.

Among other actions, the convention voted to extend the horseshoer apprenticeship period from two to three years. Trainees then have a period of two additional years in which to qualify for membership through examination.

Ruling Stands on Power Of NLRB to Curb Bias

The Supreme Court has let stand a precedent-setting appellate court decision giving the National Labor Relations Board power to order an employer to stop discriminating on the basis of race or national origin.

It refused to review a decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which held that such discrimination can interfere with workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively.

The appeals court said that racial discrimination can be a "divide and conquer" tool of employers, "setting group against group, thus frustrating the possibility of effective concerted action" against the employer.

The court upheld an NLRB finding that a Texas cotton processing firm was guilty of a number of unfair labor practices against the Packinghouse Workers, which has since merged with the Meat Cutters.

But it went further and ordered the NLRB to consider whether the discrimination reported by the union against Negro and Spanish-speaking workers was itself a violation of the labor law. The NLRB had found the company acted illegally in refusing to bargain with the union on a non-discrimination guarantee in the contract.

The employer had claimed the NLRB couldn't deal with discrimination because that came under the jurisdiction of the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The court rejected this argument and noted that the EEOC does not have enforcement powers, while the NLRB does. Legislation to give the EEOC power to issue "cease-and-desist" orders against job discrimination has been sought by the AFL-CIO and civil rights groups, but opposed by the Administration.

The Supreme Court also let stand a lower court decision which upheld an overtime pay claim brought by the Postal Clerks against the Post Office Dept.

The union contended that postal workers assigned to work on their regularly-scheduled days off are entitled to overtime rates for those days, even if they don't work more than a five-day week.

The government asked the Supreme Court to review the decision, contending that it would increase expenses at least $34 million a year, but the court refused, thus upholding the decision favoring the union.

Another labor case denied review left standing a lower court decision upholding the authority of a Laborers' district council to remove a local union officer for negligence and incompetence.

In the civil rights area, the Supreme Court followed through on its "no delay" policy in southern school desegregation cases. It refused to consider an appeal by 44 Louisiana school districts which sought to keep "freedom of choice" programs that lower courts had ruled were subterfuges to block desegregation.

Painters Seek Standards on Glass Safety

The Painters have joined with glass industry groups to campaign for firm state standards on the use of safety glass in residential, commercial and public buildings.

Pres. S. Frank Raftery said the union—particularly its glazier membership—has expressed concern over the improper installation of unsafe sliding doors, entrance doors, fixed glass panels and other glazing fixtures in new construction.

The Painters are coordinating the program with the Flat Glass Marketing Association, National Glass Dealers Association and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Industries, Inc.

A committee of the labor-management coalition is now preparing a draft of a comprehensive bill that would supplant the myriad state laws and local building codes on the use of glass in construction.

After the model bill is adopted by the joint group, Raftery said, it will be distributed to all state governors, state agencies, and labor and industrial organizations with a plan to promote the legislation.

Labor's Drive Pressed:

National Plan Called Vital to Health Care

(Continued from Page 1)

their fees and the hospitals boosted their charges."

As a result, Meany noted, instead of helping our members, "we have simply been making more money for doctors."

It's not long-overdue wage increases for still-underpaid hospital workers that have sent hospital charges soaring to close to $100-a-day, Meany said. Wages for hospital workers have gone up "only a little more than half as fast as the total costs of the hospitals."

The AFL-CIO believes doctors deserve an adequate income, Meany said, but "this indefensible escalation of medical costs is depriving millions of Americans of the health care they need."

Meany noted that labor fought hard for establishment of the Medicare and Medicaid programs to help the elderly and the poor obtain health care. But "some doctors and other health practitioners have pounced on these programs as if they had been legislated as get-rich schemes for the medical profession."

Because of this profiteering, he added, the premium older people must pay for Medicare insurance is constantly going up and "the response to soaring Medicaid costs has been to remove poor people from eligibility altogether and for those still covered to cut back on services."

The only answer, Meany stressed, is national health insurance. "It is one the labor movement has advanced for many years, but we are more determined to achieve it today than ever before."

Meany suggested that prepaid group health plans, such as exist in a number of communities, represent the type of comprehensive health care that should be available under a national system.

Meany suggested these key ingredients for a national program:

"Include every kind of treatment that is necessary to maintain or restore good health . . . preventive services, all types of physicians' services, hospital and nursing home care, home health services, rehabilitation.

"It would be financed like social security, on social insurance principles but with a government contribution, as we are now advocating for social security itself. Since we think that every American is entitled to decent health care, the poor would be exempt from any payment but should be eligible for the same services as anyone else.

"Doctors would continue to practice medicine without interference. But we would expect the national health insurance system to encourage the highest quality of medical care, improvements in the efficiency of its delivery and effective control on its cost."

A 1967 poll showed a "substantial majority" of Americans favor a federal plan, Meany said.

As for cost, he said the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security has estimated that it would be no more and probably less than the nation presently spends for health care—and would provide many more services.

"I say we cannot afford not to have national health insurance," Meany told the conference.

Abel warned that there is little time left before the "crisis in health care turns into a tragedy in health care."

Terming a national health insurance program "inevitable," he added, "so the sooner we establish one, the better. The AMA will scream 'socialized medicine.' But I am not so concerned over what it is called, so long as we get it."

Unions must expand upon their negotiations with employers for prepaid group health plans, but collective bargaining will never fully meet workers' health needs, Abel pointed out.

"Ultimately," he said, "we must combine labor-management contract provisions on health care with government action, as has been done on privately-negotiated pension plans and social benefits."

Abel, like Meany, emphasized the need for controls on exorbitant doctors' profits and for expanded hospital facilities, reasonable drug prices and the availability of health care for workers and their families.

He said the conference, with its exchange of ideas by panels of experts in the health field scheduled for later sessions, "could very well be a landmark in the rising tide of interest which will develop into major health-care reform in the next few years."

"Talking, listening and thinking together, will help us generate the commitment and the answers to solve the health crisis in America," he concluded.

Job Injuries In 1968 Hold At High Rate

On-the-job accidents in 1968 continued at the 1967 rate of 14 disabling injuries per million hours worked in manufacturing — the highest level since 1952, the Labor Dept. reported.

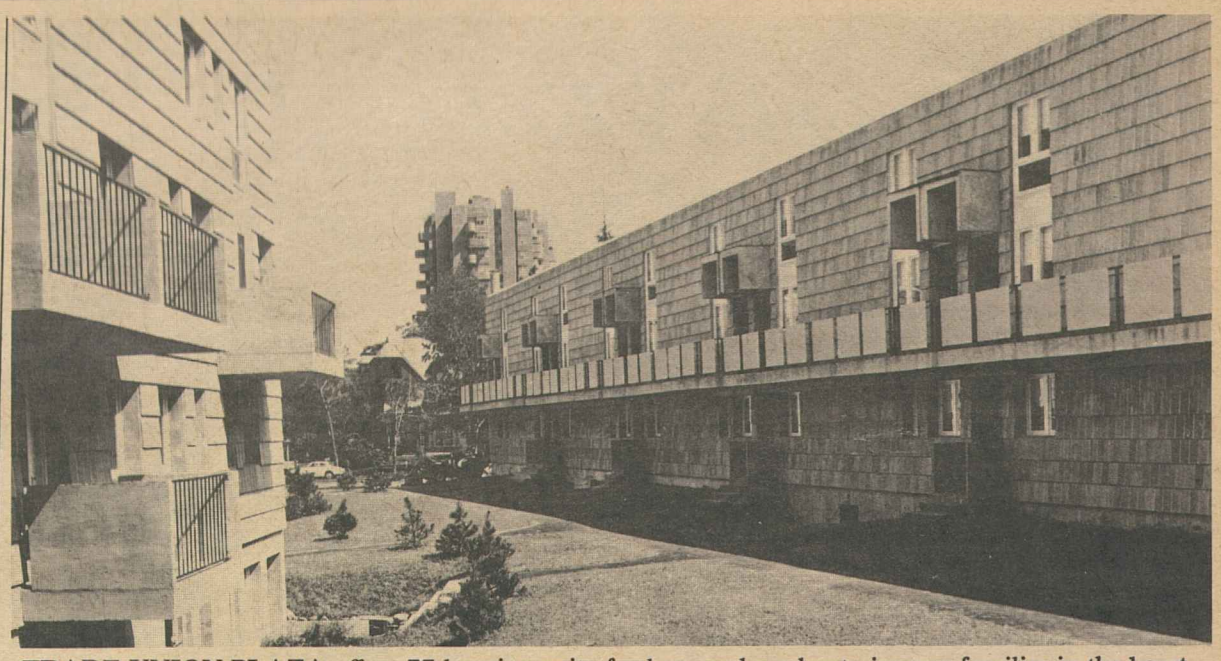
Preliminary data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics showed worsened rates in 12 of 21 major industry groups. Five groups had lower rates and four were unchanged.

The largest increases in work-injury rates for the year were in the food, stone, clay, glass and textile industries. Biggest decreases in rates were in ordnance, lumber, rubber and petroleum refining industries.

The frequency of injuries in contract construction, which has been declining in recent years, rose from 26.7 in 1967 to 26.9 in 1968, BLS reported. The greatest increase in this area was in heavy construction.

The injury rate for coal mining rose from 41.2 to 41.7. The rate for wholesale and retail trade, 11.2 in 1968, was unchanged.

The federal government's rate of 6.9 in 1968 was down from 7.1. Most finance and service industries showed some lowering of injury rates.



TRADE UNION PLAZA offers 77 housing units for low- and moderate-income families in the heart of downtown New Haven, Conn. The co-op housing complex is sponsored by the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council. With the aid of federal rent subsidies, state real estate tax relief and the Licht Foundation, no resident will pay more than 25 percent of his income in rent.

Unions Open Housing Co-op In New Haven

New Haven, Conn.—Trade Union Plaza, a 77-unit housing cooperative, is open and helping ease the housing shortage for low- and moderate-income families here.

The plaza is sponsored by the Greater New Haven Central Labor Council through a non-profit corporation it formed to develop the project.

Some of the units in the development will be reserved for low-income public housing families who will be full members of the co-op. The remaining units will be occupied by moderate-income families.

None of the residents of the plaza will pay more than 25 percent of his income in rent because of agreements under three programs: rent subsidies through the Federal Housing Authority, abatement of real estate taxes allowed by state law, and interest-free down payment loans from the Licht Foundation.

The housing complex consists of two- and three-story buildings, with duplexes and apartments. Three main landscaped areas provide recreational space for the residents.

Interior parking facilities are provided for 57 cars under several buildings in addition to paved exterior parking lots.

Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella of the New Haven AFL-CIO is credited with being the main link between the labor council and the city government in winning the necessary backing to complete the project.

Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, noted at the dedication of the plaza that labor is totally aware of the nation's urban housing problems. He predicted that the trade union movement will become more deeply involved in sponsoring housing projects in the 1970s.

PARTICIPATING in the dedication of the plaza are from left, Pres. John J. Driscoll of the State AFL-CIO; Pres. Vincent J. Sirabella of the New Haven AFL-CIO; Mrs. Kenneth Diamond, a new tenant; Sec. Boris Shishkin of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee and Sec.-Treas. Joseph C. Bober of the State AFL-CIO.

Cultural 'Renaissance' Linked to Labor's Role

Leaders of federal and state programs to foster the growth of the nation's cultural life look to the trade union movement to provide the large-scale participation needed to achieve "an American Renaissance."

Nancy Hanks, chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts—which administers the federal grants program—and 15 state Arts Council directors took part in an AFL-CIO luncheon discussion of the status of the arts in American life.

Labor participants included Leo Perlis, director of the federation's Dept. of Community Services, and Jack Golodner, executive secretary of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

The pilot Demonstration Arts programs sponsored by the AFL-CIO in five cities was cited as an example of the effort needed to involve all of the people in a community in local cultural programs—both as audiences and as informed participants.

Miss Hanks described the recent election of AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland to the board of directors of the Associated Councils of the Arts as "an excellent omen."

She told the group, "I have as high hopes for this work in cooperation with the unions as anything we have done. Unions can be particularly helpful in state and community councils by broadening the base of participation."

From leaders of state arts councils at the luncheon came expressions of appreciation for labor's role as a "people's lobby" in helping to bring about greater government aid to the arts.

For the first time, one participant noted, there is a "political constituency" for legislation dealing with the arts.

Pay Disparity Termed Threat to Fire Services

Chicago—City fire services will deteriorate and labor unrest will mount if cities continue their efforts to pay fire fighters less than police, Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan warned here.

McClennan, addressing the convention of the International Association of Fire Chiefs here, declared:

"I am convinced that the trend toward disparity (between police and fire fighter pay) and lower budgets for the fire services has been a direct and a major cause of the strikes and the near-strikes that we have experienced in the past two years . . .

"I know that many people are alarmed about strikes in the fire service. To them, I can only say that when cities are ready to deal realistically with the economics of the fire service they're pretty certain to find that strikes will disappear."

The IAFF leader warned that "if the 1970s are to be the decade of the squeeze on the fire service," they may also be "the decade of strikes in the fire service."

"It stands to reason," McClennan said, "that if pay and benefit scales in the fire service don't keep pace, we are going to start losing our attraction for capable, courageous, community-minded men. The best men will go elsewhere.

"What we have to insist upon is that the communities of America face up to their responsibility to give adequate pay to all their uniformed services. They are heading for trouble if they let one service deteriorate . . . in relation to the other."

The IAFF president noted that there has been a continuing rise throughout the years in the number, frequency, cost and casualties as a result of fires in the nation.

"The challenge we face in the 1970s is to win over our fellow citizens and our government officials to an understanding that disparity is not only unfair but, in the long run, dangerous to the fire service and to the community itself," he added.

He called on the Fire Chiefs to join with the IAFF in three areas:

- To see that the federal Fire Research & Safety Act is implemented.
- To develop a continuing program of public information and education in support of an improved fire service.
- To develop community support for improving the fire service.

Meany Is Co-Chairman Of National Unity Week

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany served as a co-chairman of the "Week of National Unity" which was observed Nov. 9-16 as a demonstration of the support of "the silent majority" of Americans.

The invitation to Meany was extended by Bob Hope, national chairman of the unity week.

As Debate Opens:

Haynsworth's Role Cited in Land Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

"since trustees usually are charged with safeguarding funds and investing them to assure a good return, the acquisition of a farm is an unusual investment."

Although Haynsworth proved a shrewed investor when using his own money—as evidenced by his million-dollar stock portfolio—the pension fund wasn't helped by the farm purchase.

The farm was later sold—at little more than its original cost—to W. Francis Marion, a former law partner of the judge who had been president of the vending firm.

In other transactions, Haynsworth and four of his Vend-A-Matic partners sold themselves two strips of land, part of which they used to build a warehouse which was rented to Burlington Industries, one of the biggest textile chains.

They acted as directors of the corporation when they sold the land to themselves as private individuals.

They were apparently good negotiators. The total cost of the two parcels of land was only $1,750. The property is located across from a textile exhibit hall and near two interstate highways and its value, the newspaper reports, is considerably above the "favorable" purchase price.

Haynsworth still owns his 20 percent interest in the property.

The Senate debate on Haynsworth in effect got under way a day ahead of schedule as Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.) made an impassioned hour-long defense of the judge.

Begging the Senate not to "destroy" Haynsworth, Allott said he was thinking of what it would do to Haynsworth, "his children and his children's children." He said repudiation by the Senate might force Haynsworth "out of his own pride" to resign as a judge of the Court of Appeals.

A fellow-Republican, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (Mich.) answered Allott, saying that the Senate isn't being asked to convict Haynsworth, merely to decide whether he should be advanced to the Supreme Court. He said there is no obligation to confirm every nominee "merely because it can't be proved he beats his wife."

The Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland and dominated by conservatives of both parties, endorsed the nomination by a slim 10-7 vote. But the actual margin, it turned out, was even closer. Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott said he had voted with the committee majority in order to give the full Senate a chance to vote on the nomination.

Five committee Democrats, in addition to listing their individual grounds for dissent, joined in a last-minute appeal to the President to withdrew the nomination.

The statement by Senators Birch Bayh (Ind.), Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.), Philip A. Hart (Mich.), Edward M. Kennedy (Mass.) and Joseph D. Tydings (Md.) concluded:

"Some of us see flaws in his extrajudicial activities. Some of us have doubts about his record on the appellate bench. And some of us are concerned about his presentations before committees of Congress. But we all share the feeling that our review of the nominee's record leads us to advise the President to withdraw it."

The White House reportedly was continuing heavy pressure on senators in an effort to pick up the small handful of votes which both sides agree will decide the fate of the nomination.

The four latest announcements from senators who had not previously made public their position added two votes against confirmation and two for the nomination.

Two Kansas Republicans—Senators Bob Dole and James B. Pearson— will vote to confirm Haynsworth; Senators Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.) and Stuart Symington D-Mo.) announced that they will vote to reject the nomination.

Boosters

Senate Votes $1 Billion To Fight Water Pollution

(Continued from Page 1)

of a $5 billion public works appropriations package by an 86-2 vote.

The education aid controversy resulted in part from a congressional logjam on appropriations — the worst in many years.

Even though the present fiscal year is more than one-third over, most federal agencies and programs have not yet received their current appropriations.

To tide them over—and allow agencies to meet their payrolls and other obligations—Congress periodically passes "continuing resolutions."

The resolution that expired at the end of October had forced schools to get by on less federal aid than they received last year. Under the normal precedents, a new continuing resolution would have held them to last year's level or the amount appropriated by the House—whichever figure was lower for each program.

The House had already voted $1 billion more than the President's budget for aid to education, but the money bill is still being considered in Senate committee.

To force an increase in funds before it is too late to do any good, a coalition of school aid supporters in the House wrote into the new continuing resolution authority for the government to pay out money to schools at the higher rate voted by the House.

This defied all past precedents and the Senate Appropriations Committee was expected to balk at this procedure and insist on the customary money limitation.

But with 48 senators joining in a resolution endorsing the House action, the committee had second thoughts. It complained about the departure from custom and it insisted on an expiration date of Dec. 6 for the resolution, instead of the end of the session as the House had voted. But it agreed to go along with the higher money figure and Senate passage appeared assured as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

The Administration does not have to spend the money. But both the House and Senate have said in effect that Congress wants the money to be spent.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate Armed Services Committee cleared the Administration's one-sentence draft lottery bill that has already passed the House. Early Senate action was assured after supporters of broader draft reform agreed to wait until the second session to attempt to pass a more comprehensive bill.

Covered by Executive Order

Most of the draft law changes proposed by Pres. Nixon can be accomplished by executive order, including making 19-year-olds the priority group subject to induction. The legislative change would permit a random selection of draftees through what has been termed a lottery.

- A majority of House and Senate members expressed support for Pres. Nixon's policy on Viet Nam. Three hundred congressmen joined in sponsoring a resolution of support and 59 senators have signed letters of support for the U.S. position, addressed to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge at the Paris peace talks.

- The House Education & Labor Committee broke a deadlock and approved an extension of the anti-poverty program with an increase in funds. With 21 Democrats in favor and 12 Republicans opposed, the committee voted to authorize $300 million more than the $2 billion figure the Administration had sought. The extra money would go to the Head Start program for preschool children, for emergency food and medical service for the poor, and for two new programs of public service jobs for the poor.

IBEW Presses Recruitment Of Minorities

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has called on its construction locals throughout the nation to take immediate steps to increase the number of minority group journeymen and apprentices.

IBEW Pres. Charles H. Pillard outlined to the locals an affirmative action program based on the unanimous policy statement of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.

It calls for immediate membership for qualified workers who have gained their experience with non-union employers and modification of the local job referral system so that they will have the same priority in employment as present members with comparable qualifications.

Existing requirements for prior employment under the local's collective bargaining agreement should be waived for a one-year period, Pillard told the locals.

He also called on IBEW construction locals to "accelerate your participation in the Apprenticeship Outreach Program in your area or, where no outreach program exists, work through the local Building & Construction Trades Council to establish one." The international union, he said, will provide assistance and help secure financing.

Locals were also urged to negotiate affirmative action programs with employers and to seek the cooperation of minority group organizations "in a program to actively recruit minorities."

Locals, he said, should provide trade union training for new members brought in under the program.

11-15-69

Rail Safety Bill Pressed to Halt Accident Toll

Railroad unions have called for passage of a bill sponsored by Sen. Vance R. Hartke (D-Ind.) and 16 other senators as vital to halting the "alarming increase" in railroad accidents.

A spokesman for the Railway Labor Executives' Association testified before a Senate Commerce subcommittee in support of the measure to provide new federal safety standards on railroads.

Al H. Chesser, chairman of RLEA's safety committee and legislative director for the United Transportation Union, said the Hartke bill was "much better" than a similar Administration bill.

He said the Administration's legislation was vague in a number of its provisions and its penalties section was "totally inadequate."

The Administration proposal, Chesser pointed out, would let the Secretary of Transportation grant exemptions from some standards to carriers on his own motion without hearings. Fines for violations would range from $250 to $750.

By contrast, he said, Hartke's bill would permit fines up to $1,000, require hearings in all cases of alleged violations, and allow the Secretary of Transportation to issue cease-and-desist orders bearing $5,000 fines in case of violations.

Railroad labor also opposed a feature in the Administration bill that would cancel all state and local laws in areas where the Dept. of Transportation issues a safety rule. Hartke's bill would provide that if a state or local law is stronger in the area, it supersedes the new federal standard.

Jobless Rate for Negroes Highest in City Ghettos

The unemployment rate for black workers, which runs about double the white workers' rate nationally, is at its worst in the slums of Los Angeles and Detroit, according to the Labor Dept.

A Bureau of Labor Statistics survey found that the jobless rate for Negroes averaged 15.2 percent in Los Angeles poverty neighborhoods and 13.5 percent in similar areas in Detroit for the year ending July 1, 1969.

Both rates were more than double the 6.5 percent average for the black workers in the nation as a whole over the same 12 months.

BLS also found that jobless rates for blacks were higher than that average in the ghettos of four other cities: Houston, 9.5 percent; Atlanta, 9.4 percent; Chicago, 8.8 percent; and New York, 6.7 percent.

In five of the six cities, particularly high rates of unemployment were discovered among black teenagers in the poorest neighborhoods.

Jobless rates for this group were 45.5 percent in Los Angeles; 40 percent in Detroit, 37.5 percent in Houston, 31.8 percent in Chicago and 29.4 percent in Atlanta.

Only in New York neighborhoods, where the rate was 24.6 percent, was it lower than the 25 percent unemployment rate for black teenagers nationally.

Average weekly earnings among blacks in the slums of the six cities varied widely.

In Houston, 71.1 percent of the black employed women earned less than $65 a week and in Atlanta the percentage earning less than that was 56.6 percent.

Among men, the proportions of full-time Negro workers earning less than $65 a week ranged from 13 percent in Houston and 12.1 percent in Atlanta down to 2 percent in Los Angeles.

Among Spanish-American workers surveyed in three cities' slums, the jobless rates were much higher than the 3.4 percent national rate for the year ending July 1, 1969.

Jobless rates for these workers were 9 percent in New York, 6.5 percent in Houston and 6.1 percent in Los Angeles.

Steelworkers Add 3,000 in Four Elections

Pittsburgh — The Steelworkers added 3,000 members to their ranks in four elections conducted by the National Labor Relations Board in a recent six-day period, the union reported.

Pres. I. W. Abel called the results "encouraging evidence" that USWA's accelerated organizing efforts are proving successful, and that "working men and women still look to unions as their single best hope for progress and security."

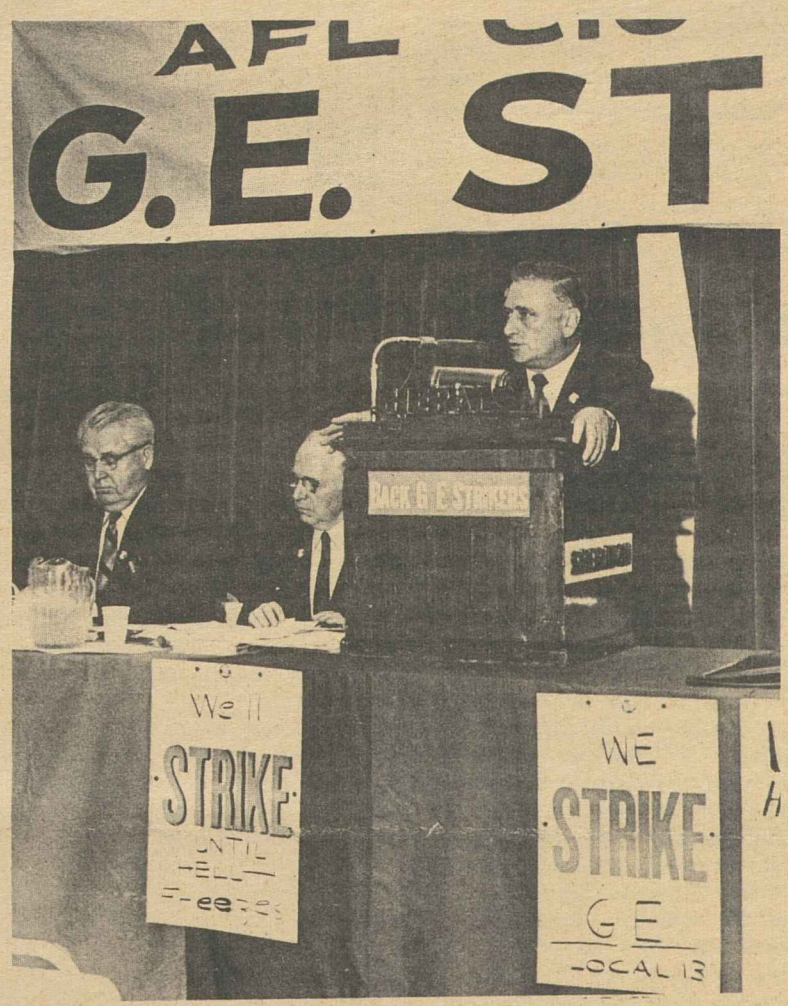
The elections were in units of 500 employes of Carrier Corp. in Collierville, Tenn.; 300 office and technical workers at the Ambridge, Pa., plant of the American Bridge Division; 1,600 employes of Wyman-Gordon Co., Worcester, Mass., and 600 employes of Kennedy Van Saun Co., Danville, Pa.

In May, Abel established a Dept. of Organization at union headquarters, headed by Elmer Chatak. The department gives special assistance to district organizing and coordinates inter-district efforts.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at $2 a year 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 22, 1969 | No. 47

Rallies Spur Full Support For Striking GE Workers



ISSUES AT STAKE in the strike of 13 unions against General Electric Co. are outlined at a rally of 600 Philadelphia-area union representatives by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Matthew Guinan. Also shown are AFL-CIO Regional Dir. George Craig, left, and Pres. Edward F. Toohey of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO.

Relief Fund Builds To Aid 13 Unions

By Eugene A. Kelly

The men and women of organized labor lined up solidly at rallies across the nation for a fight to victory in support of 150,000 workers on strike against General Electric Co.

From Seattle to Houston to Atlanta to New York, unions representing more than 13 million workers turned out at 23 separate meetings to back the call of the AFL-CIO for positive action and cash—$1 or more a member for as long as it is needed—while strikers walk GE picket lines.

The message of unity and determination came through loud and clear—from Federation Pres. George Meany at a New York rally and a special convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; from Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland at San Francisco and Seattle; and from AFL-CIO vice presidents and other labor spokesmen who spelled out the issues and urged the all-out backing of the entire labor movement.

There were these other developments in the walkout of 13 unions which started Oct. 27:

- The IUE District of Canada, at its convention in Toronto, voted an immediate donation of $20,000 to the strike relief fund, started by the AFL-CIO Executive Council weeks ago with a donation of $50,000.
- The Glass Bottle Blowers executive board authorized a contribution of $70,000 to the strike relief fund, representing a donation of about $1 per member.
- The Philadelphia Joint Board of the Ladies' Garment Workers made an initial pledge of $10,000, and other unions set up machinery to collect membership donations for the strikers.
- The AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee sat in with IUE negotiators at a day-long ses-

(Continued on Page 3)

House Hikes Coverage of Jobless Aid

The House gave near-unanimous approval to a bill extending unemployment insurance coverage to 4.5 million of the 16.6 million workers who now have no income protection if they lose their jobs.

The House bill also provides for an extended period of federally-financed jobless benefits during periods of high unemployment. To pay for the improvements, it raises the payroll tax slightly and increases the taxable wage base for the first time in the program's history.

But any action to set federal standards on amount and duration of state benefits will have to be initiated by the Senate. The House took up the bill under a "no amendment" rule. Thus, both supporters and opponents of federal benefit standards joined in the 337-8 majority for the legislation.

The bill drafted by the House Ways & Means Committee provides less coverage and a smaller rise in the tax base than the Administration had sought.

And the Administration's proposal, which relied on the states to

(Continued on Page 7)

Meany Hits Chamber on Wage Stand

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has accused the Chamber of Commerce of "blatant hypocrisy" in blaming wages for inflation and urging employers to "risk" strikes to save the nation.

The hypocrisy of a Chamber statement, Meany said, was exposed by an article appearing in the Wall Street Journal "on the very day" the statement was issued.

Noting that the Chamber made no mention of holding down profits and business executives' pay to fight inflation, Meany said "the reason is obvious" in that past Journal stories have shown profits are causing inflation and the latest article focuses on executives' salaries.

The Chamber statement charged that labor costs are the "chief ingredient" in inflation and warned against "union power" being used to get further wage boosts for workers.

Wage increases become a "tax on all consumers" because they result in higher prices, the Chamber said. However, it also expressed concern about consumer resistance that is making it difficult to "pass on" wage costs.

The Chamber concluded that "the business community may have to risk substantial work stoppages in order to save the currency."

The Wall Street Journal reported on a survey of 530 companies that found "the average chief executive's compensation jumped 9.8 percent in 1968," the largest yearly gain in 15 years.

The survey considered compensation to include salaries, bonuses and stock paid or credited to executives, but excluded pension and stock option benefit plans.

The total pay of one in every six executives was up more than 25 percent, according to the survey, and almost half of this group was up more than 40 percent.

The largest gain, 18.8 percent, was made by top brass in the motor vehicles and equipment industries. Three industry groups—paper and allied products, petroleum and rubber and plastic products—showed increases for executives averaging 15 percent or more.

Corporate officials who "have grumbled" in past years that their pay raises weren't keeping pace with inflation "have been making up lost ground in giant strides," the newspaper said.

The reason for the huge pay raises for executives, it decided, was that "1968 was a year of fat profits" and bonus plans tied to profits "paid out handsomely."

In his statement, Meany said, "It is those 'fat profits'—not wage increases—that have caused inflation."

He cited Labor Sec. George P. Shultz's recent report that the me-

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For Family of Four:

Poverty Panel Asks $2,400 Income Base

A federally-guaranteed minimum income of $2,400 per year for a family of four instead of the $1,600 proposed by the Administration has been recommended by a presidential commission appointed in January 1968 by Pres. Johnson.

The study, "Poverty Amid Plenty: The American Paradox," also differs from the Administration's requirement that welfare recipients be available for work. The commission said instead that income from employment is out of reach of most of the nation's 25 million poor.

The 21-member commission included AFL-CIO Vice Presidents A. Philip Randolph and David Sullivan. While agreeing with the "basic thrust and tenor of the report," Sullivan issued a supplementary report dissenting on some issues. **(Excerpts, Page 5.)**

Administration proposals, while recommending a base income of $1,600, would add another $750 in food stamps for a total of $2,350—not far from the commission's proposal of $2,400. The commission recommended that food stamps be abolished.

Similarities between the study and Administration proposals prompted presidential adviser Daniel P. Moynihan to comment on the "extraordinary compatibility" of the study with the Administration plan.

However, basic differences exist. Besides the variations on work requirements and food stamps, the

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Showdown Set On Judge Haynsworth

A dwindling handful of still-uncommitted senators held the balance of power as a closely-divided Senate prepared to vote on whether to confirm the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to the Supreme Court.

The vote was scheduled for Nov. 21, after this issue of the AFL-CIO News went to press.

It had been expected earlier, but Haynsworth supporters said they needed more time for debate. This was widely interpreted as a need for more time for the White House to try to win back several of the Republican senators who have indicated their unhappiness with the nomination.

On Nov. 18, when Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield tried unsuccessfully to get a unanimous consent for a vote by midweek, Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) acknowledged to newsmen that he didn't think Haynsworth would be confirmed if the vote were taken "at this very moment."

A soft-spoken, staunchly conservative Republican—Idaho's Sen.

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Viet Nam Unions Grow, Assume Greater Roles

The Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT)—20 years old this month—is growing, thriving and "entering a new phase of responsibility," its leader told Washington newsmen.

"Just as 20 years is considered a mark of maturity in a man, so is it a mark of maturity in our labor movement," CVT Pres. Tran Quoc Buu declared.

Buu, who came to the United States to confer with AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and other federation leaders, was the guest of Meany and a number of members of the Executive Council at a Washington luncheon.

At a later press conference, Buu described the function of the strongly anti-Communist CVT, explained its future goals and reaffirmed its close cooperation with the AFL-CIO.

The CVT leader was accompanied by Nguyen Van Thang, assistant to Buu and director of the confederation's department of international affairs.

AFL-CIO Dir. of International Affairs Jay Lovestone introduced Buu and Thang as "two trade union fighters for peace and freedom who have often paid a heavy price for their roles."

Buu spoke of his five years in jail for resistance to French rule of Viet Nam, his later flight from North Viet Nam to avoid a Com-

(Continued on Page 6)

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE "is an idea whose time has come," Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) told a luncheon session of the Washington conference on "The Crisis in Health Care" sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. Eagleton also urged unions to organize grassroots protests to Administration-proposed slashes in funds for health programs, including cancer and heart research.

IUD Conference Told:

Health Care Crisis Hinges on Funding

By Duane Emme

Two U.S. senators have urged labor to mobilize its full strength against Administration-proposed slashes in health funds and for a system of universal health insurance.

Union efforts in these areas, they told a conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept., can be the difference between ending a "crisis" in health care or watching it become a catastrophe.

Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D-Tex.) said achievement of national health insurance "must become a prime goal of unions." Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) termed it "an idea whose time has come."

The Washington conference was attended by more than 350 representatives of unions, central labor bodies and state federations. Leaders of a number of health groups also were on hand.

Although the two-day meeting took no actions and was not intended to, views expressed by speakers, panels and participants talking from the floor showed a clear concensus for:

- Enactment of a national health insurance system as the only way of achieving a "right" Congress has often spelled out in the past—the right of all citizens to adequate medical care.
- Government action to expand the nation's hospitals and health facilities, train more doctors and nurses, control skyrocketing medical costs and increase health research.
- Greater emphasis by unions on negotiating new health plans and improving existing ones.

Yarborough attacked the Administration for proposing slashes of health funds previously urged by Pres. Johnson in a budget that "already was very austere in this area."

He cited proposed cuts of millions in heart and cancer research programs, hospital construction and modernization and loans to medical students.

"We have had a number of Administrations that didn't press hard enough for new health programs," Yarborough said, "but this is the first one I've known to seek a cutback in what we have."

Yarborough, who is chairman of a Senate subcommittee that handles health legislation, promised an all-out fight for health care and called upon unions to help him.

Eagleton, who serves on the subcommittee, said that "for now, the most important contribution that the 91st Congress can make to the nation's health is to fully fund the programs we have on the books."

He asked unions to organize "a constituency for better health care in America" that will let the Administration and Congress know "that the country cannot afford the kind of 'fiscal responsibility' that results in cutting the health budget to the bone. . . ."

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman said that national health insurance must be shaped "to meet the kind of problems we have talked about in this conference, and it is up to us to see that it does."

The program, he said, should have universal coverage and should be financed on a tripartite basis under social security with the government, employer and worker each paying one-third of the cost.

Benefits, he said, should cover hospitalization; physician services in the office, home and hospital; nursing care; home health services; psychiatric services; eye examinations; dental care; and preventive health services, such as physical examinations.

The AFL-CIO, Seidman emphasized, is not advocating a government operated health system such as Britain has.

"It would not interfere with the clinical practice of medicine," he said. "It would be a system for financing comprehensive health care for all Americans with incentives for improving quality, enhancing efficiency and controlling costs."

National health insurance would cost "no more and perhaps less than we are now spending for personal health services" that fail to provide adequate care for all, Seidman said.

The conference heard a description of Sweden's government-operated health program from Bengt Janzon, it's director of public information, who has been visiting the United States.

He said the hallmark of any health system should be "that the right patient gets the right care at the right time for the right cost."

Sweden's main problem in the health care field now, Janzon reported, is to develop health centers that will provide treatment away from the hospital. "There has been too much dependence on the hospital in our country," he stated.

Other main conference speakers included Jerome Pollack, associate dean of the Harvard Medical School; Dr. George Silver, executive associate for health, Urban Coalition; and Dr. John Adriani, chairman of the American Medical Association's council on drugs.

A panel of authorities on bargaining for health care plans discussed ways and means of expanding such plans to bring the worker and his family improved benefits.

The panelists were John F. Tomayko, Steelworkers director of pensions and insurance; William Bainter of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Thomas G. Moore, Jr., of the California Council on Health Plan Alternatives; and Richard Shoemaker of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security.

Another panel urged unions to promote and make use of prepaid group practice plans. The speakers were Dr. I. S. Falk of the Yale Medical School; Dr. James Brindle, president of Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, and Ronald Epstein of Group Health Association of America, Inc.

Impact of General Electric Strike Felt Throughout the Community

General Electric communities are hurting from the strike of 150,000 union members and they expect the pain to grow worse.

That's the word from around the country as GE refuses to budge from its one-and-only offer and pickets continue to march in the 13-union strike that started Oct. 27.

The walkout affects plants and workers from coast to coast "but nowhere is its impact more graphic—or more potentially devastating—than in this Mohawk Valley community of 80,000," the New York Times reported from Schenectady, N.Y.

Reporter James M. Naughton of the Times wrote that "when 12,500 members of the IUE walked off their jobs here . . . they left behind a payroll of $380,000 a day.

Despite diversification, few residents believe the city could "get along without the cluster of red brick buildings on the site selected 83 years ago by Thomas Alva Edison," Naughton reported.

His story continued: "One measure of the strike's impact" is "based on the theory that each payroll dollar circulated five times in a community, from worker to merchant to supplier to wholesaler to banker."

If that is so, the paper notes, more than $4 million in wages had been bypassed in mid-November for a "staggering $20 million loss to the area's economy."

So far, Naughton says, union members are optimistic, company spokesmen forbearing and businessmen tolerant as they anticipate "another ordeal" like the strike of 1966.

Most local merchants seem willing to extend credit while the strike lasts—Bond's Clothes extended its payment deadline 90 days after strike's end; a bank told one GE worker "any time you can't make a payment, don't make it," the reporter wrote.

The only holdout was said to be the power company—and union members believe it will change its mind.

At Pittsfield, Mass., where the 5,500 GE strikers represent about 20 percent of the county's 25,000 industrial workers, the Berkshire Eagle told its readers that even in its second week the strike was "hurting the Pittsfield economy."

The loss to the community of nearly $1 million a week in wages of GE strikers "is a blow that will become more severe if, as is expected, the strike lasts for some time," the Eagle said.

"The message of what a strike of this magnitude can mean" was related to Reporter Thomas O. Morton of the Eagle by merchants like Charles Frank, who runs a luncheonette near GE's main gate, and James Mancivalano of Mancy's Barber Shop. Frank posted a sign in his window: "Closed for the Duration of the GE Strike." Mancy's business has been "off 30 to 40 percent" for about a month.

Affects Everyone

"The strike has a lot to do with it," Mancivalano said, adding "most all the barbers I know say the same thing. It has affected everyone. They're all crying the blues."

The Eagle itself was feeling the impact with advertising linage down about 6 percent in October, and the ad manager predicts a worse slump in November. Radio station WBEC reported a 9 percent drop in business and ordered a cost-reduction program.

New car sales were down 20 percent, used cars 50 percent at Pete's Motors. The county's biggest food chain said a decrease in sales volume started early this month. Other businessmen had income slowups too, except the Mayfair Beauty Salon, where business still was booming and more help needed.

The Miami Herald said in a dispatch from Fort Lauderdale that Broward County builders, already squeezed by an electricians' strike against Florida Power & Light Co., "soon will feel the pinch" of the shutdown at GE.

Local developers, it said, are "rapidly running out of appliances they sorely need" to put finishing touches on houses and apartments due to open in January for the Gold Coast peak season of winter visitors.

"If the strike continues much longer, there'll be empty houses sitting there without appliances," Mike Brennan, director of development for Hollywood Inc. told the Herald.

Condominiums scheduled for prospective owners in December will have "real trouble" getting appliances, another developer said.

Chicago Tribune Blocks Labor Ad on GE Strike

Chicago—The Chicago Tribune has two sets of standards for its advertising, General Electric Co. strikers discovered.

The self-proclaimed "world's greatest newspaper" had no scruples about accepting full-page advertisements from GE but set up a series of road blocks to prevent the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee from telling its side of the story in paid space.

An officer of the CBC's advertising agency said he believes the Tribune used "subterfuge" to keep the labor ad from appearing. Apparently it has a double standard for its ads, the agency reported.

The agency mailed an "insertion order" reserving two thirds of a page in the Tribune for Nov. 4, later changed the date to Nov. 7.

On Nov. 6, a Tribune advertising representative in New York City called the agency to report that it had no instructions as to the date, but after "investigating" said the instructions had been found "lying on a secretary's desk" for a couple of weeks.

Also on Nov. 6, the Tribune ad man reported that it would be "impossible," because of lack of space, for the ad to run the next day. Besides, the ad would have to be labeled "political" and the committee would have to fill out a special form, the Tribune man reported with a straight face.

The questionnaire requires names of union officials, bank reference, character references, etc., the committee's agency was told.

In addition, the words "paid political advertisement" would have to appear in three places at the top of the ad and in a boldface line at the bottom, along with the names of at least two officials who were "paying for the ad."

Furthermore, it would have to be paid in advance.

The committee refused these conditions, and the ad did not run Nov. 7 or any other day. GE's own ad, latest in a series, did run, however. That was on Nov. 12, when it appeared without any mention of paid political advertising or the names of two officers who were "paying for the ad."

Anna Kethly Lauded On 80th Birthday

Labor has sent "heartfelt congratulations" to Anna Kethly—"a stalwart fighter for freedom, democracy and social justice"—on the occasion of her 80th birthday.

In a letter to Miss Kethly, now living in Belgium, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany said "history will never forget your role" in the October 1956 uprising by the Hungarian people in an attempt to throw off a Communist dictatorship.

Meany told Miss Kethly, who is the last surviving leader of democratic government in Hungary, that "your courage in the face of persecution, prison and hardships will always be an inspiring example for freedom-loving people everywhere."

Relief Fund Builds:

Rallies Spur Solid Support For 13 Striking GE Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

sion with GE management in New York. GE said no to 37 IUE proposals, mostly on non-economic issues, and referred three to subcommittee.

- IUE Local 761 of Louisville, Ky., filed a $5 million lawsuit accusing GE of invading the privacy of strikers by round-the-clock surveillance—taping strikers' conversations and filming their activities. Also it petitioned for a court order to restrain these management activities.
- GE management in Schenectady, N. Y., sent letters to the homes of striking employes saying "while you are losing pay, Westinghouse workers are getting the work you might have done." It invited strikers to return to work but there were no takers, the Coordinated Bargaining Committee reported.

Meanwhile, GE passed the court-set deadline for filing an appeal to the Supreme Court of a 1966 National Labor Relations Board decision that IUE and other unions have a right to choose members of their own bargaining committees without company interference. That landmark ruling, upheld by the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, established coordinated bargaining as a lawful union technique.

In Pittsburgh, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other coordinated unions reported no progress on any major issue after a negotiating meeting with Westinghouse. The latter contract has been extended on a day-to-day basis while the talks continue.

Meany, who is CBC chairman, was scheduled to speak at the New York rally Nov. 20 and the IUE convention Nov. 21. The committee has representatives from IUE, IBEW, the Machinists, Steelworkers, Technical Engineers, Carpenters, Plumbers, Allied Industrial Workers, Sheet Metal Workers and Flint Glass Workers. Also coordinating their bargaining and strike activities are the unaffiliated Teamsters, Auto Workers and United Electrical Workers.

The strike support rallies drew overflow audiences of area union representatives in most cities. At each, spokesmen for the strikers voiced firm determination to stay on the picket lines until GE agrees to a contract in keeping with its expanding profitability and the basic needs of its workers.

At San Francisco, trade unionists from six West Bay area counties cheered Kirkland's call to "ride out" the strike "no matter how long it takes."

There is only one way, he said, that GE can be brought to the point of bargaining in good faith. That way, he stressed, is to conduct a successful strike. "That and that alone can civilize this company," Kirkland declared.

He warned representatives of 300,000 area union members that GE is "spearheading a concentrated, calculated effort by American industry to make labor the scapegoat for inflation, to make sure that labor bears the brunt of controls." And GE is speaking, he added, for elements of the government and the Administration.

Kirkland charged that GE acts as if it is above the law. He cited a long list of labor law violations of which the nation's largest electrical manufacturing company has been found guilty—spying, unlawful questioning of employes, punishing employes for testifying before the NLRB, discharge for union activities, making unilateral changes in its union contracts, and refusing to bargain in good faith. The last charge has been upheld by the NLRB and the courts in cases allied to Boulwarism—the company's practice of take-it-or-leave-it, one-offer bargaining, fashioned by Lemuel Boulware, its one-time labor relations director.

Labor's objective is not to break the company, not to dictate prices, not even to restrain its huge profits, Kirkland emphasized. "All we want is genuine collective bargaining."

More than 1,000 delegates to the rally in Los Angeles came to their feet when ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg declared "GE has declared war on American labor and we stand ready to fight back—as a united labor movement."

"This is not a strike brought on by any union," Stulberg said. "The war has been declared by one of the richest, toughest and meanest corporations in America."

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge assured an Atlanta rally of more than 500 that "the striking workers are completely fed up with GE and its style of bargaining—a style that has produced for the workers the same buying power in 1969 as in 1960, although productivity is up 40 percent, and pensions, vacations and job security lag behind" other major industries.

Rally Chairman John Wright, president of the Atlanta AFL-CIO, announced creation of a Georgia Citizens Committee for Justice at GE, and a labor committee to help man picket lines, raise funds, and spread the story of the strike caused by GE tactics.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings, main speaker at the Louisville rally, said the strike is a basic fight for basic objectives and "it's going to be won by the most basic of all trade union approaches—unity."

The unions are fighting this basic fight, Jennings said, "because GE has never accepted collective bargaining. It has bent every effort, sent out a torrent of propaganda and unleashed its brute money" to divide and defeat its employes.

Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan told more than 600 at the Philadelphia rally that the important issue in the strike is the wage question but also of major importance is Boulwarism. He declared "this strike is going to be won, no matter how long it takes."

At Oakland, Calif., AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher reported to 300 unionists that GE's take-it-or-leave-it non-bargaining posture is "just one symptom of a nationwide drive by big business to destroy collective bargaining."

GE Bargaining Unit Disavows SDS Acts

The AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee of General Electric and Westinghouse Unions took no part in a plan by the Students for a Democratic Society to picket the Labor Dept. during the recent Washington Mobilization, the committee said.

"We resent and reject any attempts by outside groups to exploit the cause of the GE strikers for the advancement of their own political or ideological aims," the unions declared. They added "we have not solicited the support of the SDS, nor were we in any way a part of the plan to demonstrate." The committee engages only in coordinated union bargaining, they said.

GE STRIKERS are "completely fed up with the General Electric Co. and its style" of arrogant bargaining, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. James A. Suffridge tells an Atlanta labor rally which pledged to back the 150,000 strikers to victory. Also shown are AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver W. Singleton (left) and Billy Henderson of the Carpenters, of the Coordinated Bargaining Committee.

Upholsterers Leader Alfred R. Rota Dies

Chicago—Alfred R. Rota, 73, a vice president of the Upholsterers since 1937, died in hospital here. He had been in poor health for some time. Funeral services were scheduled Nov. 21 at Bartz-O'Donnell Funeral Home here.

Born in Italy, Rota came to this country when he was 10, living first in Kansas and later moving to Chicago. In addition to serving as a vice president, he had been recording secretary and business representative of Upholsterers Local 18 for many years.

His post as vice president will be filled by the union's general board for the interim period preceding the next convention in 1970.

'Trying to Start a Fire or Something?'

Meany Charges 'Greed' In GE's Price Increases

General Electric's latest announcement of price increases shows "that GE's pricing policy, like its labor relations policy, is based on simple greed," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany charged.

The company announced that it is raising prices on electric housewares by an average 3.3 percent. The announcement followed an earlier one of increases on appliances and other products ranging up to 8.5 percent.

GE is one of the wealthiest corporations in the world, with profits in the third quarter of 1969 up 11 percent over the same period a year ago, Meany said. "Yet GE isn't satisfied."

"It has now raised prices on all articles a housewife buys," he pointed out, "and seeks to put most of the blame on its workers, pretending this increase was necessary because of higher labor costs."

Meany, chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee with General Electric, charged that the firm forced nearly 150,000 of its workers to strike "to gain decent wages and working conditions."

Yet, he added, their need for more money is due to inflation "caused by the pricing and profit policies of companies like GE."

Noting that the firm has pictured itself as "holding the line against inflation" in newspaper advertisements, Meany concluded, "This latest price increase destroys GE's pretense of being an inflation fighter."

Chamber Stand On Wages Hit As 'Hypocrisy'

(Continued from Page 1)

dian wage increase in new collective bargaining contracts negotiated this year is "a little under 2 percent for 1969," after accounting for price rises.

"Moreover," Meany continued, "the buying power of the average non-supervisory worker's weekly take-home pay, in recent months, has not been much greater than a year ago—or in 1965."

The gain in compensation of an individual big business executive in 1968 "is more than the average worker earned in the entire year," Meany pointed out.

He also stressed that workers "are hit hardest by the government's severely restrictive economic policies, including the highest interest rates in 100 years, that are increasing unemployment and boosting prices still further."

Under these conditions, Meany said, workers and their unions are bargaining for wage gains to offset price increases and "achieve a fair share of the gains of economic progress. That is their only recourse."

As for the Chamber, he concluded, before issuing "any more free advice on how to halt inflation, it ought to examine its own closet for skeletons."

Lee Pressman Dies, MEBA General Counsel

New York—Lee Pressman, general counsel of the Marine Engineers and prominent labor lawyer and New Deal figure, died here at the age of 63.

He had served as counsel for the CIO and the Steelworkers from the founding of the organizations until 1948. Marine Engineers Pres. Jesse M. Calhoun described him as "a wonderful friend, a deeply admired attorney and a brilliant negotiator."

To Win the Peace

THE GATHERING of over 250,000 mostly young, white middle-class Americans in Washington to demonstrate for "peace now" reflects more than anything else a lack of understanding of a strategy first enunciated by Pres. John F. Kennedy.

In the early 1960s the nation was faced with the aggressive strategy of the Communist world to ignite "wars of liberation" in the underdeveloped areas of the world. U.S. policy had been keyed during the 1950s to major reliance on nuclear weapons. The problem was to devise a strategy to meet the Communist thrusts without blowing up the world.

The Kennedy Administration came up with the concept of using more-or-less conventional weapons and tactics to repel the "wars of liberation" and to commit limited U.S. resources to fight a limited war for limited goals.

In Viet Nam this meant committing American arms and troops to repel aggression by the North Vietnamese; to secure the freedom of the South Vietnamese to determine their own government: limited aid to secure a limited objective.

This has been the U.S. role; neither to hurl nuclear warheads nor to allow the aggressor Communists to take over by force of arms. The Vietnamese battle has dominated the decade and has sorely tried the old American view that wars are won or lost with finality and crisp decision. This has not been and cannot be the case in Viet Nam or anywhere else in the world where Communist arms and money are dedicated to new aggressions.

It is difficult to believe that the college-trained youths that predominated on the monument grounds do not understand the nature of the Communist thrust and the strategy developed to meet it. In their cries for "relevancy" they must surely know that peace has no relevancy without freedom. They must surely understand what happened in Czechoslovakia.

A FEW WEEKS AGO the Citizens Committee for Peace and Freedom in Viet Nam, whose organizing chairman is former Sen. Paul H. Douglas, reported on the findings of a special commission it had set up to visit Southeast Asia and Paris and report back on the existing situation. They said in part:

"An American policy of gradual disengagement is feasible, provided the withdrawal of U.S. forces is closely geared to demonstrated improvement in South Vietnamese capabilities and is not forced prematurely by war-weary American opinion."

Among the commission's recommendations were free elections, opposition to an "imposed" coalition government, reciprocal troop withdrawals. The group said the United States should urge "that the Vietnamese government broaden its base among non-Communist elements of the population and that it seek new support in the countryside."

The committee, strongly opposed to risking a general war in Asia, notes that "we do not seek a military victory in Viet Nam; we seek to deny military victory to the enemy. We do not seek to win the war; we seek to win the peace."

Its latest appraisal is that "we are in a desperate race between the natural impatience of the American people and their education to the true situation. . . . It is ironical that at the very time when the prospect for peace with freedom is rising in Viet Nam, confidence in a successful outcome is at its lowest ebb here at home."

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*
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Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, November 22, 1969 No. 47

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Hook It Up!

A Word Edgewise:

Support for Defense of Viet Nam Based on Firm Liberal Tenets

By John P. Roche

THERE ARE TIMES when I think that the media have gone into Bill Buckley's bag. Reading the papers and watching TV, one gets the impression that the liberals are rapidly being driven underground by the conservatives, particularly on the college campuses.

The New York Times, for example, ran a headline a while back which flatly announced that "Conservatives Take Control of Once Embattled San Francisco State College." I fully expected to learn that Buckley's National Review was now required reading and that the college had established the Barry Goldwater Institute of Nuclear Studies.

The "conservative" triumph was, however, of a quite different order. It amounted to San Francisco State's re-establishment of a decent academic environment, the jailing of a Negro militant who last year urged students to bring guns to campus to deal with "racism," the dismissal of a professor who disrupted a faculty meeting, and punitive action against faculty members who cooperated in last year's nasty confrontation. If anyone who opposes the conversion of a university into a battlefield is henceforth to be a "conservative," the liberal ball game is obviously over.

Up in Massachusetts, we have had the same semantic problem. The faculty caucus at Harvard which opposed the politicization of the university and supported fair but effective sanctions against disruption has been dubbed the "conservative."

And after I spoke at our high school Oct. 15, in support of U.S. policy in Southeast Asia, my daughter asked me if it was true that I was a "conservative." Since I am supporting the Republic of Viet Nam on almost precisely the same basis that, 30 years ago, I supported the Spanish Republic, I found this rather amusing.

But it is also annoying. Over the last half century, American liberals have been in the front rank of those fighting for rational authority. Take as an example the struggle for racial equality, which involved the massive employment of coercive legal sanctions against segregationists who tried to prevent the implementation of the 14th Amendment.

If a white militant had called upon his fellows to arm themselves and fight for their alleged rights, we would have popped him in the bucket in half an hour for contempt of court.

If teachers had gone out of their classrooms in protest against instructing desegregated classes, we would have instantly called for their replacement.

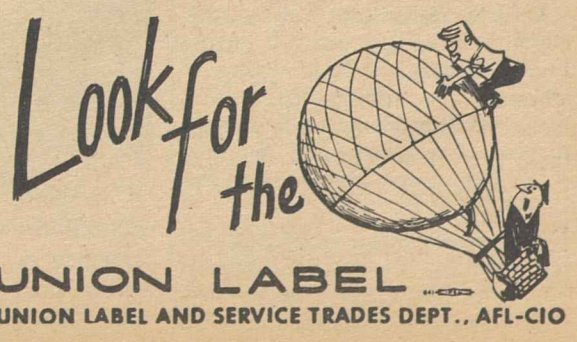
If state funds were employed to publish a student newspaper calling for resistance to desegregation, our lawyers would have moved for an injunction.

IF STATE OFFICIALS intervened with force, we would have called for the National Guard or the Army.

I was never under the impression that this made us "conservatives." Any more than I believe that, in the area of foreign relations, opposition to isolationism, "fortress America," and the withdrawal syndrome makes one "conservative." There are three hot points in the cold war: Europe, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

In my judgment, American support for the defense of Berlin, Israel, and Viet Nam is founded on the same principle—and it is a liberal principle. Historically speaking, isolationism is the bench mark of the American conservative.

But we live with the "corruption of the word." The result is that any individual who opposes the evangelical fervor of true believers (on matters foreign or domestic), or insists that a university is not a zoo, is simply written off as a "conservative." I hope this involuntary immigration will do as much for Bill Buckley's intellectual development as it will for his ego.



Incomes Report Questioned:

Higher Minimum Wage Pressed As Weapon Against Poverty

The following is excerpted from a statement by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, concurred with by Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph, on the report of the President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs. Vice Presidents Sullivan and Randolph were members of the commission which was established by Pres. Johnson.

I AM IN FUNDAMENTAL agreement with the basic tenor and thrust of the report and I therefore associate myself with its main conclusions and recommendations. The commission has developed a report which I consider to be the most thorough investigation of poverty in America that has ever been published. However, I would like to express a separate viewpoint on a few important issues.

One criticism I would make of the report, which cuts across specific recommendations, is that it is too arbitrary and negative about the potentialities of programs other than the income supplement for both preventing poverty, which is of critical importance, as well as for relieving a great deal of existing poverty.

I have in mind such things as the minimum wage program, training and employment programs, the various social insurance programs, as well as other programs including health services, housing programs, day care, etc.

With respect to these programs, the report assumes a rather peculiar position. After analyzing each of these programs, it points out with respect to one after another that it is not a panacea, that it alone is not enough to wipe out poverty.

But that is no reason to minimize the contribution these programs can make to the elimination of poverty—each of them individually and all of them considered together. If we make proper use of all of these programs to the maximum extent possible, we will prevent much needless poverty and remove many millions of people from their present poverty.

This is important not only for the people who would be directly helped but also because there would then be far fewer people who would need the income supplement. If fewer people had to depend on the income supplement, there would be a much better chance of getting that supplement soon to an adequate level. Thus, even the people receiving the income supplement would benefit indirectly but very significantly if we made the maximum use of all of these other programs.

The proposed income supplement of $2,400 for a family of four is higher than welfare payments in some states and higher than the $1,600 basic payment in the President's welfare reform proposal but it is not nearly high enough. (The President's proposal calls for supplementing the basic $1,600 payment by food stamps valued at $750 for a total of $2,350. The commission's proposal calls for elimination of food stamps.)

This amount, which is proposed as the total federal contribution to the program, provides only $43 a month per person or approximately the same as the average payment today for families in the Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) program, which the commission regards as totally inadequate.

The $2,400 is nearly one-third below the official poverty line of $3,553 for 1968. With the rapid increase in the cost of living since then, the poverty level would be significantly higher today. Yet, as the report makes clear, the official government poverty line is an arbitrary figure which is not only undoubtedly too low but fails to take account of the fundamental problem of extreme income inequality.

The proposed $2,400 payment is even further below the lowest four-person family budget of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. According to BLS, in 1967 over $4,800 was needed "to meet the requirements for physical health and social well-being of family members, the nurture of children and participation in community activities." Of course, that $4,800 figure for 1967 would be considerably higher today.

The commission was not asked to make recommendations on the basis of purely pragmatic considerations or even on the basis of dollar costs. We were asked to give our best judgment on what this country ought to do to eliminate poverty.

The report sets forth in the most graphic manner the incalculable harm continued poverty does, not to its immediate victims but to our nation as a whole. It emphasizes in the most emphatic terms the urgency of eradicating the continued want and deprivation of the most disadvantaged of our fellow citizens.

Moreover, the report makes clear that to rid our nation of the scourge of poverty is not impossible. The report states: "It is possible to assure economic security for all Americans within the basic framework of existing political and economic institutions. It is time to construct a system which will provide that security."

BECAUSE I BELIEVE that to postpone that commitment will make the goal of eliminating poverty less and not more likely of achievement, I am firmly convinced that the universal income supplement the commission has recommended should assure to its recipients an income no lower than the official government poverty level. If the commission did not wish to take this step immediately, it should have at least recommended a tight timetable for early achievement of that objective.

The report virtually ignores the minimum wage as a weapon in the fight against poverty. Yet the minimum wage has through the years prevented much poverty and could in the future be an even more powerful weapon in the fight against poverty.

It is estimated that if the protection of the minimum wage is extended to all workers and it is raised to $2 an hour, 4 million people will be lifted out of poverty, one-sixth of the poor.

We have somehow gotten used to the idea of the "working poor" in this country. These are people who work fulltime, all year, at jobs which are needed and contribute to the economy and yet are paid at sub-poverty wages.

This is wrong and I think the commission had a duty to say that it is wrong. Therefore, as a fundamental aspect of an overall anti-poverty program, the commission should have recommended extension of the minimum wage to all those still denied its protection as well as a substantial increase in the minimum wage.

Forced Unions to Strike:

GE's Refusal to Budge in Talks Held Threat to All Bargaining

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S flat "take-it-or-leave-it" stand threatens "the whole concept of collective bargaining," a spokesman for the GE strikers charged.

The nationwide strike against GE, now in its fourth week, "is indeed a fight for the survival of the American labor movement," declared James D. Compton, steering committee chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for GE and Westinghouse unions.

Despite months of negotiations, the company refused to agree "on any single issue," Compton said. He said the unions' basic goal is a "secure, three-year agreement—with annual improvements."

"The company is apparently strike-happy on this issue," Compton asserted, "they want to have us in strikes every single year." Compton appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview.

Compton stressed that the unions' wage proposal at General Electric is no "pie-in-the-sky proposition," but reflects only "what has happened to GE workers over the past 10 years." He said there is "absolutely no relationship" between GE's current profits picture and its wage offer. "They have consistently refused to discuss their profits picture," he noted, while insisting that "they cannot afford the wage increase."

By Press Associates, Inc.

IF YOU'RE THROWN A CURVE one of these days either on your wage needs or your job security, don't be too surprised—it may be the Phillips Curve.

This curve, that seems to fascinate economists, was devised by British economist A. W. Phillips in 1958. It attempts to measure statistically the relationship between price changes and employment—in brief, the so-called trade-off between anti-inflationary moves and jobs.

Clearly the United States is going through a period right now testing the validity of the Phillips Curve.

In any event, the Phillips Curve indicates without much argument that the degree of inflation you are willing to take has an equally profound influence on the rate of unemployment. The balance is a precarious one and economists admit that drawing that nice balance is extremely difficult.

During the Eisenhower Administration, the balance went against workers and their jobs. Eisenhower did pretty well on the inflation front. Between 1953, when he came into office and 1961 when his term ended, the Consumer Price Index went up 11.9 percent or about 1.5 percent a year.

On the job front, however, Eisenhower didn't do so well. "Tight money" policies produced three recessions which, in turn, took the unemployment rate up from the 3.1 percent which Truman left it at, to 5.6 percent with a high one month of over 7 percent.

President Nixon entered office with a 3.3 percent unemployment rate left him by the Johnson Administration. In September 1969 the rate had climbed to 4 percent and was a shade less than that at 3.9 percent during October.

"Tight money" is upon us again and the pinch for mortgage money is hitting the housing market with a stunning blow. Yet prices are still continuing to climb and we have the paradox of a high price level with a slowing down of the economy and a relatively high level of employment.

Nixon economists are trying hard to convince the American public that all is going according to program, that the economy is beginning to cool, that price levels will begin to reflect this in a matter of months and that unemployment won't be allowed to get out of hand.

IT IS HERE that economists differ. Labor economists, with memories of the Eisenhower years, are far from convinced that their idea of a "tolerable" level of unemployment and the Nixon idea will match. They have been frank in stating their fears that it is a great deal easier to turn the economy down than it will be to turn it up again and that it will be the workers who will pay the price in jobs.

Moreover, they are convinced of two things: (1) Today's inflationary push is based on excessive profits rather than excessive wages. (2) The way to fight inflation is not to slow down the economy but to produce the goods and services that people need—and want.

In the face of these fears, conservative economists are coming up with a theory of "gradualism." Henry C. Wallich, Yale economics professor and senior consultant to Treasury Sec. David Kennedy, came up with a whole speech on "gradualism" recently at a meeting of the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.

He described "gradualism" as "the effort to taper off inflation gradually instead of at the expense of suffering a recession and high unemployment." He said that was what the Nixon Administration was trying to do and that it was working. As proof, Prof. Wallich cited the "diminishing steam in the economy," and concluded, "We can see that the brakes work."

Undoubtedly they do. But where do they stop? That is the question that is still haunting American workers. A recent cartoon summed the question up in a few words. "I have two bits of news for you," a worker tells his wife. "The good news is that I'm helping win the battle against inflation; the bad news is that I have lost my job."

"TAKE-IT-OR-LEAVE-IT"—the flat stand taken by GE—threatens the "whole concept of collective bargaining," said James D. Compton, center, steering committee chairman of the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee for General Electric and Westinghouse unions. Questioning him on Labor News Conference were Neil Gilbride, left, of the Associated Press and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays on Mutual Radio.

Meat Cutters File Charges In Iowa Strike

Chicago—The Meat Cutters filed unfair labor practice charges accusing Iowa Beef Packers, Inc., of forcing a strike and slandering union leaders.

The union's complaint, filed with the National Labor Relations Board, involves a dispute at an Iowa Beef plant in Dakota City, Neb., where union members have been on strike since Aug. 24.

The Meat Cutters filed a petition charging that Iowa Beef conducted a "sustained campaign of vilifying and slandering leaders of the union," circulating false propaganda among other meat packers, union members and the public; spreading "deliberate libels and slanders, including false association of the union with criminal acts including murder."

The petition also charges Iowa Beef with a "scheme and plan designed to chill unionism" at plants outside Dakota City and designed to demonstrate the futility of picking the union as their bargaining representative.

The union charged the company illegally locked out its Mason City, Iowa, workers Oct. 6; and required employes in other union-represented plants to "work in an armed camp."

The AFL-CIO convention in Atlantic City in October backed a boycott of Iowa Beef Products and put the company on the "do not patronize" list.

18,000 Ratify Settlement of Nickel Strike

Toronto, Ont.—Canadian Steelworkers stayed on strike four months to win a 93-cents-an-hour wage increase package from the International Nickel Co., one of the world's most profitable corporations, for 18,000 workers.

The settlement was the third in a row for USWA, which had 40,000 Canadian members out before the Inco agreement. Previously won were new contracts for 16,000 at Steel Co. of Canada and 6,000 at Algoma Steel Co., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Two Locations

The Inco settlement was ratified in votes among 16,000 USWA members at Sudbury and 1,500 at Port Colborne, both in Ontario. They had been out since July 10.

The 32-month pact calls for average wage hikes of 88 cents an hour, plus another 5 cents an hour if prices keep rising.

Other gains include substantial improvements in pension benefits, vacations, and a major overhaul of contract language, including a guarantee against contracting-out of development work when employes are on layoff.

Inco management agreed to make full payment of premiums for hospital and medical care, drugs and health insurance.

The corporation supplies about 60 percent of the free world's supply of nickel. Its profits for the first half of 1969 were more than $80 million, a record well ahead of last year's pace, when after-tax profits totaled $143.7 million for the full year.

The firm operates mines, smelters and refining works at Sudbury, refining operations at Port Colborne, and a nickel mine at Falconbridge, Ont., where 2,000 members of the unaffiliated Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers are still on strike.

FREE LABOR in South Viet Nam is assuming increasing responsibility in the fight for freedom and against communism, Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor told newsmen in Washington. He was the guest of AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and federation leaders at a luncheon.

Viet Nam Unions Grow, Assume Greater Roles

(Continued from Page 1)

munist purge, his role in founding the CVT in November 1949 and its early years of tribulation.

Looking ahead, he said the CVT is "entering a new phase of responsibility involving not just workers but the future of all of our people."

As an example of this "new responsibility," he reported that the confederation — "not satisfied with any of the existing political parties in South Viet Nam"—is laying the groundwork for a new political party.

Although preparation for the party is being made by a committee set up by CVT in 1967, Buu envisions it as a party that will embrace not only workers, but firm anti-Communist groups of farmers and Buddhist organizations.

Buu also reported that CVT has requested the International Labor Organization to undertake a survey to determine the extent to which "freedom of association" exists in North Viet Nam and report on its findings.

He indicated his own certainty of what such a survey would reveal. He said that with the partition of Viet Nam in 1954, the Communist rulers confiscated all CVT offices in North Viet Nam. In the years since, he added, all CVT leaders there have either been jailed or assassinated.

In answering questions about CVT's position in South Viet Nam, Buu said that labor leaders have been jailed in the past "but all have since been freed. There are no longer any CVT leaders in prison in South Viet Nam."

He drew a contrast between the labor situations in North and South Viet Nam, pointing out: "In South Viet Nam we have the right to strike, we can negotiate on an equal basis and we have meaningful collective bargaining contracts."

As an example of CVT's influence in South Viet Nam. Buu noted that the government there has proposed legislation for land reform—long one of the major issues advanced by the labor movement.

In answer to another question, Buu said he supports the U.S. policy of withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam as long as the withdrawal is "conditioned to the increasing capability of South Viet Nam's army" to take over the fighting.

Under this condition, he emphasized, the policy can have a beneficial effect in "awakening the masses" of South Viet Nam's citizens to their role in halting communism and building a strong, free government based on social progress.

Francis Lavigne Dies, Bay State Official

Brockton, Mass.—Francis E. Lavigne, director of education and research for the Massachusetts AFL-CIO, died here Nov. 8. He was 61.

Lavigne also served as president of the Brockton Central Labor Council since 1955. He had been a local and area official of the Teamsters until joining the staff of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in 1949 as director of political education. Lavigne was named to the education and research post following the merger of the state body with the CIO.

Nixon Praises Craft Unions' Prefab Pacts

Pres. Nixon praised three AFL-CIO building trades unions for their recent agreement on the prefabrication and construction of modular housing.

He called it "an important breakthrough in our efforts to meet this country's housing crisis," and suggested that it become a model for other contracts in the building industry.

The contract was signed by the presidents of the Carpenters, the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It provides for all-union production and erection of modular homes built by Prestige Structures, Inc., of Charlotte, Mich.

Nixon also said in his letter that he was encouraged by provisions in the pact offering training and job opportunities to meet the employment needs of minority groups.

The President's letters of congratulation were sent to Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the presidents of the three craft unions: M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Peter T. Schoemann of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters and Charles H. Pillard of the IBEW.

Prestige Structures said it plans to erect the modular houses for about $15,000 and pay top wages of $4.30 an hour to factory workers hired locally under a contract with the Dept. of Housing & Urban Development.

"This agreement will allow our society to realize the advantage of technologies without jeopardizing the legitimate interest of its laborers," Nixon said.

Task Force Cites Needs:

Wider Federal Role In Medicaid Urged

A government task force has called for a stronger, "more aggressive" federal role in administering Medicaid along with changes to improve and expand the health program for the poor.

The federal-state Medicaid system, it said in an initial report, has been frustrated by lack of manpower, "passive" federal administration and frequent fragmentation of policy.

The 27-member group, which includes doctors, business executives and educators, was established by Health, Education & Welfare Sec. Robert H. Finch in July to review Medicaid and make recommendations for improving it.

However, the duties of the task force and its area of study have since been expanded. Among other things, it is expected to report soon on the feasibility of a national health insurance system.

AFL-CIO Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, a member of the task force, called its first report "a good beginning" and expressed satisfaction that the group will submit additional reports in the field of health care.

The task force found "many weaknesses" in the current Medicaid program, including "callous and indifferent" treatment of the poor by dispensers of medical care.

It proposed "strong, specific and comprehensive" federal policy to assure that payments to doctors are not excessive, to control utilization of health services and to assure quality health care.

The report recommended that states be required to use a "simplified" declaration form for Medicaid applicants developed by HEW as a means of determining their eligibility.

Under current practices which vary across the country, the task force said, caseworkers visit families to question them on "things like motivation and worthiness—hardly a dignified way of helping someone."

In cases where eligibility is being determined, applicants should be certified for Medicaid while the study is going on, the report pointed out.

When a recipient of Medicaid has a complaint about his treatment, he should be given a fair hearing with representation by an attorney and assurance of appeal rights, the task force said.

In this connection, the report noted that this task force is giving further study to a proposal to offer the poor free legal services at certain Medicaid grievance hearings.

The task force urged "vigorous steps" by both the federal and state governments to make information about Medicaid more widely available, using not only English but other languages where needed.

It called for legislation to set aside 5 percent of Medicaid appropriations annually for "the development and improvement of health care services and resources."

It also asked for legislation to permit a boost in federal payments to successful state programs of 5 to 10 percent above the usual matching formula. These added funds, it suggested, would encourage states to develop programs that tie in with prepaid group practice plans, neighborhood health centers "and other arrangements for provision of comprehensive services to a defined population."

The task force warned that Medicaid is not achieving the goal set by Congress of providing "comprehensive care and services" for substantially all of the poor by 1977.

In fact, while calling for "selective improvements," the report said "serious questions exist" as to the appropriateness and ability of the present system to accomplish the stated objective.

Walter J. McNerney, president of National Blue Cross and task force chairman, said that the report "is just the first in a series" of proposals that will be submitted to Finch.

He referred to the recommendations as "short range" and "focused largely on what can be implemented essentially within the framework of the present Medicaid system."

"Let it be clear, however," he concluded, "that the task force sees many weaknesses in this framework. Fundamental changes may well prove necessary in the long run."

Labor Opposes Moves To Weaken Visa Limits

The AFL-CIO has voiced its opposition to proposals in Congress that would "weaken" the Immigration & Nationality Act's provisions dealing with admittance of aliens on temporary visas.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller testified against sections of two House bills that would remove a requirement that such aliens, defined as having "no intention of abandoning" their homelands, be admitted only for temporary jobs.

In testimony presented by Legislative Rep. Kenneth Meiklejohn to a House Judiciary subcommittee, Biemiller made it clear that his views were limited only to sections dealing with temporary visas in bills introduced by Representatives Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio) and Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.).

These are the only sections on which the subcommittee is currently holding hearings. Should hearings be held on other provisions in the bills, Biemiller noted, the AFL-CIO would also like to present further views.

Biemiller cited previous testimony in opposition to expanding temporary visas given by Assistant Sec. of Labor Arnold Weber on behalf of the Administration.

Weber opposed the sections of the bills on grounds they would "adversely affect the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers" and "deny, often on a long-term basis, protection of the temporary alien both as a worker and potential citizen."

Also, Biemiller noted, the Dept. of Labor pointed out that enactment of the bills "could result in tremendous pressure on the department to issue thousands of certifications for low-skilled and semi-skilled aliens."

"As the agency charged with the responsibility of administering the labor certification provisions of the act," Biemiller said, "this conclusion is obviously entitled to great weight."

"We agree emphatically with Assistant Sec. Weber and strongly urged the subcommittee to reject" the sections of the bills, he said.

Lacks Federal Standards:

Jobless Benefit Bill Approved by House

(Continued from Page 1)

improve their benefits voluntarily, was termed by the AFL-CIO "far short" of what is needed.

Labor has sought federal standards based on two-thirds of regular pay during periods of unemployment and has stressed that presidential appeals to the states to raise their benefits have not worked because of pressure from employers to keep payroll taxes down and the competition among states for new industry.

The Administration had sought inclusion of some 400,000 farm workers—employes of the largest farms. And the AFL-CIO had urged universal coverage of all workers.

The Ways & Means Committee rejected any coverage of farm workers and it set a Jan. 1, 1972 effective date for coverage of these new groups:

- About 2.6 million employes of nonprofit institutions, state hospitals and institutions of higher education.
- An estimated 750,000 workers in small establishments not now covered.
- Some 200,000 agricultural processing workers.

The extended unemployment benefits—in most cases for an additional 13 weeks after state benefits have been used up—would be financed equally by the federal government and the state.

They would go into effect on a national basis after the national unemployment rate equaled or exceeded 4.5 percent for three consecutive months. They would end after unemployment stayed below the 4.5 percent level for three months in a row.

There would also be a method by which extended benefits could be triggered in a single state even though the national unemployment rate was below the 4.5 percent level.

The employer-paid payroll tax, under the House bill, would be increased by one-tenth of 1 percent and the wage base on which it is applied would rise in 1972 from the present $3,000 to $4,200.

In taking the position that benefit standards should be left to the states, the House committee also rejected and omitted from the bill an Administration proposal to bar any state from paying benefits to workers on strike. Only two states now have such provisions, both applicable only after a long waiting period.

In other congressional developments:

- The Senate passed a bill giving the Treasury authority to make $4 billion available to help meet the shortage of mortgage money for new housing.

The bill now goes to the House. But the Administration has said that it won't make the money available even if Congress asks it to do so because it would undermine the anti-inflation policy of "monetary restraints."

- The House Rules Committee set the stage for a mischievous battle over extension of the Voting Rights Act by sending it to the floor under a procedure allowing the Administration's controversial counter-proposal to be considered as a substitute.

The civil rights coalition has sharply criticized the Administration bill which both extends the law to non-southern states with no history of prior discrimination and weakens its enforcement.

Labor and rights groups are supporting the bill approved by a bipartisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee—to extend the expiring law an additional five years. They warned that the Administration bill would be a setback to Negro voting registration in the Deep South and that the maneuver could result in lack of action on any legislation.

- The House Ways & Means Committee continued its consideration of social security benefit increase legislation and Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said a bill should be ready for House action before the Christmas recess. All of the alternatives the committee is considering, Mills said, would raise benefits more than the 10 percent suggested by the Administration.

AFTRA Scores Attack by Agnew

The Television & Radio Artists have informed the Federal Communications Commission that the union may seek equal time to answer Vice Pres. Agnew's attack on the broadcasting industry and certain news commentators.

AFTRA Executive Sec. Sanford I. Wolff said Agnew's remarks, in which the Vice President named no individuals, amounted to a "blanket indictment of the broadcasting industry and of an entire category of AFTRA members. . . ."

In a telegram to FCC Chairman Dean Burch, Wolff said AFTRA was not requesting equal time to respond at this point but that "we do reserve the right to exercise the prerogative on behalf of the correspondents and news reporters, the working press, represented by this union."

Congress Asked to Probe Misuse of School Funds

The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to investigate charges of administrative abuses and possible misuse of funds in carrying out the Elementary & Secondary Education Act's programs to help poor children catch up educationally.

A suggestion for hearings to look into the charges was made by AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller in letters to Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) and Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.). Pell heads a Senate Education subcommittee and Perkins is chairman on the House Education & Labor Committee.

In his letters, Biemiller cited a document, labeled, "Title I of ESEA: Is It Helping Poor Children?" which recently appeared in several newspapers.

"The alleged abuses described in this report appear to be well-documented," Biemiller said. "In our judgment, they are sufficiently alarming that further investigation is warranted."

He proposed that "oversight hearings" on the law question the authors of the report, representatives of the Office of Education, state education officials, and others to determine the report's accuracy.

MANPOWER POLICY for the country is discussed by Pres. Julius Rothman of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute during HRDI's third national staff training conference at the University of Chicago. From left are Pamela Tichnell, of the HRDI staff, Executive Dir. Merlin L. Taylor, Rothman, and National Coordinators Charles Hollowell and James Boyle.

Imports Plan Would Ease Workers' Aid

Pres. Nixon has asked Congress to make it easier for workers and companies hurt by rising imports to qualify for government assistance.

Under the restrictive standards of the 1962 trade law, and the rigid interpretation of the U.S. Tariff Commission, it was only this month that the first groups of workers were declared eligible for benefits to compensate them for loss of jobs.

The Administration proposed that the standards be relaxed somewhat by requiring only a showing that increased imports were a "substantial cause"—rather than the "primary cause"—of the hardship. And the increase in imports would no longer have to be related to a prior tariff reduction.

It also asked Congress to put the decision on whether to grant relief to workers or companies in the hands of the President rather than the Tariff Commission. The commission's role would be limited to furnishing "factual information" to the White House.

At the same time, the President urged a continuation of the nation's policy of "freer world trade." He warned that greater curbs on imports would result in retaliation against American exports "and both sides would lose."

One change he proposed would eliminate special protection to a segment of the chemical industry. Under present laws, the tariff on benzoid chemicals is based on the selling price of the competing American products and not on the price of the imports.

In the area of easing requirements for relief from hardships resulting from freer trade, Nixon proposed a change in the "escape clause" of the 1962 law, which is supposed to bring about temporary tariff increases when an industry is adversely affected.

The President acknowledged the growth in protectionist sentiment in the United States and expressed the hope that the proposals for easing requirements for government help to workers and industries would overcome some objections to liberal trade.

He termed the problem of textile imports "a special circumstance that requires special measures," adding:

"We are now trying to persuade other countries to limit their textile shipments to the United States. In doing so, however, we are trying to work with our trading partners a reasonable solution which will allow both domestic and foreign producers to share equitably in the development of the U.S. market."

HRDI Parley Pushes Minorities Job Drive

Chicago—The challenge to organized labor in helping the nation's disadvantaged workers find good jobs at decent wages has never been greater.

This was stressed at a six-day training conference here of the AFL-CIO Human Resources Development Institute. The conference also weighed the effects that rising unemployment and changing government manpower policies will have on HRDI operations.

HRDI Pres. Julius Rothman called on the 47 manpower representatives to increase their efforts to help the working poor and minority groups.

"Our goal is to bring these disadvantaged into the economic mainstream," he declared.

He noted that the Negro community is affected most by the rising unemployment rate and this in turn increases frustration and creates more tension.

AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman cited the need for increased federal aid to cities especially for housing, jobs and better schools. He suggested that the lack of federal funds for the major urban areas is the root of the growing frustration among minority groups.

"So far, this Administration has not been willing to make available enough resources to meet the problem," he said.

Job opportunities in the inner cities will be affected by Pres. Nixon's proposed 75 percent cutback in federation construction projects, William J. McSorley, Jr., assistant to the president of the Building & Construction Trades Dept., warned the HRDI staff.

The Federal Reserve Board's tight money policy is another factor adding to the crisis in the cities, McSorley said.

Frank Pollara, assistant director of the Dept. of Research, stressed that an increase in unemployment triggered by an economic slowdown will more severely affect the hard-to-employ—those that HRDI hopes to help the most.

Progress in helping the disadvantaged is only possible when there is economic growth, Pollara observed. "There is nothing worse than training a man for a job that isn't there."

The government's program for aiding the hard-to-employ worker was outlined by John L. Blake, deputy manpower administrator in the Labor Dept. He said the department is attempting to streamline existing manpower programs in an effort to create "unity out of multiplicity."

P. L. Siemiller, the federation's liaison representative with the National Alliance of Businessmen, called for greater cooperation between labor and the NAB in helping achieve the goal of hiring 338,000 hardcore unemployed workers by June 1971.

The HRDI staff also analyzed the employment problems and manpower crisis in the specific areas covered by the 47 representatives.

Among other conference speakers were Merlin Taylor, HRDI executive director; Ernest Green of the Workers Defense League; Charles Muntain of the Housing & Urban Development Dept., and Robert McGlotten of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights.

OCAW Wins Recognition in 5 More Units

Denver—Organization of the Chicago plant of the Maybelle Co. by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers brought to five the OCAW's recent organizing successes.

Maybelline recognized the OCAW as bargaining agent for some 246 employes. Also it agreed to recognition of the union at another Chicago plant now under construction, with a union shop at both plants.

OCAW also was chosen by employes of other firms in four National Labor Relations Board elections. Employes of Troy Industries at Elizabethton, Tenn., voted 99-60 for OCAW; Equitable Gas pipeline employes in Pennsylvania and West Virginia picked OCAW, 107-89; in Rockwood, Mich., Calgon-Merck chemical workers cast 80 votes for OCAW, 48 for District 50, unaffiliated; at Houston, Tex., OCAW ousted a 27-year-old "independent" union, 205-134, at United Gas.

Earlier OCAW Local 4-367 won a 30-month contract after striking for six months against the Rohm & Haas Co. in Pasadena, Tex. Some 600 employes got raises of more than 68 cents an hour and other benefits, including cash vacation bonuses.

For Family of Four:

Poverty Panel Asks $2,400 Income Base

(Continued from Page 1)

Administration's program pushed for expansion of day care facilities and the commission did not.

The Administration proposals would call for expenditure of about $6 billion per year and would be designed to reach 22 million people. The commission's program would cost an estimated $7 billion and would provide payments to 36 million.

The difference stems from income supplements to persons with other income. Under the commission proposal, all incomes below $4,800 a year would be eligible for supplements. The Administration would have a cutoff of $3,820 a year from all sources.

Pres. Nixon's welfare reform package is under consideration by the House Ways & Means Committee. The President is under no obligation to accept any recommendations of the commission.

The commission's report stressed that its findings were only a starting point, and commission chairman Ben Heineman, president of Northwest Industries, estimated it would cost $27 billion to bring all Americans above the government-defined poverty level of $3,550 a year.

Sullivan, president of the Service Employes, recommended in his supplementary statement that the poverty level of $3,550 should be the base of the federal guarantee instead of $2,400.

Randolph concurred in Sullivan's statement and both concurred in a similar statement by another member, Clifford Alexander, calling for a base of $3,600 a year.

Sullivan also said the commission's report was too "arbitrary and negative" about the potential of programs other than the income supplements.

"I have in mind such things as the minimum wage program, training and employment programs and the various social insurance programs," he said, "as well as health services, housing programs and day care."

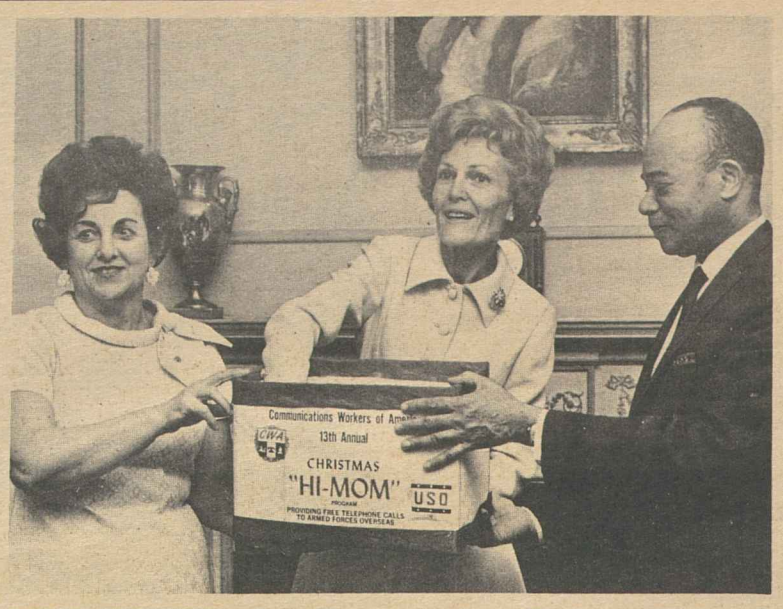
If the minimum wage were raised to $2 an hour and extended to all workers, it would raise four million people above the poverty level, Sullivan noted, and that is one-sixth of the nation's total poor.

"We have somehow gotten used to the idea of the 'working poor' in this country," Sullivan said. "These are people who work fulltime, all year, for sub-poverty wages. This is wrong and I think the commission had a duty to say that it is wrong."

Sullivan also pointed out that the $3,550 figure as the poverty level was based on 1968, and there has been a rapid increase in the cost of living since then. Even then, Sullivan said the "poverty" line is well below the $4,800 a year the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is needed by a family of four to meet the basic requirements of physical health and social well-being.

Social security was not the commission's concern, Sullivan said, but the report should have referred such questions to the Advisory Council on Social Security instead of making "rather off-hand recommendations for elimination of dependents' allowances, minimum benefits and similar features."

The commission's concern with the cost of day care facilities caused a lukewarm position in the final report and this stirred a dissenting statement from commission member Margaret S. Gordon of the University of California.



FIRST WINNER of a Communications Workers "Hi-Mom" call during the coming holidays is drawn by Mrs. Richard Nixon in the White House library. Assisting the First Lady at the drawing are Josephine T. Keefer, chairman of the program for the CWA City Council that includes all locals in the Washington, D.C., area, and G. Frederick Stanton, president of the National Capital USO. The winner was Army Spec. 4 Howard R. Wallace, of Sumner, Md., who is serving in South Viet Nam. The CWA will arrange about 3,000 "Hi-Mom" calls this year between servicemen overseas and their families.

Deactivation Of Government Ships Pressed

The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. charged that the operation of government-owned ships by the Dept. of Defense constituted "unfair, unwise and unwarranted competition" with the privately-owned merchant marine.

In a statement filed with the House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee, the MTD called for the deactivation of all ships which had been taken out of the reserve fleet to back up merchant vessels on the Viet Nam sealift.

The MTD expressed its support for a bill introduced by Rep. Edward A. Garmatz (D-Md.), committee chairman, which would require the use of privately-owned American-flag vessels, in preference to government-owned vessels, for the carriage of government-sponsored cargo.

"The Vietnamese shipping crisis is now over," the MTD statement said. "The winding down of the war has reduced the demand for emergency shipping. In fact, the demand has been so reduced that privately-owned merchant ships are going into lay-up—and their crews are being put on the beach—because of a lack of cargo."

"And yet many of the ships from the reserve fleet remain in service today, carrying government cargo that by rights should be moving on privately-owned ships. . . ."

Some of the ships have been returned to mothballs, the statement noted. But, the MTD said, 45 are still in operation and "even one government-owned ship in competition with our privately-owned fleet is one too many."

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Senate Showdown Set On Judge Haynsworth

(Continued from Page 1)

B. Everett Jordan—told his colleagues about the heavy pressure initiated from the White House.

Jordan hadn't announced his position, but he sent a courteous letter to the attorney general informing him that he "could not in good conscience vote to confirm Judge Haynsworth."

Jordan reported to the Senate that "since that date, Administration calls to my state have been legion." Friends who lacked the information on which to make an independent judgment "have been persuaded to call me," Jordan said. And "support of the President is urged as if it were a personal matter rather than an issue of grave constitutional importance."

He will vote against the nomination, Jordan said, "with a heavy heart, but with a clear conscience."

Haynsworth supporters took heart when Sen. Ralph T. Smith (R-Ill.), who six weeks earlier had opposed confirmation, announced that he had changed his mind. "I agree with Pres. Nixon," Smith said, "that the voice of conservatism has a right to be heard in our Supreme Court."

Several other senators who had not previously announced their position said they had decided to vote for confirmation.

But if the intent was to start a bandwagon effect, it was halted when Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) took the floor.

Besides having unimpeachable conservative credentials, Williams had the reputation of being the conscience of the Senate. Not that the Senate always followed his rigid code of ethics, but it held him in respect.

If Williams could support the nomination, the speculation went, several other senators could be persuaded to overcome their doubts about Haynsworth's conflict of interest pattern.

"There is nothing wrong with a man making a profit on his business operations," Williams noted. "But does such a business operation coincide with the canons of judicial ethics to which Judge Haynsworth subscribed when he assumed office?"

Question Asked

He called on each senator to consider: "Did Haynsworth disassociate himself from outside financial transaction in a manner expected of a federal judge and, if confirmed, would he add dignity and help restore respect for our court?"

For himself, Williams gave the answer, "I shall vote against his confirmation."

Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) charged that Haynsworth's judicial record on labor and civil rights cases "reveals his inability to surmount the preconceptions which he brought to the bench."

The record, he said, demonstrates the judge's "anti-labor bias" and "a continuing refusal to follow either the spirit or the letter of the Supreme Court's decision" in 1954 outlawing school desegregation.

And from his home city of Greenville, S.C., a friend of Haynsworth told newsmen that the judge remains "frankly puzzled" by the controversy over his nomination.

Labor Dept. Denies Plan To Set Low Youth Wage

Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz has denied published reports that the Labor Dept. is considering a plan for a special youth wage below the Wage-Hour law's $1.60 an hour minimum.

His denial—and firm opposition to any such scheme—came in answering a letter from AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who had expressed concern about the idea, calling it "unbelievable."

The subject came to the fore on Nov. 6 when Sec. of Commerce Maurice H. Stans said the Administration was considering a minimum of "about $1.20 or $1.25 an hour" for youths under 21 to cut unemployment and bring them into the work force.

Stans, enthusiastic about the plan, went on to say that Shultz was studying the proposal preparatory to reporting on it to the Cabinet.

Conceding that some employers might tend to replace adult workers with youths at cut-rate wages, Stans said, "There's nothing wrong with that."

He suggested the plan would receive wide support from everyone except labor leaders "who don't like the idea of a break in the dike" on wage scales.

After that Meany wrote Shultz:

"We are concerned by recent newspaper reports that the Dept. of Labor is studying a proposal to reduce the statutory minimum wage for teenagers from $1.60 to $1.25 an hour and apply this rate to all below the age of 21.

"Would you please advise me of the facts about this report? I frankly find it unbelievable."

Shultz's reply read:

"The only study going on around here, relevant to your question about a possible youth wage, is one to determine to what extent, if at all, the minimum wage is responsible for the high rates of unemployment among youth.

"I have made no policy decision to recommend a youth wage at all, and I would oppose any youth wage figure below the existing statutory minimum of $1.60 an hour for all persons in covered industries."

Draft Lottery System Cleared by Congress

Next year's typical draftee will be 19 years old. He will be chosen from among other young men that age by a random selection process—sometimes called a lottery.

Congress completed action on the one-sentence draft law change sought by the Administration, eliminating a sentence which prohibits use of a lottery system to determine the order of callup.

Pres. Nixon has said that he will issue an Executive Order placing 19-year-olds in a pool of maximum vulnerability for one year. This would remove much of the career uncertainty facing men who now are subject to be called up anytime between the ages of 18½ and 26.

The proposed lottery system would be based on birthdays. The days of the year would be drawn at random, and those whose birthdays fell on the dates pulled first would be most likely to be called to service.

While the new system is being phased in, however, older men will continue to be liable for callups.

The Senate acted by voice vote after its Armed Services Committee promised to hold hearings in February on proposals for more basic reforms of the draft system. The legislation sent for the President's signature does not deal with deferments or any other phase of the selective service system.

August Bellanca Dies, Clothing Union Pioneer

New York—Former Vice Pres. August Bellanca of the Clothing Workers died at 86. He was one of the founders of the union.

He was a vice president of the ACWA in three separate periods—from 1916 to 1934, from 1946 to 1948 and from 1952 until his retirement in 1966.

Bellanca became a union organizer in 1910 and participated in the founding of the ACWA in 1914. Born in Italy, Bellanca also served as an unofficial representative of the American labor movement to the Italian government for a number of years.

Teachers Win Newark Unit From NEA

Newark, N.J.—The National Education Association lost its last big-city stronghold on the East Coast when the Newark Teachers Association, an NEA affiliate, was defeated in a representation election by the Newark Teachers Union, affiliated with the AFL-CIO Teachers.

The vote, conducted by the state Labor Relations Board, was 2,020 for the union, 571 for the association, and 428 for another unaffiliated group. There were 13 votes for no bargaining agent.

The association had represented Newark educators for three years. Other NEA affiliates that have lost to the AFT in recent years include those in Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven and New York City.

On the West Coast, San Francisco teachers will vote Nov. 25 for the AFT or the unaffiliated Teachers Association, with space for a write-in of the NEA affiliate. The latter asked that its name be removed from the ballot.

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, November 29, 1969 | No. 48

Unions Launch GE Boycott, Company Ignores New Bid

Nixon Seeks Conservative For Court

By David L. Perlman

The White House and the Justice Dept. began a new search for a conservative judge to give "balance" to the Supreme Court in the wake of the Senate's decisive 55-45 rejection of the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

Pres. Nixon, expressing regret at the turndown of Haynsworth, said he will wait until the second session of Congress convenes in January before submitting a new name.

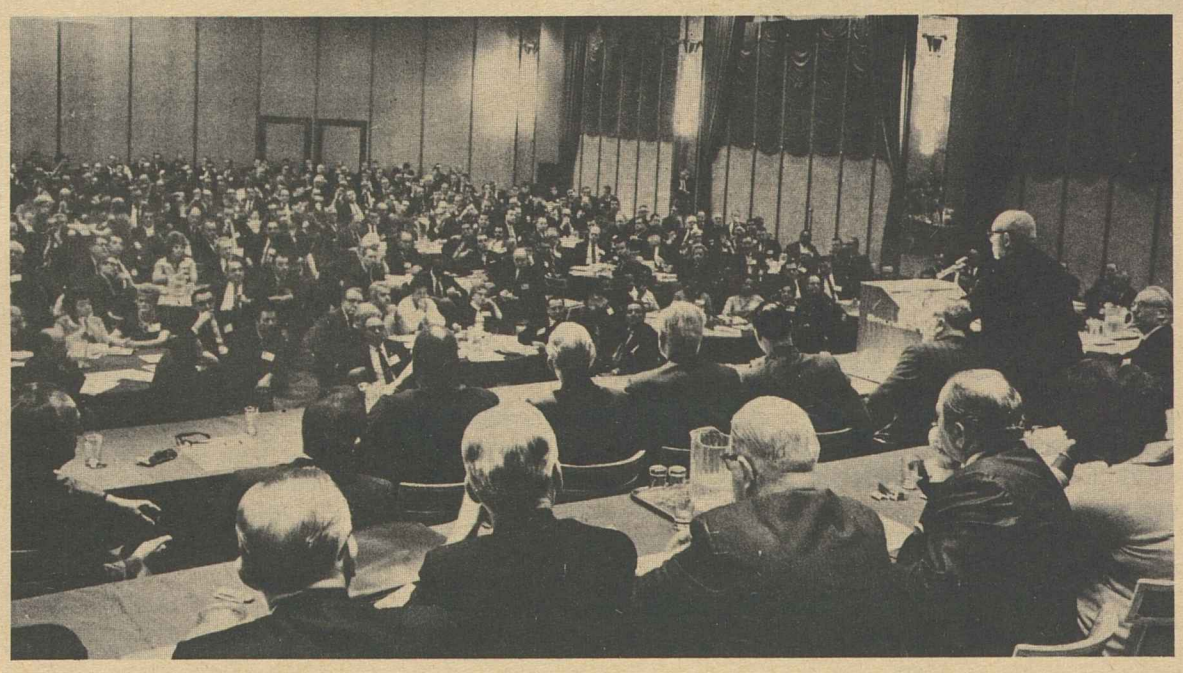
Meanwhile the Supreme Court will continue to operate with eight members. The ninth seat has been empty since last May when Abe Fortas resigned after conflict of interest allegations which—in his words—threatened to "adversely affect the work and position of the court."

The Fortas episode was one of the factors that prompted senators to undertake an in-depth probe of Haynsworth's business and financial activities during his tenure as a judge. The other key factor was the early, determined opposition of labor and civil rights groups based on Haynsworth's decisions as an appellate court judge.

Even before the nomination was formally submitted last August—when it was known that Haynsworth was under consideration—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and the Civil Rights Leadership Conference privately urged the President not to nominate a judge whose opinions showed hostility to unions and to civil rights enforcement.

Not only had key Haynsworth decisions in these areas been re-

(Continued on Page 2)



SPECIAL CONVENTION of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers hears AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany pledge full labor backing in strike of 150,000 General Electric Co. workers. But "the real responsibility is yours to keep these pickets on the line," Meany stressed. The convention voted one hour's pay a week for the duration of the strike of IUE and 12 other unions, and promised to "carry on this fight until victory is ours."

'Don't Buy' Call Issued By Meany

The AFL-CIO launched a nationwide boycott of all General Electric Co. products on Nov. 28 after the struck firm ignored an appeal by Federation Pres. George Meany to drop its take-it-or-leave-it approach and engage in good-faith collective bargaining.

Notice of the boycott was given by Meany in a letter to the heads of all affiliated union bodies and a public statement. **(Text, Page 4.)**

"The success of this action," Meany said, "depends upon the whole-hearted cooperation of every union member and his family, friends and neighbors.

"I call on you to rally your entire membership to help the GE strikers by mobilizing their purchasing power on behalf of decent union contracts."

The "Don't Buy GE" campaign was the latest major development in the dispute with the world's largest and most profitable electrical manufacturer. The walkout by 150,000 members of 13 unions began Oct. 27 when GE refused to budge from the one flat offer it made to the coordinated unions Oct. 7—a technique ruled unlawful by the 2nd U.S. Court of Appeals.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council quickly established a strike relief fund with a $50,000 donation and called on every union member to donate at least $1 apiece to the fund.

Membership involvement in the

(Continued on Page 3)

Real Earnings Continue Lag For 9th Month

The buying power of workers' paychecks—their "real spendable earnings"—was below year ago levels for the ninth consecutive month in October as the cost of living continued to soar higher, the Labor Dept. reported.

A four-tenths of 1 percent jump in living costs sent the Consumer Price Index to 129.8. It thus cost $12.98 in October to buy goods and services that cost $10 in the 1957-59 base period.

The October rise was smaller than the five-tenths of 1 percent increase in September and a similar one in July, but identical to the increase in August.

(Continued on Page 8)

New Relief Proposed:

Senate Starts Action On Tax Reform Bill

Tax relief for low and middle-income Americans will be the big issue before the Senate when Congress returns from a long Thanksgiving weekend.

During three days of debate before the recess, the Senate voted down a series of amendments to the tax reform bill drafted by its Finance Committee. But with more than one-third of the members absent on the rollcalls, it put off voting on additional amendments.

Up for action will be proposals by Senators Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) and Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) to raise the personal exemption above the present $600 for each taxpayer and dependent.

The higher personal exemptions —to $1,000 in the principal Gore amendment — would be accompanied by an increase in the minimum standard deduction, the amount taxpayers who do not itemize deductions can subtract from their taxable income. This would provide additional tax relief for the poor, for single persons, married couples without children and others whose itemized deductions are small. Larger families would benefit substantially from the higher personal exemptions.

The AFL-CIO had initially proposed an alternative means of achieving substantial tax reductions for those of low and middle incomes—based on rate changes in the lower income brackets. But the federation is backing the Gore proposal as superior to the committee bill which, the AFL-CIO said,, "gives a disproportionate percentage of tax reduction to those in the high-income brackets."

Gore's amendment is opposed by the Administration, but it has strong support in the House, where tax legislation was acted on under a no-amendment rule.

(Continued on Page 8)

Job Safety Legislation Pressed in Congress

The mounting toll of deaths, injuries, disease and human suffering in the workplace can only be abated by enactment of a strong occupational health and safety law, the AFL-CIO urged Congress.

Any further delay in passage of such legislation is "intolerable," Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller told a Senate Labor subcommittee. He called for passage of legislation based on a bill introduced by Sen. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-N.J.).

The same point was made by representatives of the Steelworkers; Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers; Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers, and Service Employes before a House Labor subcommittee.

They gave the lawmakers a clear picture of hazards to safety and health in plants all across the nation and numerous examples of employers refusing to do anything about the situation.

Testimony on the House side, where Rep. James G. O'Hara (D-Mich.) has introduced a companion bill to the Williams measure, came from IUE Pres. Paul Jennings; Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke of the Steelworkers; Anthony Mazzocchi, OCAW legislative director; and

(Continued on Page 7)

Strike Support Rallies Push GE Fund Drive

By Eugene A. Kelly

Organized labor rolled up its sleeves across the country to raise $1 million a week or more for 150,000 strikers walking General Electric Co. picket lines.

"We are launching a campaign that is without precedent in the history of American labor," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a New York City labor rally, one of 23 assemblies called to set the machinery in motion for a fund-raising and fact-disseminating campaign among 13.5 million American union members. **(Photos, Page 6.)**

The strike, involving 10 unions in the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee and three unaffiliated unions, is a "throwback to something we saw in the early days" of the labor movement. Meany said in spearheading labor's drive to line up every union member behind the strikers.

Recalling that "practically every strike was for recognition of the union" back at the turn of the century, Meany said "we have come a long way" since the right to organize was established by law—the Wagner Act.

It may be difficult to believe, but it is true, he said, that "here in 1969 we are still facing this same problem" of union recognition with "one of the largest corporations in America."

"This strike," Meany declared, "is a strike for the right to have a

(Continued on Page 3)

Musicians End 6-Week Strike In Washington

A strike that had silenced the Washington National Symphony for six weeks ended but not on a completely happy note for Musician's Local 161-170 even though its members scored some gains.

The local's members, by a 55-25 vote, approved an offer that union negotiators said was accepted only under the threat of the National Symphony Association to close the entire symphony season.

As one negotiator put it, "We were faced with the alternative of losing our wages for a year or accepting an improved but still inadequate management offer."

Under a new three-year contract, symphony players will get a minimum wage of $220 a week immediately, going to $235 in the second year, $255 in the third year. The local wanted a $250 minimum in a two-year pact.

The players, who have been working 45 weeks a year, will get 46 weeks now, 47 weeks in the second year, 50 weeks in the third year. They sought year-around employment.

The contract also calls for improvements in per diem expenses, vacations, pensions and health care, and a reduced work load. In most of these areas the gains also were less than sought.

Following settlement of the dispute, management said it would seek increased financial support for the orchestra from the federal government and the community. If funds are forthcoming, the union said, it expects further improvement in wages and benefits.

Nixon Urged To Name Panel On Fire Safety

The Fire Fighters launched a new effort to seek implementation of the two-year-old Fire Research & Safety Act by asking Pres. Nixon to appoint the 20-member National Commission on Fire Prevention & Control set up by the act.

At the same time, the IAFF called on the nation's governors and mayors of major cities to help get action from the Administration.

The IAFF was a moving force in passage of the act in 1968. It authorizes federal support of programs for the prevention and control of fires. It provides for appointment of the national commission as a means of winning broad public support for fire safety programs.

IAFF Pres. William H. McClennan wrote Nixon reminding him of his previous support of the act and urging action to carry out its provisions. McClennan said:

"With the need for fire safety programs growing daily, we feel it is imperative that the commission be appointed and start work as soon as possible."

Labor Contributes $10,000 to CARE

A $10,000 grant from labor to CARE to be used by the international relief organization for food, medicine and education in developing nations has been announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

The amount represents the latest total in voluntary contributions from affiliated unions, state federations and city central bodies. It was raised under the leadership of AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Lee W. Minton, who is a CARE vice president representing the federation.

FOUNDING MEMBER Edward G. Robinson of the Screen Actors Guild receives his union's "outstanding achievement" award for exemplifying the "finest ideals of the acting profession." Shown with Robinson, a performer for more than 60 years, are SAG Pres. Charlton Heston, right, and union board member Karl Malden, left.

Screen Actors Win TV Commercial Pact

Hollywood, Calif.—The Screen Actors Guild has negotiated a new three-year contract with increases of more than 15 percent for actors in television commercials, the guild announced at its annual meeting here.

More than 1,000 members attended the meeting at which SAG presented its annual award for "outstanding achievement" in acting to Edward G. Robinson, a founding member of the Guild and an actor for more than 60 years.

Pres. Charlton Heston was installed for a new term after winning re-election in a mail ballot by a vote of 5,077 to 1,444 for David Greene.

SAG Executive Sec. John L. Dales announced that the new contract, negotiated jointly with the Television & Radio Artists, will be submitted for a vote of SAG members by mail.

It provides increases like the following in TV commercial rates:

- From $120 to $136 a day for camera first use on Class A program commercials; off camera, from $90 to $102; for succeeding uses, from $83 on 2nd use down to $22 for 27th and later uses.
- From 5 percent to 6.5 percent in pension and welfare contributions by employers.

Other improvements, Dales said, include pay of $50 an hour for improvising commercials, fixed fees for tours and personal appearances, individual contracts to be completed and delivered to the player before he begins work.

Treas. Gilbert Perkins reported a rise of nearly $100,000 in Guild surplus funds. During the past year SAG collected $1.5 million for 2,985 members in claims filed against film producers, he said.

Heston told the meeting that Hollywood unions and studios have retained former Sen. Thomas Kuchel to represent them in seeking legislation to encourage more film production in this country instead of overseas. Allied in the program are SAG, the Hollywood Film Council, Inc., and management.

Robinson, the annual award winner, has appeared in more than 100 motion pictures and 40 Broadway plays, and still is active in his profession and union. In 1933, he donated $1,000 to help organize the Guild, along with a few other actors.

The meeting re-elected Vice Presidents Whit Bissell and Ricardo Montalban, and Perkins. New officers are Vice Presidents John Gavin and Joyce Gordon and Recording Sec. Kathleen Freeman.

After Haynsworth Defeat:

White House Looks For Another Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

versed by the Supreme Court, but one case — in which Haynsworth upheld the union-busting tactics of the Deering-Milliken textile chain—posed the conflict of interest issue that was to become a decisive factor in the confirmation battle.

With a long list of opposition witnesses asking to testify against the nomination, with interested senators preparing a searching questioning of Haynsworth, there was no longer any possibility that the nomination would be routinely approved.

But few observers—at that stage—thought that it would be defeated. Only once before in this century, during the Hoover Administration, had the Senate rejected outright a Supreme Court nomination.

At the Senate hearings, Meany stressed that the AFL-CIO did not lightly decide to oppose the nomination and acknowledged the right of the President to appoint a man of his own viewpoint. But, he insisted and the Senate subsequently agreed, that Haynsworth's "record proves him unfit to sit on the Supreme Court."

Day by day, the documentation emerged to demolish the bland assurances given at the start of the hearings. Both the letter and spirit of judicial canons of ethics had clearly been violated. Arguments that little in the way of personal gain could come to Haynsworth as the result of his decisions were in the end rejected by an impressive number of Republicans as well as most Democrats.

While 38 of the Senate's 57 Democrats voted against confirmation, it was the votes of 17 Republicans that sealed the defeat.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott ended up voting against the nomination and his assistant leader, Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) actively rounded up GOP votes against confirmation.

Three of the Senate's most prestigious Republicans — John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and John J. Williams of Delaware—found the Haynsworth nomination unacceptable.

On the Democratic side, Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana put together the documented evidence of conflict of interest cases and evasive or contradictory statements by Haynsworth.

It was this evidence—particularly the South Carolina judge's active role in a vending machine company doing major business with the Deering-Milliken textile firm and his purchase of stock in a company with a case before his court—that was most frequently cited by opponents of the nomination.

From a political viewpoint, most observers viewed the nomination as another installment in the Administration's "southern strategy" which has made Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), the former Dixiecrat candidate for President, a major influence in government.

In the post-mortems on the defeat of the nomination, supporters as well as opponents were critical of what they described as heavy-handed White House pressure to get senators to support Haynsworth.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D) from Haynsworth's home state of South Carolina charged that the White House had needlessly antagonized senators through inept lobbying.

"I'd get somebody else to get votes around the Senate than Clark Mollenhoff," Hollings said, referring to the former newsman on the White House staff who aggressively pushed the Haynsworth drive.

Sen. Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) said he had been threatened with primary opposition by a "conservative, politically powerful" group if he voted against confirmation. Sen. William B. Saxbe (R-Ohio) reported "heavy-handed" pressure from party contributors. Both nevertheless voted against confirmation.

Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell, who recommended Haynsworth to the President, said the background of the Fortas episode was a factor in the defeat of the nomination.

As for opposition by unions, Mitchell commented: "I presumed they would not be overjoyed" with the nomination, "but I didn't think they would mount such a nationwide campaign against him."

Sen. Roman H. Hruska (R-Neb.), the floor leader for the Haynsworth supporters, contended that the rejection of the nomination was based on "ideology and philosophy" rather than judicial ethics.

The judge said he will decide by early December whether to remain on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals or return to private life.

He expressed the hope that the debate over his nomination "will prove to have been a cleansing agent which will smooth the way for the President's next and later nominees."

Rollcall Vote in Senate On Judge Haynsworth

The Senate on Nov. 21 voted 55-45 to reject the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., to be a justice of the Supreme Court. Labor strongly supported the position of the 38 Democrats and 17 Republicans who voted against confirmation. Voting for confirmation of Haynsworth were 26 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

AGAINST CONFIRMATION

Democrats 38

Anderson (N.M.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Moss (Utah)
Bayh (Ind.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Muskie (Me.)
Bible (Nev.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Nelson (Wis.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cranston (Calif.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Dodd (Conn.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Symington (Mo.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Tydings (Md.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Williams (N.J.)
Harris (Okla.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Young (Ohio)
Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)	

Republicans 17

Brooke (Mass.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Case (N.J.)	Jordan, Len B. (Ida.)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Mathias (Md.)	Scott (Pa.)
Goodell (N.Y.)	Miller (Iowa)	Smith (Me.)
Griffin (Mich.)	Packwood (Ore.)	Williams (Del.)
Hatfield (Ore.)	Percy (Ill.)	

FOR CONFIRMATION

Democrats 19

Allen (Ala.)	Gravel (Alaska)	Russell (Ga.)
Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Hollings (S.C.)	Spong (Va.)
Eastland (Miss.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Ellender (La.)	Long (La.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McClellan (Ark.)	
Fulbright (Ark.)	Randolph (W.Va.)	

Republicans 26

Aiken (Vt.)	Dole (Kan.)	Murphy (Calif.)
Allott (Colo.)	Dominick (Colo.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Fannin (Ariz.)	Prouty (Vt.)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Smith (Ill.)
Bennett (Utah)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Boggs (Del.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Cook (Ky.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Tower (Tex.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Young (N.D.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Mundt (S.D.)	

Labor Rolls Up Its Sleeves:

Coast-to-Coast Rallies Push All-Out Support for Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

union. It will have far-reaching effects, far beyond its effect on the workers" immediately concerned.

"In a sense, it is a challenge to the American labor movement.

"I am completely convinced that American labor is ready to meet this challenge."

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland addressed a Seattle rally, and AFL-CIO vice presidents who are members of the Executive Council spoke at labor meetings in cities from coast to coast.

At the Boston rally, Longshoremen's Pres. Thomas W. Gleason told representatives of 600,000 area trade unionists that ILA members will neither "load nor discharge" GE products until the strike is settled.

The basic message of the rally speakers was the same—tell the story of the strike to all your members, ask for a donation of at least $1, back the strikers on the picket line, spread the message in handbills and bumper stickers.

Funds to support the strikers are starting to come in but more will be needed, speakers reported. They noted that one of the striking unions alone—the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers—paid out nearly $3 million in the first three weeks of the walkout. The IUE voted in special convention to put one hour's pay per non-striking worker per week into the strike support fund.

At the rally of nearly 1,000 union representatives from the New York area, the United Federation of Teachers announced an initial contribution of $10,000 and an additional pledge of $50,000 to the support fund.

Clothing Workers Pres. Jacob Potofsky reported a first contribution of $26,000, with more to come in voluntary dollar donations. The State AFL-CIO, the Service Employes and the State, County & Municipal Employes were among others putting their money on the line for the strikers, and Bayard Rustin announced formation of an area-wide citizens' committee by the A. Philip Randolph Institute and the League for Industrial Democracy.

Highlights of other rallies:

BALTIMORE—Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith told 500 area labor leaders that labor will win economic justice at GE "if it takes all winter."

The struggle of the strikers "is our struggle; their hunger is our hunger; their defeat would be our defeat," he said.

Baltimore AFL-CIO Council Pres. Dominic Fornaro called for an area information campaign "so shoppers and consumers all over Maryland will know what kind of an anti-union outfit GE is."

BIRMINGHAM — Pres. Max Greenberg of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union told 300 Alabama unionists the GE strike is "one of the most crucial" in U.S. labor history. He asked generous support of "union members who have picked up the gauntlet thrown down by this strikebreaking company."

CHICAGO—Labor once "passed the hat" for strike contributions but a more efficient approach has been called for by the AFL-CIO, Sec. Joseph Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers told area leaders. He said GE has forced its union members to strike and thus has made a "frontal attack" not only on collective bargaining but also on the union coalition formed to coordinate GE bargaining.

CLEVELAND—GE posing as an inflation fighter "is like Bonnie and Clyde posing as bank guards," Steelworkers Pres. I. W. Abel observed at a rally of 300 unionists. He noted GE's role in fixing prices in a 1960 antitrust conviction and its "arrogant disregard of the labor law."

Unless organized labor wins a fair contract, other powerful firms will ape GE, said Abel. He called on Ohioans to raise the money needed to win the strike.

Abel stressed the stake of the general public in the strike. He said that if unions are made ineffective by GE tactics, labor's ability to promote the general welfare also is imperiled.

Cleveland AFL-CIO Pres. P. J. O'Malley pledged complete support for the strikers from 150,000 area union members. So did Pres. Frank W. King of the Ohio AFL-CIO.

DETROIT—Widespread support was pledged to GE strikers at a rally of 300 Detroit-area delegates who heard Pres. Jerry Wurf of the State, County & Municipal Employes emphasize that a victory for GE workers will mean a victory for all U.S. workers.

Wurf reported GE has long used the existence of 13 separate employe unions to "divide and conquer" but now faces a united front of unions solidly backed by all labor. He said GE hopes a long strike will "starve the workers into taking whatever GE wants to give them." To forestall this, he asked for donations of at least $1 million a week for the strikers.

HOUSTON—Pres. A. F. Grospiron of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers told 215 area leaders that "this strike is not just a fight involving the 13 unions which are out, but it's your fight too. This is the battleground. Let's make it a hot one."

Council officers outlined a program to collect donations for strikers, and Seafarers Vice Pres. Frank Drozak invited area strikers and their families "to have Thanksgiving dinner with us" at SIU hall.

KANSAS CITY—Iron Workers Pres. John H. Lyons told a gathering of 150 unionists that the strength of existing federal laws and the solidarity of labor are being tested in the nationwide GE strike.

"We are confronted by a monster—the fourth largest corporate power in America," Lyons said. "In most towns, GE is the largest, often the only big employer. It dominates the economy."

The Iron Workers, with no members at GE, have donated $15,000 to the strike fund, he announced.

MEMPHIS — Organizing Dir. Edward J. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers told members of area unions "all GE understands is power and money. Don't preach to them—it won't do any good. But don't kneel to them. Back the strikers by withholding our buying power, and back them with money, because this is our fight as well as theirs."

Carlough took the place of Painters Pres. S. Frank Raftery, absent because of illness in the family. Carlough said GE has a profit rate 50 percent higher than the industry average, but doesn't plead inability to pay—"it just says that's all you're going to get."

MILWAUKEE — Transport Workers Pres. Matthew Guinan spoke at a packed rally in Steelworkers' hall and at plant gates where GE pickets walked in the first blizzard of the season.

Local leaders voted unanimously to join the strike-support movement after Guinan said GE strikers are "fighting the most reactionary and anti-labor management in the country."

NEW ORLEANS—GE's slogan, Progress Is Our Most Important Product, should be changed to Profit Is Our Most Important Product, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Max Greenberg informed a strike rally of Louisiana and Mississippi union officers. He described GE's "special kind of labor relations"—a single take-it-or-leave-it contract offer, and a massive "sales" campaign to bypass the employe's union.

Greenberg said that GE, despite a profit of 15 percent against an average of 11 percent in industry, "still plays the role of the grasping employer, paying an average of only $1.81 an hour . . . one of the lowest in the business."

PITTSBURGH — A unanimous resolution supporting the coordinated union approach to bargaining with GE was adopted by 200 unionists after a report on strike issues by Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway, Airline & Steamship Clerks. The GE strike "involves all of labor and must be won with the united support of all union members," Dennis declared.

He announced that his union has contributed $25,000 to the strike fund and has called on its 150 general chairmen and 1,600 lodge chairmen to help raise funds locally.

PORTLAND, ORE.—GE's current posture "challenges the legal concept of free collective bargaining," AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher said. Awareness of this, he said, has produced more total involvement by labor than ever before.

ST. LOUIS—More than 350 labor council delegates applauded an appeal by Wurf for support of the GE strikers. Wurf said a minimum of $1 million is needed for strike support each week and "as the strike goes on the need will increase.

"We cannot win," he said, "unless we get help from local unions and central bodies all over the land." The strike may be a long one, he warned.

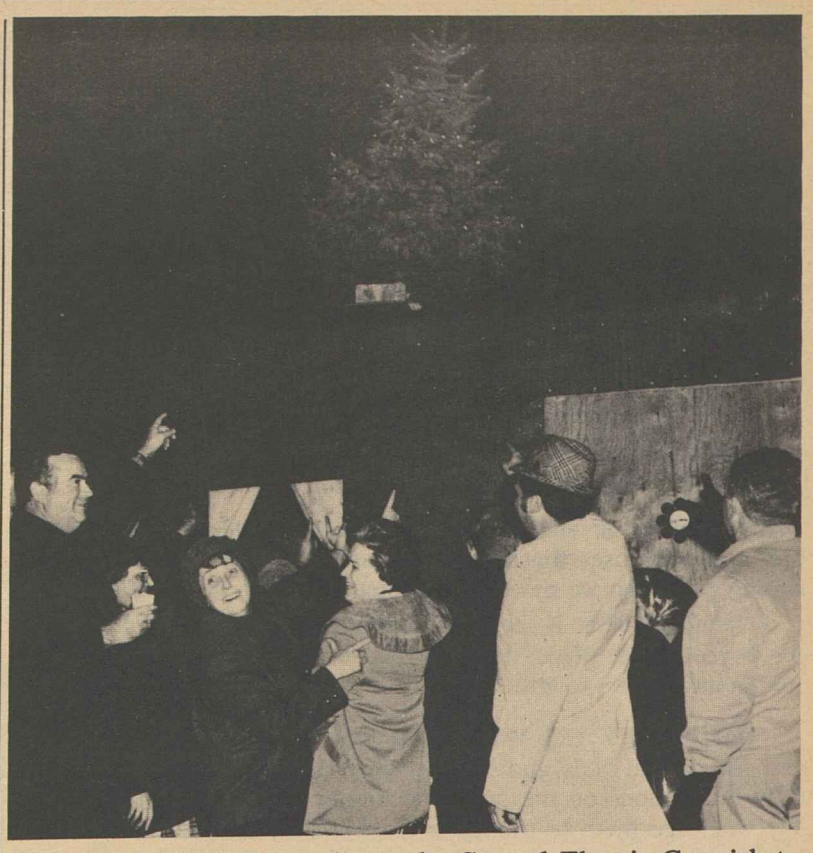
ST. PAUL — Union delegates promised strong backing for GE strikers at a leadership rally addressed by Kircher. He told how GE persists in its "one fair and firm offer" theory of bargaining in spite of a federal Appeals Court ruling to the contrary. There is, Kircher said, only one language that managements like GE understand—that of trade union unity.

Labor plans include mass meetings throughout Minnesota, leafleting at plant gates, and formation of strike support and boycott committees in all local unions.

SEATTLE—More than 350 unionists crowded the Labor Temple on a rainy night to pledge their support for the strike. They heard Kirkland describe GE's one contract offer to its unions as "absurdly and provocatively low." As another example of GE penny-pinching, Kirkland said GE offers two days of paid sick leave after five years of service.

"This strike is part of a bigger issue," Kirkland said. "It is a conspiracy to hang the blame for inflation on labor. This is an effort to perpetrate a mammoth fraud on the nation."

He urged area leaders to "give your complete support to the GE strikers."



HOLIDAY SPIRIT prevails on the General Electric Co. picket line at Bridgeville, Pa., as members of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers Local 640 welcome the lighting of a Christmas tree on their picket shack. Joining in the lighting ceremony is John Shambo, far left, chairman of the IUE-GE conference board.

Labor Mobilizes Boycott Against All GE Products

(Continued from Page 1)

strike-support campaign was assured at 23 meetings addressed by AFL-CIO local leaders in cities across the country, Nov. 17-20.

There were these other developments:

- Delegates to a special convention of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers voted to ask 240,000 non-striking members to donate "no less than one hour's pay a week" for the duration of the strike at GE, where 90,000 IUE members are walking picket lines.
- Delegates from IUE's Westinghouse unions pledged to double that amount in contributions while a contract extension keeps 40,000 members on their jobs.
- The convention voted to ask the National Labor Relations Board to seek a federal court injunction compelling GE to engage in "genuine collective bargaining" and to stop using the unlawful system developed by Lemuel Boulware, former GE official.
- The Longshoremen announced that ILA members will not load or unload GE supplies at any U.S. port while the strike continues.

Meany assured the IUE convention that "GE is not going to have its way on this issue" of defying the law and refusing to recognize unions as representatives of GE employes.

A few days later GE met with IUE negotiators who reported no company movement at all toward a settlement.

In one of a series of advertisements, the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee charged the strike of employes was caused by GE policy and "has lasted this long because GE refuses to budge from an arbitrary position."

"The strike will end," the committee said, "when GE shows it is ready to obey the law and bargain in good faith with the unions its employes have chosen.

"Then and only then will this strike be over."

Meany, in announcing the GE boycott, called on unions and central bodies to take the following steps:

- Inform every union member immediately about the boycott and the necessity for it. Spread the message "Don't Buy GE" by every possible means—at meetings, handbilling at plant gates, bulletin board notices and public statements.
- Prepare handbills directed to consumers; give materials on the "proper techniques for consumer picketing" to experienced picket captains and distribute them at shopping centers and stores selling GE products.
- Establish informational picket lines at all retail stores featuring GE and Hotpoint brands.

Meany urged that Senior Citizen and Women's Auxiliaries groups be asked to staff the informational picket lines during peak shopping hours, especially during the day when union members are at work.

Retailers should be informed of the boycott, urged to stop selling GE products, and allocate advertising and promotion to products of other manufacturers, Meany asked.

"We do not want to hurt retail sales. We want consumers to purchase what they need but not to buy GE products," he said.

He advised also that purchasing agents at every level of government should be urged to halt all buying of GE products "from light bulbs to generators." Building trades unions should urge builders and contractors to install non-GE appliances in new buildings, and local advertising should be used widely—newspapers, radio and television stations and billboards.

In a parallel development, the NLRB found GE guilty of refusal to bargain at its Warren, O., lamp plant and ordered it to permit an IUE time study expert to check an employe grievance. It was the latest in a long series of findings of illegal GE practices.

Farm Workers Offer Calendar

The United Farm Workers calendar for 1970 isn't for sale.

It's a Christmas gift—to and from supporters of the grape boycott. Its designer is an Ohio priest, the Rev. John Bank, whose on-the-scene photographs illustrate the calendar.

The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, P.O. Box 130, Delano, Calif., 93215, is sending a calendar to each person who donates $1 to help the grape boycott.

Turn Off GE

IT IS WITH GREAT RELUCTANCE but complete determination that we announce that a consumer boycott will begin next Friday morning (Nov. 28) against all General Electric products unless a satisfactory settlement of the strike has been reached by that time.

American workers don't like to boycott. They like to produce and purchase.

So we have waited in the vain hope that General Electric would bargain in good faith. The company still has time to negotiate in the American tradition of fair play.

But if GE continues its arrogant take-it-or-leave-it attitude, we will have no recourse but to urge customers throughout the country to refuse to buy any product that bears a GE label.

In its full-page ads, GE says it deplores boycotts. Of course, GE also advertises that it opposes inflation at the very time it is raising prices, so we never know when a GE ad is telling the truth.

If it means what it says, GE can avert this boycott. Because if the boycott takes place, it will be because GE forced it, just as GE forced its workers to strike.

TOMORROW WE WILL mail to every affiliated union, state and city central body and directly affiliated local union of the AFL-CIO instructions on the proper techniques for consumer picketing. We will urge them to mobilize all of their locals and subordinate bodies to make this boycott as complete as possible. We will specifically ask that they mobilize their Senior Citizen organizations to help.

In addition, we have been promised the complete cooperation of the Union Label & Service Trades Dept. and its local affiliates and of the AFL-CIO Women's Auxiliaries and its local affiliates.

We intend to put informational picket lines in front of consumer outlets featuring GE products, to handbill customers in shopping centers, to use billboards and other media to urge union members, their families, friends and neighbors to refuse to buy GE products.

We will ask our state and city leaders to meet with all government purchasing agents in their localities urging an immediate halt to the purchase of any GE product, from a light bulb to a generator, until GE reaches a satisfactory settlement with its workers.

Let me repeat: We hope there will be an immediate end to the strike so that there will be no necessity of a boycott. But if GE refuses, then we will boycott everything that bears a GE label every place in this country for as long as it takes to get a contract.

—Statement by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany issued Nov. 24, 1969.

No Conflict

THE ADMINISTRATION has urged the Senate not to cut taxes too deeply because the revenue loss to the government might add to inflationary pressures.

There's a simple solution. Neither the House-passed tax bill nor the Senate Finance Committee's bill goes more than half-way towards closing the loopholes that allow wealthy individuals and corporations to escape taxation.

By doing a better job in plugging these holes, Congress would be able to provide needed tax relief for the average person, with enough money left over to fund the programs the nation so urgently needs.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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LANE KIRKLAND, *Secretary-Treasurer*

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Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, November 29, 1969 No. 48

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A Word Edgewise:

'Product' Packaging of News Real Issue at TV Networks

By John P. Roche

THE CONTROVERSY between Vice Pres. Agnew and the TV barons may well go on forever. Agnew's problem is that he got the wrong target in his sights when he went after the network executives. The latter are pleading innocent at the top of their lungs, denying that they ever injected any bias into news coverage. They are right—all they do is merchandise a product.

In substantive terms, I have yet to meet a top TV executive who could find his way from A to B without a "task force" and/or a Seeing Eye dog. Since they don't know anything about the news, it is unfair to accuse them of loading dice.

Indeed, I am prepared to go further: I doubt if there are more than half a dozen television news commentators who have any sense of substance. Just for a test, I would like to pull all the scripts at the last minute and see who freezes and who talks.

Eric Sevareid and Howard K. Smith, real craftsmen, would clearly have no problems but $1 gets you $8 if Walter Cronkite could perform. In other words, most "commentators" are not commentators at all—they are just talking machines.

Which gets us to the crucial level, the one that Agnew totally overlooked: who prepares the records for the talking machines? Who writes the script? Who decides which Viet Nam sequence goes on the tube: the Hue massacres? Or Vice Pres. Ky making a silly speech? Who determines for the waiting millions which Negroes become "black leaders?" Who picks out the shot of Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson, or Hubert Humphrey that will leap into millions of living rooms?

This is the gut level of TV news. Most people probably do not realize that the camera is a deadly weapon. In the course of a campaign, for example, a candidate is under constant, intimate surveillance.

Every day hundreds, maybe thousands of feet of video tape are rushed back for processing and then somebody sits in a dark room and picks the footage that will appear at 6 p.m. What is the basis of his decision? If he, say, likes John Kennedy, will he pick a sequence that makes Richard Nixon look like Lon Chaney with a hangover? If he is anti-war, will he feature Hubert Humphrey as the village idiot? It isn't hard.

Of course, this isn't just true of TV. News magazines play games with photographs too, though not with the same audience impact. Some years ago a colleague of mine went through three months of a prominent weekly and cut out the pictures of obscure newsmakers. He pasted them in a book and asked a class to look at them and then guess whether the accompanying story was favorable or unfavorable. The results were incredible; the students averaged about 98% including two shots of the same man, once with a favorable story (handsome side-shot), and once with an unfavorable (full-face from below with emphasis on jowls and double-chin).

THE MEN WHO PICK these pictures, whether for TV or journals, belong to that anonymous body, the production staff. I have had considerable contact with them over the past decade and have found them to be bright, talented, and extraordinarily opinionated.

They are not in any sense conspirators—they just feel they have an obligation to bring truth to the public. Often I have shared their convictions—for example, in favor of Kennedy, in opposition to Goldwater—but I have always shuddered at the unchecked power they have in their hands.

This is not an argument for censorship nor an attack on the individuals concerned. They are simply human beings behaving like human beings. On the contrary, it is an argument against a system that treats news as a "product" rather than a subjective, controversial affair, which can not be pre-packaged like breakfast cereal.

In short, let us get commentators who are commentators—who do not disguise themselves as Delphic oracles—and turn them loose at 6 p.m. to fight out the day's news.

UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

Poverty Rediscovered:

Inequity in Income Distribution Refutes Myth of U.S. Affluence

The following is excerpted from an article "The Myth of American Affluence" which appeared in the October issue of Commentary. Written by Stephen Thernstrom, it deals with a new edition of the book "The Affluent Society" by John Kenneth Galbraith.

THE MYTH of American affluence which Galbraith helped to create mirrored the dominant political and social tendencies of the age of Eisenhower. Whatever the author's intent, the book directed attention away from the economic deprivation which was still commonplace in the United States and provided the well-to-do with an intellectually respectable vantage point from which to criticize the materialistic strivings of the vulgar masses rather than the American social order itself.

In recent years the mythology has undergone significant modification, with the rediscovery of poverty and the deepening racial crisis. Yet the assumption of affluence dies hard. It continues to influence popular perceptions of the nature of our society, and impedes the formation of political alignments which might bring about constructive social change.

When The Affluent Society was first published there were very few Americans who lived in truly Asiatic poverty, crammed eight or ten to a room in houses without clean water and modern plumbing, subsisting on rice or potatoes, with infant mortality rates of 400-500 per 1,000 and a life expectancy of 20 years or so. Poverty in the absolute subsistence sense was virtually, though not entirely, obliterated; the "real" needs of even the poorest were being satisfied. But the distinction between "real" and "artificial" needs was irrelevant and unreal.

In 1958, 60 percent of all families and unrelated individuals in the United States earned less than $6,000, and more than a third took in less than $4,000. The top 20 percent of income earners, meanwhile, were raking in nearly half of the total, with 20 percent of it going to the richest 5 percent.

The needs of the bottom 60 percent were surely as "real" as the needs of those on the top, a good deal more real in the sense that the people on the bottom had a far harder time making ends meet.

The myth of affluence encouraged the complacent illusion that poverty had been eliminated and that unequal distribution of income was no longer a problem. The problem was rather that the masses were lusting after the bread and circuses devised by the admen. Few of those who mouthed the cliché about American affluence felt themselves to be blessed with excessive income. The assumption was that others were not sufficiently spiritual to make proper use of their undue affluence.

If a new awareness of the economic plight of the bottom quarter or so of the income distribution pyramid has developed in recent years—the notion that virtually all Americans are affluent enough to satisfy their "real" needs with plenty left over for foolish luxuries is heard no more—an element of the myth of affluence is still very much with us.

This is the myth of the affluent worker and the trade union establishment. For the assumption of the '50s that the ordinary citizen was prosperous, indeed too prosperous, for his own good, we have substituted a view that is little more sophisticated. There are the very poor, the underclass (erroneously thought to be composed mainly of blacks), and there are the affluent, the latter including even the most menial white-collar employes and organized blue-collar workers.

Some of the affluent—upper-middle-class liberals—understand that it is the duty of the rich to help the poor, and are happy to do so, especially when it can be accomplished by measures which, like "community control," have no effect on the rich themselves.

The organized working class, however, and the lumpen-bourgeoisie remain stubbornly oblivious of their duty and selfishly attached to their privileges—the new Mustang, the two-family dwelling in Queens.

THE CONCEPT of relative deprivation cannot be introduced to demonstrate the poverty of those earning less than $3,000 and then dropped in favor of an absolute standard when considering the position of people a rung or two higher up the economic ladder, so that the carpenter or factory worker supporting a family of five on $6,000 or $7,000 a year is suddenly seen as an established fat cat with more money than he knows what to do with.

It is common in upper-middle-class circles to bemoan the outrageous wages commanded by skilled workers, so much so that the plumber problem has become the servant problem of our time. But the median earnings of skilled craftsmen employed fulltime in the United States in 1966, the most recent year for which data are available, were only $6,981, a princely income only to those who have never attempted to live on it.

It is hardly surprising that people scraping by on the wages provided by most unionized blue-collar or menial white-collar jobs feel embittered when they encounter the assumption that poverty shades into comfortable affluence at the $3,000 or $4,000 line, or the equally common belief that economic deprivation in this society is confined largely to Negroes. Nor is it surprising that many are fearful, rigidly defensive, and punitive about the blacks who seem to threaten them, with the support of upper-middle-class liberals.

Intellectuals on the left must broaden their concern, to embrace not only the very poor but those who, through painful struggle, have inched a short rung or two up the slippery ladder of success. If the upper working class and lower middle class conceive of themselves as "forgotten men," and ally themselves with Nixon or worse, it is hard to see where the political muscle necessary for constructive social change can come from.

State Plan Deplored:

HRDI Stresses Continuation Of National Manpower Efforts

THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN to shift the emphasis of federal manpower efforts to the states could trigger "major retreats" in the programs, the director of labor's major manpower program warned.

Most states lack the "experience and manpower—trained manpower" needed to effectively carry out the programs, declared Merlin Taylor, director of the Human Resources Development Institute, a non-profit corporation created by the AFL-CIO. Moreover, he stressed, "very few states actually have enabling legislation to handle the money that will come to them."

Taylor, who was a Labor Dept. manpower official in the Johnson Administration, said he is convinced that "manpower efforts that have been developed nationally . . . should be continued nationally."

He was questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference.

Taylor said the major HRDI effort during its first 13 months has been directed at helping "disadvantaged or hard-to-employ" workers adjust to new and unfamiliar work situations. He said that through the institute's "Buddy Program," nearly 500 new workers have been given man-to-man assistance and guidance by HRDI trained fellow workers.

"THE UNIONS have a dominant role in whether or not a particular training program is going to go into a particular skill or craft," he said, and the HRDI representatives "lay out what the program will actually do for the local union and for the members."

Taylor reported that a round of meetings has begun to consider, discuss the program, and perhaps re-fund the HRDI, a joint labor-government effort, beyond its initial 15-month span. He said he feels they are getting a "sympathetic ear from the Dept. of Labor on this."

Washington Window

By Press Associates, Inc.

MOST OF US FIRMLY BELIEVE in a basic American tenet, "equal justice under law."

Like many such ideals, however, this one sometimes rings hollow.

Individuals or groups just do not have the money to utilize all the avenues the law provides.

When the Economic Opportunity Act was passed, a partial answer to this obstacle was provided. The legislation authorized the Legal Services Program.

Currently some 1,800 lawyers around the country are paid by the government to represent poor people in 270 communities at a cost of $50 million a year. "Equal justice under law," under this program, has become a reality rather than a hollow tenet.

Under the program, California Rural Legal Assistance—to use an important example—has taken up the fight for the poor. And in the process it has tangled with the state's conservative governor, Ronald Reagan.

Last year, Reagan, who vigorously objected to CRLA's efforts on behalf of the farm workers, tried to veto its budget. When OEO threatened to override the veto—a power it has under current law—Reagan had to change his mind.

CRLA helped do some other things which Reagan did not like, including:

- Forced the governor to reinstate budget cuts he made in the medical program.
- Dealt the death blow to legal importation of Mexican braceros for U.S. farm jobs.
- Opened the way to prosecute growers for hiring illegally imported Mexican farm workers.
- Forced 18 California county governments to join the government surplus food program for the poor.

Along with some other conservative governors, Reagan was unhappy that the legal services in the war on poverty permitted government-paid lawyers to represent the poor as a group.

Riding to Reagan's rescue has been his colleague, Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.). In October Murphy tacked an amendment on a two-year Senate extension of the Economic Opportunity Act which would give governors absolute veto power over the legal services programs in their states. As noted, under current law a governor's veto could be overriden by the director of OEO.

THE MURPHY AMENDMENT was passed by 45 to 40. After passage, Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) introduced another amendment giving the President power to override a governor's veto. The Senate did a strange thing. It accepted this amendment providing Murphy did not object. He did object, so the Senate is now committed to supporting the Murphy Amendment in a probable House-Senate conference.

The House has not acted but is expected to move on the legislation sometime in December.

A former conservative Republican congressman, Donald Rumsfeld, is now the director of OEO. He is bitterly opposed to the Murphy Amendment.

"A balance was carefully devised by the Congress and it has worked well," Rumsfeld said. "It should not be changed lightly. I will oppose this amendment in the House."

The American Bar Association is also sharply critical of the Murphy Amendment.

The National Legal Aid & Defender Association issued a statement, declaring: "To tell the poor now that legal services are to be cut back would destroy the gains already achieved by the program."

Organized labor is vigorously opposing the Murphy Amendment in the House bill.

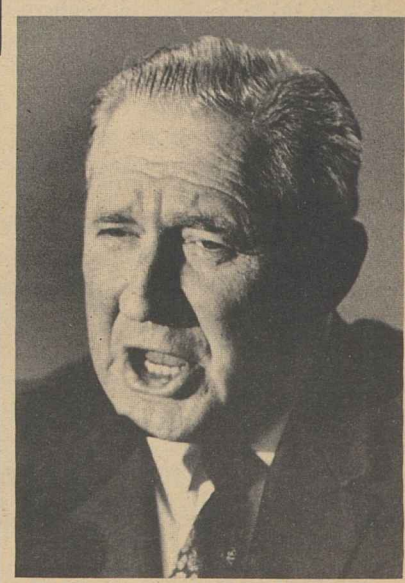
Basically, it's a rather simple issue, engraved deep in the stone edifice of the United States Supreme Court: "Equal Justice Under Law."

"MAJOR RETREATS" in federal manpower programs could result from the Administration's decentralization plan, Dir. Merlin Taylor, center, of the Human Resources Development Institute, warned on Labor News Conference. Questioning him were Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Harry Conn of Press Associates, Inc. The interview program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual radio network.

Contributions pour in as a hat is passed at a Baltimore strike rally.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings appeals for strike support at a Louisville meeting.

Rallies Spur GE Strike Support



Baltimore unionists hear Machinists Pres. Floyd E. Smith.

A full house at the Seattle Labor Temple is briefed on the issues of the GE strike by AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland.

Mark Joslin, 13, son of a Portland, Ore., Postal Clerks member, receives his badge as a GE strike supporter from Louise Farrell of Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 305. Watching are Lloyd Knudsen, left, Oregon AFL-CIO legislative director, and the Rev. Ira Blalock, a Unitarian minister.

Pres. Thomas W. Gleason of the Longshoremen addresses rally in Boston.

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers urges support in Cleveland.

A packed New York City audience gives a standing ovation as speakers pledge full backing of the labor movement.

As Toll Mounts:

Drive Pressed in Congress For Strong Job Safety Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas R. Donahue, SEIU executive secretary.

Biemiller emphasized that more than 14,000 workers have been killed on the job since the AFL-CIO appeared before the Senate subcommittee last year on behalf of similar health-safety legislation. Another 2.2 million workers have been injured, he added.

Praising Pres. Nixon for focusing on the need for health and safety legislation in a message to Congress, Biemiller said the issue no longer is whether there should be legislation, "but what kind of legislation should be enacted."

He cited these main reasons why the AFL-CIO favors the Williams bill over an Administration-backed measure:

- The Williams bill empowers the Secretary of Labor to issue safety and health standards, based on recommendations of the Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare. It contains strong enforcement features, including the power to close unsafe operations.
- The Administration bill to establish a five-member Occupational Health & Safety Board "would constitute another layer of bureaucracy," remote from workers' problems and accessible to them only through "a costly and time-consuming hearing process."
- The Administration bill, in effect, would rely on private standard-setting organizations that tend to be dominated by management and often "move with glacial speed in grinding out their standards."

"As far as organized labor is concerned," Biemiller declared, "we still cling to the belief that the Dept. of Labor was created for the purpose of protecting the legitimate interests of workers, and the Dept. of HEW, the nation's health, including the workplace."

In the area of coverage, Biemiller noted that both bills exclude public employes and cover federal workers only indirectly. He urged full coverage for these workers as "a matter of morality."

Jennings, in testimony delivered by IUE Legislative Dir. John H. Callahan, discussed inadequate safeguards against chemical and radiation perils, with emphasis on the union's biggest employer, General Electric Co. **(Story this page.)**

The testimony hit at the present lack of state and federal health and safety inspectors and the tendency of inspectors to notify a plant of an impending visit, giving management a chance to "pretty up" the place. The O'Hara-Williams bill would help provide more inspectors and unannounced plant inspections.

USWA Sec.-Treas. Walter J. Burke noted that under the Administration bill the Sec. of Labor "is not his own man" in enforcing standards because he must go back to "the board" for a long hearing procedure to determine a violation.

In other ways, he continued, the Secretary of Labor "is practically the servant of the board. It strips him of promulgation powers. . . . It makes him report to itself the findings of his inspections."

He called on Congress to enact "far-reaching" legislation that does not depend upon consensus among standard-setting groups but gives "a strong and direct responsibility" to the Depts. of Labor and HEW.

A large part of Mazzocchi's testimony for OCAW consisted of direct quotations from workers in oil and chemical plants regarding "shocking" illnesses suffered through exposure to uncontrolled fumes, gases, chemicals and acids.

There were reports of gases that cause workers to "turn blue" and faint, lung deterioration from chlorine gas, deaths from hydrogen sulfide, nerve damage from several chemicals, brain damage from fumes, cancer from radiation, and breathing and skin troubles from soap enzymes.

While industry spokesmen plead for voluntary approaches to safety and health protection, Mazzocchi noted "much of our problem is based on a lack of voluntary action and a lack of cooperation by management."

Donahue centered his testimony on "unnecessary risks and hazards" to union members in hospitals and nursing homes and the window cleaning industry. He cited dangers from X-rays, electrical equipment and wet floors.

The board called for in the Administration bill, he said, cannot function as effectively as the Secretaries of Labor and HEW in developing and enforcing health-safety standards.

However, he strongly urged that the O'Hara-Williams bill be amended to cover the 9 million employes of local, state and federal governments.

THE LAND REFORM program of South Viet Nam's government was a topic of conversation between Pres. Tran Quoc Buu, right, of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine). The program has long been urged by the labor movement and Muskie wanted to get Buu's views while the latter was in Washington conferring with AFL-CIO leaders.

Safety Bill Testimony Cites GE Job Hazards

General Electric's disregard for collective bargaining is matched by its disregard for providing a safe, healthy workplace, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers told Congress.

IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said the giant corporation, which has forced a strike by its one-offer-only bargaining attitude, has repeatedly ignored union appeals for safety measures.

Examples of GE "management neglect," some of which led to tragic accidents, ran through testimony he and other IUE leaders gave to a House Labor subcommittee in calling for a strong occupational health and safety bill.

Other witnesses were John H. Callahan, IUE legislative director, who presented Jennings's testimony because the union's president was occupied in efforts to settle the strike, and Jack Suarez, IUE safety director.

Jennings described an occasion at a GE plant in Louisville when a worker cleaning machinery with kerosene was told to go outside and refill his container from a pump. He went and returned. Minutes later there was a flash of flame. The man was burned to death.

"Our people investigated," Jennings said, "and found there were two pumps outside, neither labeled as to content. One had kerosene, the other contained gasoline."

GE management of the Schnectady, N.Y., plant, Jennings reported, has regularly ignored IUE's calls for color-coding of air lines—hoses containing air or gases—to identify their contents.

A few weeks ago, just before the strike began, one worker mistakenly hooked up a hose he thought contained air. It contained oxygen. The employe was severely burned by a resultant flare. Later another worker was burned using the same line.

In another Schenectady case, Jennings reported, an untrained worker, without a mask, was overcome by carbon monoxide gas while descending into a pit. He fell to the bottom. Now he is partially paralyzed.

Getting masks for workers who must work in areas where there are dangerous gases has been another IUE campaign which GE has resisted, testimony revealed.

Jennings and Suarez recalled that GE workers "ate large doses of radiation" between the time the company discovered that its color-TV sets emitted excessive radiation in 1966 and 1967 when the danger was made public and corrected.

"To this day," Jennings said, "GE has refused to furnish workers with radiation-detection film badges at its Syracuse plant, where the sets are assembled."

Denying workers a record of radiation exposure, Jennings added, doubly benefits GE management because workers who seek compensation for any future adverse effects will find it difficult to prove they were affected by exposure, and the firm's safety record "will look better than the facts warrant."

"And GE goes a long way to keep its record looking good," Jennings pointed out, noting that it has paid injured people to work, some on crutches, "just to avoid showing lost-time injuries."

During recent negotiations with GE, the IUE president said, "We asked for joint safety committees and adequate provision of medical facilities and the company said this was a cost item and had to wait for the economic part of their package offer."

What the company was saying, he continued, was that "if we settle for 2 cents less in the pay envelope, maybe we get 2 cents more protection against health and safety hazards. . . . It is a terrible attitude."

Even so, Jennings added, when GE came out with its package offer there wasn't "one word or one cent in it for safety. Not one word nor one cent."

Nationwide Campaign Pushes Postal Pay Bill

The men who deliver the mail have turned to the households they serve to ask for help in winning approval of a pay bill pending in Congress.

Their immediate goal is to remove the threat of a presidential veto from a House-passed bill currently before the Senate Post Office & Civil Service Committee.

It provides step increases amounting to a 5.4 percent pay hike, top pay after eight years of service instead of after 25 years, and establishment of a Federal Wage Commission to determine future federal pay scales.

In a massive advertising campaign in about 400 newspapers, the Letter Carriers have presented their case to the public and asked readers to sign a coupon urging Pres. Nixon to sign the House bill "and help save our postal service."

An additional 6 million coupons have been printed—to be distributed primarily by letter carriers retracing their postal routes and by their wives through the union's active auxiliary program.

NALC Pres. James H. Rademacher told a news conference that the postal service faces its "worst catastrophe" if its workers are denied a pay raise.

The turnover rate is already 23 percent a year, he said, and the government spends more than $100 million annually to locate, hire and train replacements.

Last summer, Rademacher noted, the union had to issue emergency "cool it" advice to members to avert widespread work stoppages and "sick leave actions" despite a federal ban on strikes. Even without a work stoppage, Rademacher said, the postal system would be clogged beyond capacity if its employes merely followed the rules strictly, including safety checks that are now skimped on because of the volume of work to be done.

Local branches of the NALC are financing advertisements in 396 papers through voluntary contributions by members, Rademacher said, with at least one advertisement scheduled in each congressional district in the nation.

"We're spending an awful lot of money to cause the President to think twice" about the impact of a veto, he declared.

Meanwhile the top officers of all AFL-CIO postal unions presented joint testimony to the Senate, delivered by Postal Clerks Pres. Francis S. Filbey, rejecting an Administration effort to tie postal raises to legislation shifting the postal service to a postal corporation.

The Postal Clerks have also filed a federal suit seeking to have the government's no-strike law declared unconstitutional. The Letter Carriers earlier successfully challenged the constitutionality of the no-strike pledge which had been required of federal workers.

GE's Responsibilty for Walkout Stressed in Ads by Striking Unions

Unions whose members are on strike at General Electric Co. said in newspaper advertisements that "the strike will end when GE shows it is ready to obey the law and bargain in good faith with the unions its employes have chosen."

The ads appeared Nov. 28 in newspapers throughout the country, primarily in cities where GE has plants. Nearly 150,000 GE workers have been on strike for over a month.

Headlined "Let's Keep the Record Straight: GE Is Responsible for This Strike," the ads point out that GE's "take-it-or-leave-it" collective bargaining policy has been declared an unfair labor practice by the National Labor Relations Board and the U.S. Court of Appeals.

The advertisement says: "We're on strike to end GE's arrogant policy of 'take it or leave it.' What we want is democratic 'give and take' with GE at the collective bargaining table. . . .

"In other words . . . we want an early, sound settlement so we can all go back to work."

"GE thinks it is above the law," the ads say, noting that the company has been haled into court on "serious charges of law violation" nearly 20 times since 1911.

GE workers struck after the company refused to negotiate beyond an unacceptable initial offer on new collective bargaining agreements. Noting this, the ads say:

"For years, GE has made a mockery of the process of collective bargaining that has worked so well in other American industries . . . GE's policy is simply 'take it or leave it.' . . . GE employes have been taking this kind of stuff for years. We've had it up to here. When GE said 'take it or leave it' again this year, we left it. And went on strike."

The ads continue:

"GE pretends it wants to protect the public from inflation. Yet on Nov. 15 GE once again announced another price rise on more of its products!

"GE claims its wage and benefit proposals provide what's 'right' for the employes. But GE wages are falling far behind the cost of living, far behind the levels in other big American manufacturing industries. In contrast, GE's profits after taxes have risen 78 percent since 1960; last year its profit rate was 22 percent higher than in manufacturing as a whole.

"GE claims it does the 'right thing' for its employes. But the NLRB and the courts have found GE guilty many times of unfair labor practices like spying, firings for union activity, illegal interrogations, etc."

CPI Jumps Again:

Real Wages Sapped By Climbing Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

On the earnings side, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that gross average weekly earnings of production and non-supervisory workers fell by 86 cents between September and October to $116.94.

The decrease, BLS said, was due to a four-tenths of an hour reduction in average weekly hours, which more than offset a 1-cent gain in hourly earnings.

For the worker with three dependents, weekly take-home pay amounted to $101.78 in October, a drop of 66 cents. For the worker with no dependents, the decline was 63 cents to $92.67.

When expressed in 1957-59 dollars to adjust for price changes, take-home pay averaged $78.41 for the worker with three dependents and $71.39 for the worker with no dependents. Both of these figures represented a more than 1 percent drop from September.

Real spendable earnings for the worker with three dependents were eight-tenths of 1 percent under October 1968 and 1.5 percent below a record high in September 1968.

In 1969, BLS pointed out, real spendable earnings have been below year-ago figures in every month since February.

Dr. Joel Popkin, BLS assistant commissioner, noted that "since mid-year the rate of price increase has leveled off" but he declined to speculate on price increases in relation to the Administration's anti-inflation efforts.

Labor Dept. figures showed that over the year the CPI has increased at an annual rate of 5.6 percent. Services are up at a rate of 7.2 percent and commodities have climbed by 4.8 percent.

Among individual items, the rates of increase are: Household services, 9.3 percent; transportation, 7.8 percent; medical care, 7.4 percent; apparel commodities, 5.4 percent; and food, 5.2 percent.

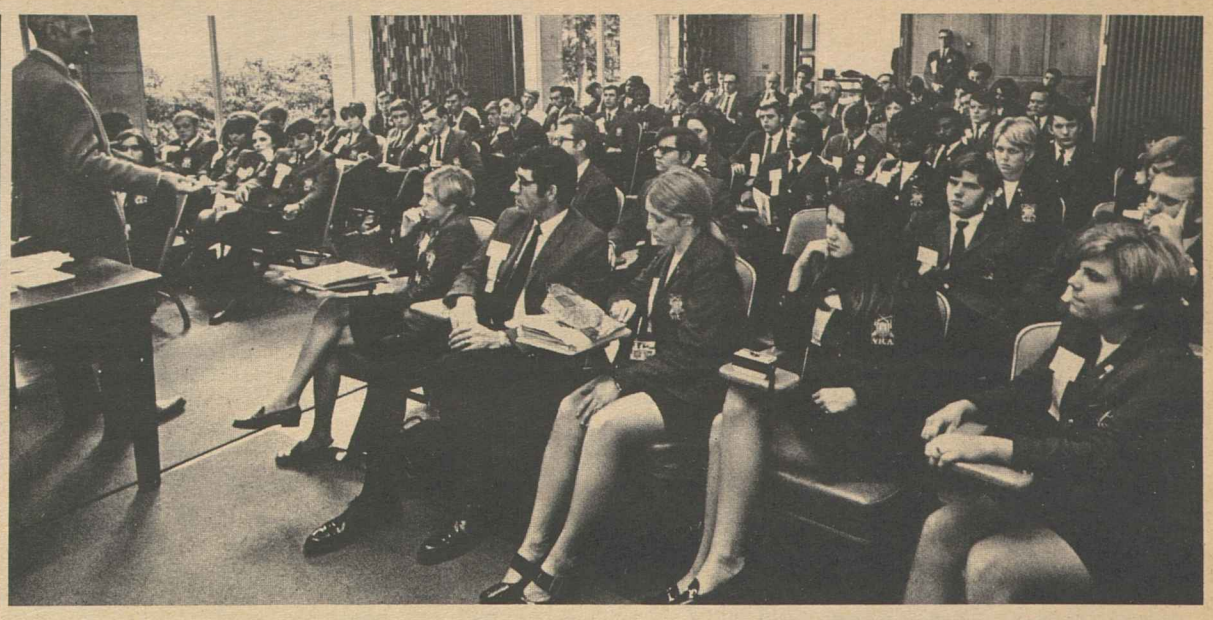
The September-to-October increase in the CPI resulted mostly from higher prices for new and used cars, apparel and most kinds of consumer services, BLS said.

The cost of housing rose six-tenths of 1 percent, led by a jump of 1.2 percent in the cost of interest on home mortgages. Women's clothing, up 1.3 percent, led the rise in apparels. Prices of men's topcoats, suits and slacks also showed significant increases.

Food prices edged down seasonally in October, the government said. Prices for meats, particularly beef, and fresh fruits were down more than seasonally and helped to offset a sizable increase in the cost of restaurant meals.

Of 88,000 workers who will receive cost-of-living pay hikes based on October's CPI, BLS said, about 52,000 of them are in automotive, farm equipment and office supply industries where the increases will range from 1 to 4 cents an hour. An additional 6,000 workers in automotive equipment will get boosts ranging from 5 to 9 cents.

Nearly 18,000 transit workers in Chicago, Boston, and Pittsburgh will be given hourly increases ranging from 2 to 8 cents. About 6,700 printers in New York City will receive 2 percent wage increases. More than 2,000 employes of Nevada contractors will receive 6-cent hourly raises.



VOCATIONAL EDUCATION students from all sections of the nation visited the AFL-CIO headquarters as part of a program arranged by the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America. Stuart Brock of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education, spoke to the group and answered questions.

Expanded Aid Pressed for Mental Health

Community mental health centers are helping to keep workers on the job and families from being broken up, the AFL-CIO said in testimony urging expanded federal aid in building and staffing the centers.

Legislative Rep. Clinton Fair, accompanied by Lawrence Smedley of the federation's Dept. of Social Security, urged a House subcommittee to take the best provisions of several bills extending the program—and add to them.

Fair termed mental illness "a major national problem," hitting hardest at those who can't afford expensive private treatment and who too often are shunted off to state mental institutions.

He said the nearly 500 community mental health centers built and staffed with federal aid have "significantly reduced the need for more expensive long-term hospitalization and custodial care."

The AFL-CIO asked the House Commerce Subcommittee on Public Health to extend the period that the federal government pays a major part of staff salaries from the first 51 months that a community center is in operation to a full 10 years. Otherwise, he warned centers may have to cut back on services or close entirely.

Fair also urged that payments be broadened to include subsidy of salaries of sub-professionals and administrative personnel.

The AFL-CIO strongly supported proposals to provide a larger federal contribution to build and staff centers in urban and rural poverty areas.

It also urged larger amounts than those provided in bills being considered by the committee for community center treatment of alcoholism and drug abuse.

Clothing Workers Sue To Bar Rejection of Ads

Chicago—The Chicago Joint Board of the Clothing Workers has filed suit in the U.S. District Court here to require four daily newspapers to accept the union's full-page advertisement explaining why it was picketing the Marshall Field & Co. store to protest the sale of imported men's clothing.

The picketing, part of the union's national campaign to alert consumers to the danger to American jobs posed by the rising flood of imports, was accompanied in Chicago by mass leafleting and by a full-page ad addressed to the public. When the newspapers refused to accept the ad, the union filed suit.

The suit contends that the newspapers publish Field's ads featuring the imported clothing, but refused, "without legal justification," to publish the union's ad "for communication of the plaintiff's position to the public" about the sale.

Being sued are the Chicago Tribune Co., its subsidiary, the Chicago American Publishing Co., and Field Enterprises, publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times and the Chicago Daily News.

The newspapers admit turning down the ad.

A spokesman for the Chicago Tribune is reported to have said, "It is our policy never to give a reason for refusing an ad."

The Field publications explained that they do not accept ads that attack an organization or an individual by name. But the papers have carried an ad of the American Tobacco Co., which attacked the New York Times by name.

The Field Co., one of the nation's largest department stores, has taken the position that it can and should sell as much of the apparel as it desires, the union says. The ACWA, however, contends that the store has failed to advise its customers "of the possible adverse economic effect that the importation and sale" of the clothing might have on American workers who make men's and boys' clothing.

The ACWA suit asks for an injunction prohibiting the newspapers from publishing any Field's ad featuring or mentioning imported clothing unless they also publish the union's ad. It further asks for reimbursement for the cost of preparing the ad and for punitive damages.

11-29-69

Senate Begins Action On Tax Reform Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

A letter signed by 173 House members endorsed the Gore proposal.

Among the amendments waiting to be offered on the Senate floor is a proposal by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) to punish unions for engaging in political or legislative activities by making their income subject to taxation.

Union dues money, under existing law, cannot be used for contributions to candidates for federal office. That money comes from voluntary contributions to COPE and comparable political action programs of various unions.

But the broadly-worded Fannin amendment would eliminate the tax-exempt status of any labor organization if any dues money were used "directly or indirectly . . . to support or oppose any candidates for public office or for other political purposes."

The amendment is being pushed by the National Right to Work Committee which, under the Fannin amendment, would be able to retain its tax-exempt status while engaging in political campaigns to enact compulsory open shop laws.

The Right to Work Committee's newsletter said that Fannin had promised at the organization's annual board meeting in January to use his position on the Senate Finance Committee to challenge "the tax-exempt status of these empires built by union moguls."

Employer groups deeply involved in political and legislative activities, such as the National Association of Manufacturers, would also retain tax exempt status.

Fannin's amendment was rejected on an 8-8 tie vote in the Senate Finance Committee.

During the first day of Senate debate on the tax bill, Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) sought to close a loophole the Finance Committee had widened in the oil depletion allowance. His amendment was defeated by eight votes, but 37 senators were absent, more than voted on either side of the question.

Also beaten was a move by Alabama Sen. James B. Allen to double the personal exemption without changing other tax relief provisions of the committee bill—which would have resulted in an $18 billion-a-year revenue loss. In contrast, the Gore amendment would be a substitute for rate cuts in the pending legislation.

Still to be acted on are amendments dealing with loophole-closing, some to tighten the committee bill and others to undo some of its reform provisions.

The contrasting viewpoints were put in sharp focus at one point in the debate. Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) charged that business lobbyists "expertly and diligently" convinced the Senate Finance Committee to water down the House bill after public attention had drifted away from the issue of tax reform.

Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.) replied that tax incentives to business were important to the economy. "It was never meant," he asserted, "that all should share equally in the fruits of the system. It is important to refuse the temptation to confuse equality with equity."

House Okays $2.2 Billion In Foreign Aid

The House voted 176-163 approval of a $2.2 billion spending ceiling on foreign military, economic and technical aid—an amount $437 million less than Pres. Nixon had sought.

While the House beat back most attempts to cut the authorization legislation, the big battle is expected over the separate appropriations bill which in the past has always been below the spending ceiling.

The House added, in a floor amendment, a $54.5 million authorization for a squadron of fighter jets for Nationalist China. It also approved committee amendments adding funds for South Korea and for a water desalinization plant in Israel.

The House bill would provide about $1.75 billion in economic aid and $450 million in military assistance. It sets the ceiling on development loans at $250 million less than the Administration asked and cut Alliance for Progress funds $116 million.

Bakery Workers Reunited in Merger

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at $2 a year 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, December 6, 1969 | No. 49

New Union To Bargain For 150,000

By Eugene A. Kelly

Miami Beach—Two unions of bakery workers ended 12 years of separation by joining together as one consolidated union under charter from the AFL-CIO.

After preliminary separate conventions, the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers, AFL-CIO, and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers were reunited in an emotionally moving first convention of the newly chartered Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union of America.

Representing a combined total of 150,000 workers, practitioners of one of the world's oldest trades clasped hands with old friends, stood together to sing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "O Canada," and adopted a set of goals designed to make every worker in the industry a convinced and vigorous trade unionist.

The merger had been approved by the AFL-CIO Executive Council at its first meeting following the federation's recent convention.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany and Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland were there to present the charter and congratulate them. So were former AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler, who is a former B&C president; Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers, who also heads the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.; AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher; COPE Dir. Al Barkan and others.

The merger convention was called to order by Wesley Reedy of ABC Local 6, Philadelphia, assistant to Kirkland, who has been at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington since Schnitzler, who recently retired, first assumed the secretary-treasurer's post.

Reedy introduced Max Kralstein, B & C president who in turn introduced ABC Pres. Daniel E. Conway and gave him the gavel. Conway then formally presided over the merger convention as the incoming president.

The merger agreement was read and approved. So was an implementation agreement providing for the merger to take effect upon approval of merger terms and a new constitution by the separate ABC and B & C conventions. Key passages include these:

"This agreement does not contemplate a merger of the ABC into the B&C," nor the reverse. It does not contemplate that either the ABC or the B&C shall be deemed

(Continued on Page 6)

GE Fund Tops $1 Million; Boycott Grows in Strength

BOYCOTT PICKETING of General Electric products by these union members at the Wisconsin Electric Power Co. in Milwaukee won an enthusiastic response from most citizens who entered the building. It was learned that the firm sold only two small GE appliances during a day of special sales promotion. It was part of labor's nationwide boycott drive.

Talks Fail To Budge Company

By Duane Emme

Contributions to the General Electric strike relief fund topped the million-dollar mark as AFL-CIO affiliates pressed a national boycott of GE and Hotpoint-brand products.

Federation Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland, who announced the status of the fund, reported that it received the largest single contribution to date—$300,000 from the Ladies' Garment Workers.

ILGWU Pres. Louis Stulberg said the contribution is an advance on the $1-per-member total being collected from the union's ranks.

The ILGWU, he added, fully understands the "crucial nature" of the GE strike "and we are determined to mobilize all our forces to assure a swift, decisive victory for the strikers—both for their own just cause and to safeguard the basic rights and very existence of the entire American trade union movement."

In another development, the AFL-CIO announced that it is planning a new series of "double-B" rallies around the country—the designation standing for "a buck and a boycott."

In his latest report on the strike relief fund, started with a $50,000 contribution from the AFL-CIO Executive Council immediately after the strike began, Kirkland also announced:

- Receipt of the first $10,000 weekly installment check from the Textile Workers Union of America. Its executive council voted unanimously to meet the $1-a-member quota for its 122,000 members, payable in weekly installments.
- The Seafarers became the first

(Continued on Page 3)

Votes $800 Personal Exemption:

Senate Improves Tax Relief For Low, Middle Incomes

By David L. Perlman

The Senate voted to give a greater share of tax relief to low- and middle-income families and less to the rich as it moved toward final action on the tax reform bill.

Rejecting threats of a possible veto, the Senate raised the personal exemption for each taxpayer and dependent from the present $600 to $800 over the next two years.

The proposal, sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), was backed by the AFL-CIO as "far superior" to the rate cuts passed by the House and endorsed by the Senate Finance Committee.

The total amount of the tax cut in the Gore amendment would be virtually the same as in the House bill. But the distribution would be more equitable, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller wrote senators before the vote.

Under the House bill, which the Administration supported, 25 percent of the total tax reductions would go to the top 4.7 percent of taxpayers who earn over $20,000 a year.

In addition to the higher personal exemption, taxpayers with incomes under $10,000 who do not itemize their deductions would benefit by a new $1,000 minimum standard deduction in the Senate bill.

For example, a worker earning $7,000 a year would be able to claim $1,000 in deductions without itemizing as compared with the present $700 allowance.

Another section of the bill would lower the tax rate for single persons, who now pay substantially more than married couples with the same income. And families, of course, would gain most by the $800-per-person exemption.

While improving the tax relief portion of the bill, the Senate seriously weakened the House-passed repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit—a windfall for business which has been termed the most inflationary factor in the present tax law.

By a vote of 48-41, it kept the tax credit on investments up to $20,000 a year. That means that all firms, big or small, will be able

(Continued on Page 8)

Struck Beef Company Sets Up Armed Camp

Dakota City, Neb.—"Scab city" is being built here behind a six-foot fence, topped with barbed wire.

In this enclosure, the Iowa Beef Packers management is building 50 cement-block houses for the strikebreakers it has brought in from the Mexican-border areas of California and Texas.

It's management's answer to its regular workers who joined the Meat Cutters and went on strike more than three months ago to achieve wage parity with other packinghouse workers. The average pay at Iowa Beef, including skilled jobs, is 98 cents an hour less than average common labor rate in the rest of the industry, the union reports.

Union pickets refer to the enclosure—where a non-union firm is putting up the houses—as a "concentration camp."

And the plant, itself, is like a besieged castle. A moat-like trench, four-feet deep, surrounds the struck plant. Armed guards and police dogs patrol the perimeter.

(Continued on Page 2)

Strike Eve Negotiations Lead to Rail Settlement

Negotiators for four shopcraft unions and the railroads reached agreement on a new contract covering 48,000 workers, averting a possible nationwide shutdown of railroad service.

The agreement was reached in marathon bargaining sessions held at the Labor Dept. under the direction of Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz and Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr.

Details of the settlement were not officially available pending ratification by each union's members, except that it was announced that the proposal will cover 1970 as well as retroactive 1969 wage increases.

The unions—Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—have been trying for more than a year to settle a dispute involving basic wages and skill pay.

Under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, which requires a 30-day status quo period following

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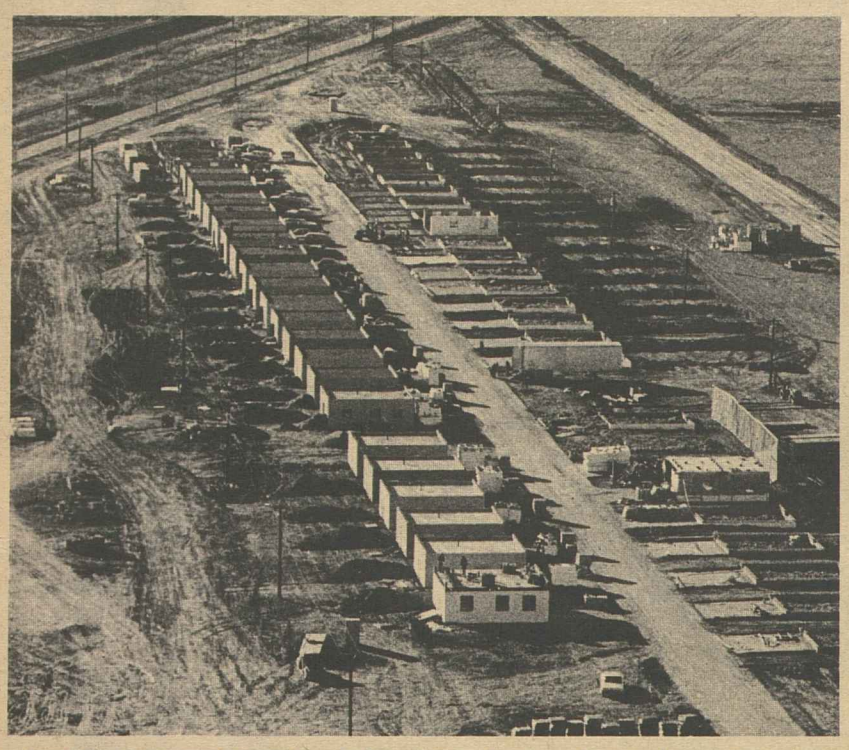
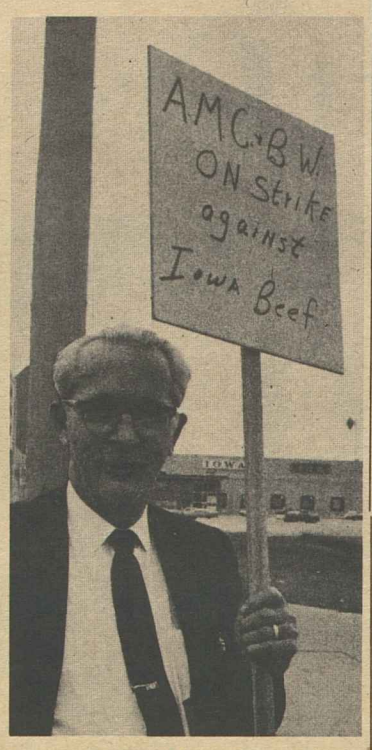




COMPANY HOUSING—dubbed "Scab Town" by the striking members of the Meat Cutters—is erected by Iowa Beef Packers adjacent to plant facilities, top photo. Another aerial photo gives a closeup view of the 50 cement-block buildings for the strikebreakers. District Vice Pres. Dave Hart, lower right, joins pickets at the front of the plant.

Iowa Beef Firm Transforms Plant Into Armed Camp, 'Scab Town'

(Continued from Page 1)

A union member, meanwhile, lies in a Sioux City hospital—shot by a strikebreaker.

The victim is 24-year-old Raymond Gonzales, who was on picket duty at the plant's main gate on Nov. 21.

According to union witnesses, his assailant drove from the plant in a car, swerved the vehicle in an attempt to hit several pickets, then got out of the car and fired four shots from a 32 caliber automatic. Two of the shots struck Gonzales in the abdomen. Another picket narrowly escaped when a shot went through his sleeve.

Dakota County authorities have refused to file charges, indicating they consider the shooting excused under a recently-enacted Nebraska "self-defense" law.

The union reports that the sheriff was "not interested" in talking to witnesses to the shooting.

Dave Hart, district vice president of the Meat Cutters, said the "scab town" construction was begun after strikebreakers housed in the struck plant began quitting because of poor conditions.

Some of them told the union that they were charged a $45 "fare" for being flown to Sioux City on a company plane, with the money deducted from their first paychecks.

Pickets, talking bitterly of the company town being built, wonder when the firm will take the next step and put in a company store. Then the captive workers can "owe their soul to the company store," as the coal-mining song goes.

The new company town won't be much of an improvement over the desolate company towns of an earlier generation. It lacks drainage, union pickets report. It is alongside a railroad right-of-way and is adjacent to a rendering plant.

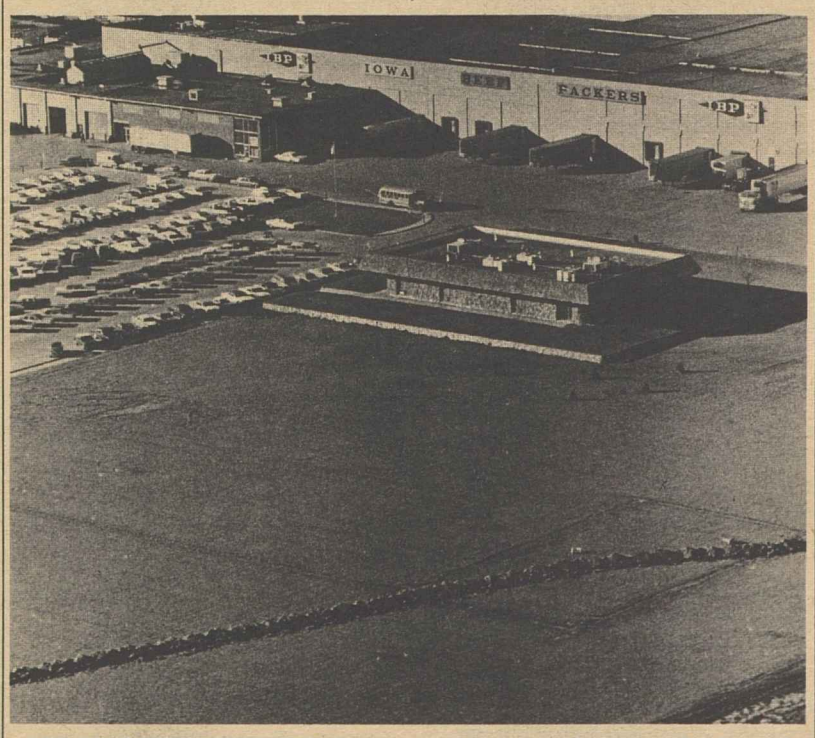
Before importing strikebreakers from California and Mexico, the company tried unsuccessfully to recruit American Indians.

Hart told newsmen that the company's use of outside strikbreakers—drawn from an underprivileged minority group—is part of its "19th Century labor relations." Iowa Beef's management, he said, "is simply preying on people who are exploited all the time anyway."

In his office in the struck plant, company chairman Currier J. Holman "had a tear-gas gun visible in his breast pocket as he talked warily with a visitor," Newsweek magazine reported recently. Armed guards checked every car at the gate and the company's industrial relations manager defended the all-out war on the union by declaring that the firm would have "no future if we come under the full domination of this international union."

Besides the main plant here, three other plants of Iowa Beef have been struck and nearly 1,400 employes are on picket lines.

The AFL-CIO convention in October backed the Meat Cutters boycott against Iowa Beef Packers products.



MOAT-LIKE TRENCH, foreground, surrounds the strike-bound Iowa Beef Packers Plant at Dakota City, Neb. Armed guards and police dogs patrol the area inside the four-foot-deep ditch.

House Unit Votes 15% Benefit Hike

The House Ways & Means Committee unanimously approved a 15 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits—50 percent more than the 10 percent increase proposed by the Administration.

The House committee set the effective date for its 15 percent bill as Jan. 1, 1970. The Administration had asked that a 10 percent hike become effective Mar. 1, and proposed increases in both the taxable wage base and the tax rate.

Ways & Means Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) said the committee will put off action on other social security and welfare changes until early next year. He predicted that the 15 percent hike would clear Congress before Christmas.

Need for Planning Stressed:

Postwar Transition Keyed to Jobs Policy

Advance planning can ease the problems of adjusting the nation's economy to a peacetime level of defense spending, AFL-CIO Research Dir. Nat Goldfinger testified.

But a key ingredient, he told the Senate Labor Committee, is a government fiscal and monetary policy geared to achieving full employment in an expanding economy.

If the overall economy is healthy, Goldfinger stressed, it will be very much easier to deal with the specific areas where a shift away from defense production will have a heavy impact on workers and communities.

The Senate committee has been holding hearings on conversion from a wartime to a peacetime economy as a guide to legislative action that may be necessary to minimize hardship and dislocation.

Goldfinger told the panel that the magnitude of the problem is substantially less than after World War II, when military spending accounted for 41 percent of the nation's total production, and less than the post-Korea period, when defense costs reached a high of 13.4 percent of the gross national product. Currently, he said, defense spending amounts to only 8.6 percent of GNP and the Viet Nam war costs only about 3 percent.

Even though the shift away from defense production might have only "modest impact" on the overall economy, the effect will be sharply felt in areas where defense production has been a major source of employment, Goldfinger stressed.

Advance Notice

He urged the committee to prod the Defense Dept. to give the maximum possible advance notice of cutbacks—to companies affected, unions representing the workers, and to the U.S. Employment Service.

For employes of private firms, he urged, the employment service should set up special facilities in or near the plant and provide workers with information about job opportunities both in the immediate area and in other localities as well.

Legislation should be enacted to provide relocation grants to workers and their families who need to move to other cities to find employment, Goldfinger said. He renewed also the AFL-CIO's call for federal standards of unemployment compensation.

Since many of the workers displaced may be the Defense Dept.'s own employes, the government should be a model employer in helping to place them in other jobs within and outside government, Goldfinger urged.

The nation's unmet needs, he suggested, make the shift from military to peacetime spending an opportunity "to rebuild the cities, to expand and improve public facilities and services, to halt the destruction of the environment."

But he stressed that "there is nothing automatic" about such a transition.

Congress must act, Goldfinger urged, to provide the increased appropriations to carry out these programs, and the economy must expand to provide jobs for a labor force growing by 1.5 million persons a year as well as to absorb workers displaced by changes in defense-related production and technology.

Goldfinger urged also that the Defense Dept. consider the employment picture in various communities in placing future research, development and production contracts.

Charges Filed With NLRB Up from 1968

The workload of cases for the National Labor Relations Board during the July-September quarter totaled 7,747—5 percent heavier than in the same period a year ago.

The increase was attributed mainly to the 4,957 charges of unfair labor practices filed with the board. This was 8 percent more than in the like 1968 quarter. Election petitions stayed at the same level—3,165 compared with 3,166 a year earlier.

The five-member board issued formal decisions in 87 unfair labor practice cases during the three months. After NLRB regional offices investigated unfair labor practice charges that were filed, the board's general counsel issued 541 formal complaints setting the cases for trial.

In 1,930 collective bargaining elections conducted during the period, 88 percent of the 128,138 workers eligible to vote cast valid ballots, the NLRB said.

Unions won 58 percent or 1,129 elections and AFL-CIO affiliates won the majority of the 1,155 elec- winning 623 and losing 532. Unaffiliated unions won 506 and lost 373 elections.

Of the 4,957 unfair labor charges filed with the board, 3,155 were brought against employers by unions and individuals. The board also reported that 1,802 charges of unfair labor practices were filed against unions in the three months. These include 427 charges involving secondary boycott cases.

Cases awaiting decision by NLRB members at the end of September totaled 575. This compares with 527 in the quarter ended June 30 and 605 as of Sept. 30, 1968.

Overall, there were 10,447 cases pending at various procedural levels at the end of the last quarter. Included were 7,440 cases involving unfair labor practice charges and 2,895 petitions for representation elections.

AFL-CIO Maps New Rallies:

GE Fund Passes $1 Million; Boycott Grows in Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO union to oversubscribe the $1-a-member mark, contributing $100,000 for its 85,000 members.

- Receipt of an initial $2,000 contribution from the unaffiliated Salaried Employes Association of Westinghouse Baltimore Divisions. The union said it will make weekly collections from its members for the fund as long as the strike lasts.

The boycott moved into high gear as union members across the country volunteered their spare time to carry informational picket signs and distribute handbills at stores handling GE's products, and at the firm's offices and installations.

As the boycott grew in strength, so did the solidarity of the 150,000 striking members of 13 unions engaged in a struggle for survival with GE, the world's largest electrical manufacturer.

On the bargaining front, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers reported that a union subcommittee had met with the two top labor officials of GE in New York.

"This is the first time in more than 20 years that GE has proposed a subcommittee meeting at this level," IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said, adding, "There is no doubt that this move was brought about by the solidarity of the strike."

Jennings stressed that the full bargaining committee, including unions comprising the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, as well as two unaffiliated unions, had approved the smaller meeting.

Others taking part in the meeting were IUE Sec.-Treas. David J. Fitzmaurice and John Shambo, chairman of the IUE conference board. Company officials included Philip D. Moore, vice president, and John A. Baldwin, GE's chief negotiator.

"Unfortunately, the meeting consisted almost entirely of another display of GE arrogance," Jennings said. "We got the impression that the company officers wanted to vent their anger on us for the solidarity of the strike—a fact which they conceded."

Shambo said, "The session was a disgrace" and "accomplished absolutely nothing."

The union spokesmen said that they would agree to other subcommittee meetings if GE requests them. Shambo said that this was consistent with the union's continuing efforts to meet daily, including weekends, and for longer hours. GE has declined to accept an intensified schedule.

In an earlier meeting, with CBC representatives sitting in, the company again rejected an IUE offer to submit all issues in the dispute to binding arbitration.

Shambo said all striking employes could be back to work in one day if the company would accept arbitration.

Management, he said, "has not proposed a single change from its totally inadequate and only offer of Oct. 7," even though GE had indicated that it would present a revised offer.

These were some developments in the boycott during the first week after it was announced by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany:

In Milwaukee, members of more than a score of unions joined in picketing the Wisconsin Electric Power Co. after it failed to answer the County Labor Council's letter requesting that it not display and sell GE products.

On the day of the display and sale, with pickets outside, it was learned that the company sold no GE appliances in the morning, only two small appliances in the afternoon.

In Philadelphia, IUE Local 119 and Technical Engineers Local 13 passed out thousands of boycott leaflets at a parade. An IUE member dressed as Santa Claus marched along with signs saying, "Santa Says Don't Buy GE."

In New York, picketing was underway at many retail outlets, with the campaign growing, in intensity. Leaflets were also circulated in Schenectady, Albany, Syracuse, Utica, Buffalo and Troy, N. Y.

Major department stores in downtown Cleveland were picketed and the boycott was being organized in other Ohio cities, including Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus.

Union members urged shoppers at three major department stores in Baltimore "not to buy" GE products. They also carried the message to the main headquarters of the Gas & Electric Co.

Portland, Ore., unions organized boycott picketing of 30 retail outlets of the city's six major department stores.

After IUE members distributed boycott leaflets at stores in Pittsfield, Mass., they reported that several merchants announced they were removing GE products from their shelves. Union members distributing leaflets in Burlington, Vt., said they received a favorable reception from the public.

Picketing was underway in Atlanta at Rich's, the city's largest department store, and at a number of other stores including discount outlets selling GE merchandise.

When the manager of the Big K discount store in Rome, Ga., learned his store was going to be picketed, he called the Rome Central Labor Council to tell it there was no need for picketing. He had removed all GE products from sale.

The Virginia AFL-CIO announced that it was naming a representative to work on the boycott fulltime, spreading its message and organizing picketing throughout the state.

In Louisville, leaflets on the boycott were being passed out at all major appliance stores in the city and within a 75-mile radius.

In its latest full-page newspaper ads, the company charged IUE with refusing "to get down to the business of bargaining" and trying to avoid bargaining.

A CBC spokesman said, "This lie is enough to make anyone's head spin."

He pointed out that IUE has continuously pressed for negotiations, that the company's "take-it-or-leave-it" offer has been discussed and re-discussed, that it is the only offer the company has made.

"It is GE that hasn't bargained," he said. "It hasn't bargained since 1964. If GE would really bargain, the strike could end in a week."

Another GE ad took note of the boycott, conceding that it would hurt the company and benefit its domestic and foreign competitors.

There were these other developments:

- Picketing was tightened at GE appliance warehouses around the nation, with new lines going up at installations in Baltimore, Washington, D.C., and Cambridge. Columbus and Zanesville, Ohio.
- GE announced the layoff of non-union, hourly employes who have been working at its television receiver plant in Portsmouth, Va The company said the layoffs ar necessary because of a shortage o' parts and materials due to the strike. The layoffs are the first known to have resulted from the strike.
- In Pittsburgh, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and other coordinated unions continued to bargain with Westinghouse Electric Corp.

A TWO-DAY STRIKE by the Masters, Mates & Pilots at United States Lines won the union a goal it has sought for 15 years, negotiation of a contract to cover ships' captains. Here two union members are picketing the company's SS United States and SS American Legion at the Newport News, Va., Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. The union also picketed in New York, Norfolk, Va. and Jacksonville, Fla.

Local Refuses to Bow To 92-Cent Pay Slash

Watertown, Mass.—In the face of a mass layoff just before Christmas, workers at the B. F. Goodrich Footwear Co. here rejected a company demand for a 92-cent-an-hour cut in wages and benefits.

And while Goodrich scheduled the shutdown of the plant for Dec. 20, the 1,100 members of directly affiliated AFL-CIO Local 21914 voted to contribute $1,000 in support of the General Electric Co. strikers.

Even if the workers had accepted the cutback—66 cents an hour in wages and 26 cents in benefits—there was no real guarantee of job security, said Louis P. Andrew, business agent for the local.

Goodrich has been phasing out operations here for several years, but the company stepped up the timetable for the shutdown when the demand for the wage cuts was rejected.

AFL-CIO Field Rep. Joseph Tomaszek said that Goodrich shifted some of its footwear production to a new plant in Georgia, but made no offers to transfer Watertown workers there.

Goodrich insists that the increasing imports of foreign footwear products caused the shutdown of the Watertown plant, Tomaszek said.

The local had sent a committee to the Goodrich headquarters in Akron, O., urging the company to reconsider the closing of the plant.

But the efforts of the local proved fruitless as the company stuck to its demands that workers accept the wage cut from the current $3.09 an hour to $2.56. It also insisted on cuts in vacations and other benefits.

During peak operations at Watertown several years ago, the plant employed almost 5,800 workers. It now employs 1,165 and all but 175 of the workforce will be laid off by Dec. 20.

The local's current contract with Goodrich would not terminate until next May 20.

Anti-Poverty Program Faces Fight in House

A battle for the survival of the federal anti-poverty program was shaping up in the House, with the key vote expected to come on a conservative-backed proposal to turn most poverty programs over to the states.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, in a letter to all House members, urged support for the legislation approved by the House Education & Labor Committee.

It would extend the Economic Opportunity Act for two years as requested by the Administration. It would also increase the spending ceiling by $295 million for a group of popular and successful programs —Head Start and Follow Through for children, the Mainstream and New Careers programs in the job training fields, and the Emergency Food & Health Service program.

Attacking the state control plan, Biemiller warned that "in many instances, this would mean placing project approval and funding authority in the hands of those most unresponsive to the needs of the inner cities."

Details of the plan to turn OEO programs over to the states were unveiled by Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.), Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) and four other House members.

It was sharply attacked by the director of OEO, Donald Rumsfeld, a former Republican congressman. Rumsfeld had urged Congress to extend the present law an additional two years and declared that any needed reforms could be accomplished by administrative action.

Democratic leaders postponed floor action on the bill to allow more time to round up votes against the state turnover plan.

House Labor Committee Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), who is leading the fight against the Quie-Green substitute, said the outcome will depend on how many Republicans support the Administration on the issue.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors also took a strong position against state control of anti-poverty programs. The mayors issued a statement declaring they were "appalled" at the Quie-Green proposal.

Dwindling IBEW Local Assails Export of Jobs

Chicopee, Mass.—The members of Local 1500 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have a story to tell.

They're telling it to congressmen, senators, the President of the United States—and to their fellow trade union members.

It's the story of American jobs, paying decent union wages, being transferred to low-wage overseas areas—in this particular case to Taiwan with a wage scale of 81 cents a day and to Portugal where the union reports the work is being done for $1-a-day.

Just two years ago, the local had 3,400 members—2,500 at the F. W. Sickles plant at Chicopee, another 900 at the company's Ludlow, Mass., plant. Both plants were units of the General Instrument Corp.

Local 1500's members worked on the manufacture of television components, industrial components and government contracts.

Today the local is down to 850 members, all at the Chicopee plant. And they're not sure how long their jobs will last. The Ludlow plant is closed down. Also shut down is another General Instrument plant at Woonsocket, R.I., which had employed some 750 workers.

"This decrease in employment," the IBEW local reports, "has been totally attributed to General Instrument Corp.'s policy of turning to overseas manufacturing of products."

The union asks: "Where and when will it stop?"

For the workers who have lost their jobs already, it reports, the alternative is "to turn to low paying jobs or to welfare."

A top company official expresses sympathy, declares that the company was forced into overseas operation by price competition from low-wage areas of the world and said that if the flood of imports could be limited his firm "would be delighted to activate and enlarge our facilities in this country and phase out our offshore facilities."

That's the message the Local 1500 Legislative Action Committee and a special offshore committee is trying to get across in the informational material it is sending out.

Before it's too late.

Crime's Breeding Grounds

UNLESS THE NATION launches a "full-scale war on domestic ills, especially urban ills," its cities will take on the characteristics of fortresses and change into places of terror.

That warning does not come from scare mongers or shrill merchants of cheap thrill literature. It comes from the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence headed by Milton S. Eisenhower, brother of the late president and recently retired as president of Johns Hopkins University.

The commission was appointed in the summer of 1968 by Pres. Lyndon Johnson after the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

In its report it said its gloomy prediction of what will happen to the nation's cities will come to pass unless the country takes "the massive action that seems to be needed" to build the "humane city-societies of which we are capable."

If the nation cannot free itself "from other obligations" quickly enough to turn to massive programs for the cities "we should now legally make the essential commitments and then carry them out as quickly as funds can be obtained," the commission said.

* * *

THE LATEST FINDINGS of the commission were based on an extensive detailed national study of crime, especially homicide, assault, rape and robbery. This type of crime, the study showed, is primarily centered in the large cities, is increasingly committed by males between 15 and 24 years of age and stems "disproportionately from the ghetto slums where most Negroes live."

The commission stressed, however that the causes are sociological, not racial:

"When poverty, dilapidated housing, high unemployment, poor education, overpopulation and broken homes are combined, an interrelated complex of powerful criminogenic forces is produced by the ghetto environment."

In addition to the disastrous nature of life in the slums, the commission offered some other "informed judgments" on the reason for the increase in crime:

Rapid social change has led to a "breakdown of traditional social roles and institutional controls over the behavior of young and old alike, but particularly the young."

Law enforcement agencies have not been strengthened sufficiently to cope with the increase in violence.

There has been a breakdown in the public belief, especially in the slums, that rule-making institutions are entitled to rule.

The commission concluded: "Public and private action must guarantee safety, security, and justice for every citizen in our metropolitan areas without sacrificing the quality of life and other values of a free society."

The warning has been clearly sounded. Unless the nation commits itself to pouring massive aid into the cities, into the ghettos, into the legal and judicial systems, the prospect of violence and terror and disruption continues to menace the future.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
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Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 293-5032

Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, December 6, 1969 No. 49

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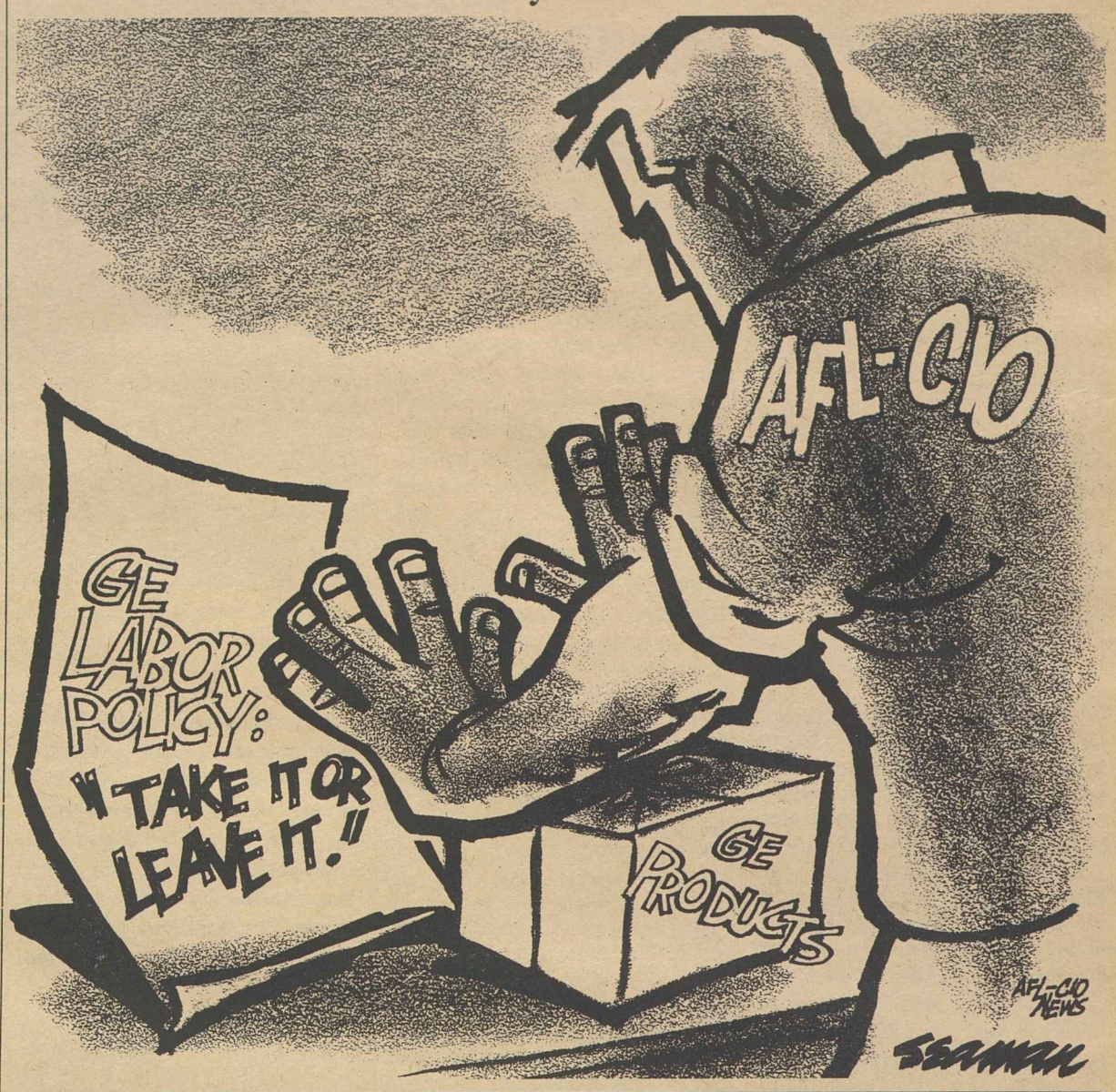


A Word Edgewise:

Viewpoint of Nominee to Court Held Valid Confirmation Issue

By John P. Roche

IN THE DEBATE over the nomination of Clement Haynsworth to the Supreme Court, supporters of the judge constantly argued that it was somehow unconstitutional for the Senate to reject a presidential appointment simply because of his "philosophy."

The Senate's right of review was thus presumably limited to such questions as the existence or non-existence of "conflict of interest" with the implication that a justice with a clean financial blotter, whatever his opinions on key constitutional matters, should sail through.

The U.S. Constitution, in other words, is to be considered "above politics." Supreme Court justices (and judges of the inferior courts), like Plato's philosopher-kings, are to be turned loose in their wisdom unchecked by the other branches of the government (except for the remote threat of impeachment). The meaning of the Constitution, in this view, is self-evident.

Justice Owen J. Roberts gave this concept its classic formulation in 1936 when he wrote for the Supreme Court: "When an act of Congress is challenged . . . as not conforming to the constitutional mandate the judicial branch of the government has only one duty—to lay the article of the Constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and decide whether the latter squares with the former. . . . This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative policy."

Roberts made American constitutional law a simple exercise in legal mechanics. But the minute you read the Constitution, the trouble begins. Congress is, for example, vested with power over interstate and foreign commerce, but the Founding Fathers never tried to define "commerce." Right now in Chicago a prominent trial hinges on whether Congress has the right to treat someone who goes from one state to another to incite a riot as included in its power over "commerce."

Would the framers of the Constitution approve of this? The question is unanswerable.

Thus the "philosophy" of judicial nominees is a perfectly legitimate source of concern. Once they are installed for life, there are no checks worth discussion. So it makes a great deal of sense—whether one is "conservative" or "liberal"—to make book on how a judge will respond on the critical issues of our time. Particularly since, as Tocqueville remarked over a century ago, every major problem in the United States ends up as a law suit.

THIS WAS TAKEN for granted in the early years of the Republic. Neither Pres. Thomas Jefferson nor his great antagonist (and cousin) Chief Justice John Marshall would for one minute have accepted the absurd notion that the Supreme Court was non-political. For over 30 years, Marshall conducted a superb strategic retreat while Jefferson bitterly denounced his own court appointees for not fighting for Jeffersonian principles.

Later, Pres. Andrew Jackson ran into trouble with the Whig-controlled Senate, which rejected his nomination of Roger B. Taney as associate justice of the Supreme Court. Indeed, Jackson refused to accept the official message from the Senate, announcing he wanted no truck with those "damned scoundrels."

By their lights, the Whigs were certainly right in their assessment of Taney, but when Marshall died, Jackson had the votes to install Taney as chief justice. At this point Daniel Webster and Justice Joseph Story decided the Supreme Court was "gone" and a New York paper described Taney as "unworthy of public confidence, a supple, cringing tool of power."

Our ancestors, in short, played the game hard and straight. If they didn't like a man's "philosophy," they set out to block his appointment. In all candor, this seems far preferable to endless bookkeeping disputes about "conflict of interest" which—in both the Fortas and the Haynsworth cases—disguised a fundamental struggle over constitutional opinions.

Bayard Rustin Says:

GE's Only Offer to Halt Inflation Comes in Sub-Standard Wages

By Bayard Rustin

THIRTEEN UNIONS and 150,000 workers are now on strike against General Electric. If these workers were striking to achieve benefits only for themselves—benefits that are rightfully theirs and long overdue—their struggle would be worth supporting. But the issues in this strike go far beyond the contract that must be negotiated, far beyond even the welfare of the workers and their families.

At stake in the GE strike is the security of every worker in America, black or white, and the future of the collective bargaining process.

The striking unions have taken on a formidable opponent in GE which in the past has used sophisticated anti-union techniques to considerable advantage. By offering benefits to some workers and not to others, by holding separate talks with individual unions, often with each local within a union, and by establishing a national teletype network informing GE central headquarters of each union's every move, thereby enabling the company to plan a coordinated counter-strategy, GE has kept its opposition weak and divided.

But today, unlike in the past, the unions are united (they even have their own teletype network) and have established a coordinated bargaining committee.

Having achieved union solidarity, they must now confront another obstacle—GE's policy of Boulwarism. Originated in 1947 by Lemuel Boulware, the director of employe relations for GE, this policy is at once a challenge to the entire process of collective bargaining and an insult to the dignity of the workers. The company practicing Boulwarism plays the role of a benevolent dictator. The workers in this situation have no rights but only privileges granted from on high. The workers are "privileged" to accept The Offer made by the company whenever a contract must be signed. Indeed, they must accept The Offer for GE will never make another one. Its policy is "take it or leave it."

It is ironic that GE, which is one of the major propagandists for "free enterprise" (its propaganda is pure right-wing vintage) should engage in authoritarian and paternalistic practices which one usually associates with the Soviet Union.

By coincidence, on the very day the strike began, the U.S. Court of Appeals declared Boulwarism an unlawful bargaining practice in that it "amounts to a declaration on the part of the company that not only the union, but the process of collective bargaining itself may be dispensed with."

Despite this decision, GE refuses to budge. Its intransigence remains a threat to its own employes and to workers in other industries where companies might practice their own brand of Boulwarism.

The GE strike is also significant for other workers in that it is a prelude to negotiations in the trucking, meatpacking, rubber, and automobile industries. In all of these negotiations, the companies will be counting on the support of public opinion, and in appealing for this support, they will echo Mr. Nixon's plea to halt inflation, even at the risk of a reaction which will lay off hundreds of thousands of workers.

GE HAS ALREADY made this appeal in advertisements in the national press which warn of "super-inflation" if they give an inch on the unions' wage demands. Since this issue will be with us for some time, let us take a look at what GE has done to control inflation.

Its only contribution to the cause has been to pay its workers well under the going wage in other major industries. The buying power of GE workers has not increased since 1960.

Yet at the same time GE leads all manufacturing companies in after-tax profits. In 1960 GE made 14.3 percent as against 9.2 percent for all manufacturing. In 1968 it was still ahead, 14.8 percent to 12.1 percent. Price-fixing is another aspect of GE's "contribution" to the anti-inflation campaign. In 1961 a federal court found GE guilty of bid-rigging and price-fixing and handed down penalties more severe than had ever been imposed upon a company in an anti-trust case.

The GE strike has posed the issues of justice and injustice with a rare clarity. When all of the company's fatuous rationalizations are set aside, we are faced with a simple conflict between workers demanding respect and a decent wage and a company responding with paternalism and greed.

The workers need and deserve all the support they can get, both moral (public expressions of sympathy) and financial (boycotting GE products). For every American who sincerely desires social equality in this country, the goal of the moment must be a union victory at General Electric.

State Plans Lag:

Federal Plan Held Best Model For Workmen's Compensation

THE FEDERAL EMPLOYES Workmen's Compensation Act is "the best in the country," said social security specialist James O'Brien, who urged Congress to give workers in private industry the same kind of protection from wage loss stemming from on-the-job accidents.

Organized labor's long-range goal is a federal workmen's compensation system, noted O'Brien, an assistant director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Social Security. But, he said, the "immediate objective" is federal minimum standards of eligibility, benefits and coverage that would assure "prompt and adequate wage replacement to victims of work injuries."

Workmen's compensation is the "oldest form of social insurance in the United States," O'Brien noted. But, he stressed, the states, which have exclusive jurisdiction over the systems, have not kept them "geared to the needs of a modern industrial society."

Questioned by reporters on the network radio interview, Labor News Conference, O'Brien said that shortcomings in the systems were recognized from the beginning, and the hope was that the states would update and strengthen their laws to make their systems "adequate."

But, he declared, "the state legislatures have been either unable or unwilling to make the changes necessary" to correct those shortcomings, and to keep their systems up to date. As a result, he said, there is no state-to-state uniformity of workmen's compensation. Instead, he noted, there are now 55 entirely different systems—50 state laws, two federal laws, and workmen's compensation laws for Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

O'BRIEN STRESSED that present state laws vary so widely that "it is not only possible, but it is highly probable" that two employes of the same company, earning the same wage for the same job, who suffer identical injuries in two different states will receive entirely different workmen's compensation insurance payments.

Inadequate compensation is matched by inadequate safety standards, O'Brien said.

Last year, he noted, there were 2.2 million industrial accidents, including 14,300 deaths.

During the year, he added, 250 million man-days were lost due to industrial accidents. Work stoppages during the same period resulted in only 50 million man-days lost.

Reporters questioning O'Brien on the AFL-CIO produced public affairs program were Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times and Alex Uhl of Press Associates, Inc. The weekly interview is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

By Press Associates, Inc.

THERE ARE TWO SCHOOLS of thought when it comes to the social security system: (1) The program should simply provide "a basic floor of protection" on which retirees can build their own retirement program. (2) The program should provide the basic retirement system by which the elderly can live out their lives in dignity and economic security.

This conflict in the very philosophy of the social security system is the backdrop against which today's varying calls for improvements are being sounded. The conflict is not a simple battle of numbers: it is a conflict of philosophies.

There are those who cling to the concept of keeping the "floor of protection" system. These include conservative members of Congress from both the Republican and Democratic parties and the Nixon Administration itself.

There are those, notably liberal congressmen, organized labor and the National Council of Senior Citizens, who insist that the system must become an adequate retirement system in its own right.

It is for the first reason that Pres. Nixon has limited his proposed increase in benefits to 10 percent—at one point he said 7 percent—plus a cost-of-living adjustment, both of which, however, would represent mere amelioration of benefits rather than a real change in philosophy.

It is for the second reason that the labor movement and the Senior Citizens are calling urgently for a 50 percent increase in benefits over three years and other improvements that would make retirees largely independent of other sources of income in order to live decently.

When the social security program was adopted more than 30 years ago, it more nearly approached its goal of replacing income lost because of retirement, disability or death, than it does today. Originally, the wage base on which benefits were derived was set at $3,000, a figure which took in roughly 96 percent of workers. Today the wage base is $7,800. It should be $15,000 to serve the same purpose as the original $3,000.

As a result the gap between what a worker needed in social security benefits in 1939—somewhat better than 50 percent of wages—and what he needs today in order to maintain an above-poverty level has widened. Instead of "replacing income," it has fallen behind over the years despite increases in benefits.

HOW SERIOUS this has been was brought out in a study by a task force for the Senate's Special Committee on Aging. This study shows that in 1950 the cost of a retired couple's budget for a moderate living standard required about $150 a month. Benefits averaged about $75, or half. Today, the budget for a retired couple is roughly $370 a month while benefits average only about $118 or somewhat less than one-third.

This deterioration has been the source of deep concern to the retiree.

The coming debate on social security improvements will center on the legislation proposed by Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.). This bill is being strongly supported by labor and the Senior Citizens. Its greatest merit is that it adopts firmly the philosophy that social security should be the "primary source of economic security." It calls for the kinds of improvements that would attain this goal over the next few years.

In addition to raising benefits to the point where they can answer today's needs, the bill introduces the principle of support of the retirement system through federal funds. In the long run the system would call for one-third support by the government, one-third by employers and one-third by workers.

What has become increasingly clear is that the "floor-of-protection" concept has become increasingly obsolete and that a sharp turn in social security philosophy is now urgently needed. The Gilbert bill will afford an opportunity for Congress and the American people to make that turn.

FULL PROTECTION for workers in private industry—equal to the standards set by the Federal Employes Workmen's Compensation Act—is urged by James O'Brien, assistant director of the federation's Dept. of Social Security. Interviewing O'Brien on Labor News Conference were Alex Uhl, left, of Press Associates, Inc. and Murray Seeger of the Los Angeles Times, right.

Rail Shopcraft Pact Reached, Strike Averted

(Continued from Page 1)

the report of a presidential emergency board, the unions were free to strike after 12:01 a.m., Dec. 3.

However, they agreed to withhold strike action on a "moment-to-moment" basis contingent upon progress in bargaining. The tentative agreement was reached on Dec. 4 following an all-night round of negotiations.

Lockout Was Threatened

The unions had indicated they would strike only two or three railroads, if necessary, to avoid a "national emergency." But the carriers threatened to lock out workers on all major railroads if there was any strike at all.

The unions have sought a 10 percent general wage increase, plus 20 cents an hour for skilled workers. This, they said, would bring wages closer to those paid for similar work in other industries.

The unions also asked for interest on deferred payments of increases due, shift differentials and premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work. The carriers offered only a 5 percent general pay boost and demanded numerous rules changes.

Board Heard Case

An emergency board was appointed by Pres. Nixon after the unions set an Oct. 4 strike deadline on six railroads—Santa Fe, Great Northern, Erie-Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Southern, and Chesapeake & Ohio-Baltimore & Ohio—and the carriers threatened to shut down other major railroads.

The board recommended a 5 percent general increase and a separate increase of at least 20 cents an hour for "more skilled" workmen. These total between 15 and 25 percent of the employes represented by the unions.

The board further proposed that the two sides negotiate rules changes to make possible a "special additional wage increase" through gains in efficiency and productivity.

Since the board's report, the four unions have served notices on the railroads for additional wage increases for 1970, 1971 and 1972, plus a cost-of-living "escalator" clause.

Clerks Rebuff Teamster Raid On Airline Unit

Chicago—Pres. C. L. Dennis of the Railway & Airline Clerks expressed hope that the unaffiliated Teamsters will see "the futility of trying further raids on our union" as the result of a representation election on Western Airlines.

BRAC announced that an attempt to take over its membership by the Teamsters was defeated by a margin of 1,719 to 923 in a National Mediation Board mail ballot election. Employes of the Los Angeles-based airline are scattered through 14 states.

"I hope the Teamsters realize once and for all that BRAC people are just not interested in senseless raiding tactics when they know that their own union is winning record benefits at the bargaining table," Dennis said.

The union said the Teamsters had requested the election while BRAC was in the midst of negotiations, which later brought wage increases averaging 40 percent over three years.

SOCIAL ACTION AWARD of the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists is presented to Pres. David Sullivan of the Service Employes at a dinner in New York City by Terence Cardinal Cooke. Watching is George M. Donahue, left, executive secretary of ACTU. The Msgr. John P. Monaghan award is given annually to a Catholic who has distinguished himself in the field of social action.

Enforcement Powers Pressed for EEOC

The AFL-CIO joined with major civil rights organizations in urging Congress to give the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission power to enforce the law forbidding job discrimination.

Thomas E. Harris, AFL-CIO associate general counsel, and William E. Pollard of the federation's Dept. of Civil Rights, urged a House Labor subcommittee to give the EEOC the same type of enforcement power that the National Labor Relations Board has.

This would enable the commission to issue cease-and-desist orders remedying job discrimination based on race, religion, national origin, sex and age.

They strongly opposed an Administration proposal to require the EEOC to bring suit in federal district court against an employer, union or employment agency accused of discrimination. District courts are the lowest step on the federal judicial ladder and already have heavy backlogs of cases, some of which have been awaiting trial for years.

Harris said the NLRB-type procedure should be even more effective in civil rights cases because employers are unlikely to resort to the extreme delaying tactics and repeated violations which they use to defeat a union organizing campaign.

Enforcement powers for the EEOC, Harris said, would also bring about some improvement in the overlapping jurisdictions of government agencies in dealing with complaints of discrimination.

He stressed that the AFL-CIO has consistently taken the position that fair employment legislation "must apply to unions as well as employers" and Federation Pres. George Meany has testified in favor of strong enforcement powers.

Legislation to give the EEOC power to enforce its findings has been introduced by Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), who presided at the House hearings.

Film Presents Aldrin's Speech

A 20-minute color film of Col. Edwin Aldrin's address to the AFL-CIO is available from the federation for rent or purchase.

Titled "First Union Man on the Moon," the film was produced by the Machinists. It points up the vast contribution to the nation's space program made by members of many unions — including IAM member Aldrin. His message to the delegates: "The union label means reliability, responsibility, the assurance of the highest quality."

The film, which is intercut with NASA footage of the actual flight and moon-walk, may be rented from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education Film Library for $3 or purchased for $99.

Meany Presents Charter:

Two Bakery Unions Reunited in Merger

(Continued from Page 1)

for any purpose to be dissolved, terminated or discontinued.

"On the contrary, this agreement is directed to a combination and continuance of two international labor organizations having common interests and united purposes into a single international union."

The convention elected Conway as president of the consolidated union and Kralstein as secretary-treasurer. Also elected under the terms of the merger agreement were the following officers who had been nominated earlier by the ABC and B&C conventions:

From ABC: Executive Vice Presidents John De Concini and Joseph G. Kane; Regional Vice Presidents Kenneth F. McLellan, Peter Pointak, Russell B. Prince, Amos W. Miller, Leroy B. Sweat, Attilio Mascaro and Patrick D'Angelo; General Executive Board Members Harry Lorber, Paul Turlish, Peter Carbonara, M. E. Hollis, Jr., Henry Molloy, Edward Kemmitt and Donald I. Weil.

All those elected from ABC were serving on that union's general board. When it appeared that three veteran members would have to sacrifice their jobs, the ABC convention nominated the three to serve as board members at-large, with the approval of the B&C convention. The three ABC designees are Earl M. Trotter, Robert E. Gregory and Louis Genuth.

Elected from the B&C were: Executive Vice Presidents Gregory Oskoian, Gradon Tetrick; Regional Vice Presidents J. Ray Crocker, Albert C. Meyer, John H. Reid, George Seibold, Gean Triplett, Walter Friese, Gene Montroni; GEB Members Allan Bryan, Fred Cabuzzi, Anthony P. Dolce, Samuel Kroll, Alva Gwathney, A. D. Sagar, Robert Stevens; Board Members at-Large Harold Friedman, Harry Gross, Harry Rubenstein.

At the final ABC convention, De Concini told 400 delegates from 113 local unions:

"We are giving up our name but we are not going to give up the principles on which we were founded—integrity, democracy and militancy in dealing with our employers; fairness and consideration.

"Let's join forces to make this the greatest bakery union of all time."

Teachers Win Major Vote In San Francisco

San Francisco—Public school teachers here voted overwhelmingly for the AFL-CIO Teachers as their bargaining representative in a preference election held by the State Mediation Service.

The vote, which was called for by the city's board of education, was 2,135 for the AFT local, 285 for the unaffiliated Teachers Association of San Francisco, 93 for the California Teachers Association, and 226 for no organization.

The California Teachers Association, a National Education Association affiliate, announced several weeks ago that it did not wish to go on the ballot. However, space was left for writing in CTA.

Pres. James Ballard of AFT Local 61, noting that AFT had challenged NEA to participate in the election, said the results "reveal why they were afraid to get on the ballot." He added, "As for the AFT we shall press forward with our program exactly as we outlined it to teachers."

Plans to End Hunger Vary Widely As White House Conference Opens

Sharp controversy over what should be done and what is being done to end hunger in America emerged in opening sessions of a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition & Health in Washington.

The three-day meeting was attended by 2,500 participants from civil rights and anti-poverty groups, farm organizations, religion, government, business, education and labor.

About 50 participants from labor included representatives of affiliated unions and AFL-CIO departments with concern in the area.

In opening the conference, Pres. Nixon said it "marks the beginning of a new more determined and more concerned drive than ever before, to reduce the malnutrition that derives from ignorance or inadvertance."

He said that while he expected the sessions to bring out "a lively difference of opinions," the holding of the conference at all was a "seal of urgency on our national commitment" to end hunger in America for all time.

"We can argue its extent, but hunger exists," Nixon said. "We can argue its severity, but malnutrition exists. The plain fact is that a great many Americans are not eating well enough to sustain health."

He called upon the conference to support his proposals in Congress for reform in the food stamp program, a federally-guaranteed minimum income of $1,600 per year for a family of four and a commission on population growth.

Nixon told the conference, "I know you take your work seriously, and we are going to take your findings seriously." He said he would call a follow-up conference in a year to see what has been done about implementing recommendations of this conference.

One of the first major panel sessions—on "delivery systems of food and of money for food"—opened with direct criticisms of Nixon for not doing enough to wipe out hunger and malnutrition.

The actual work of the conference began in late summer when 26 advisory panels were organized among 275 conference participants. They drafted preliminary recommendations which were reviewed by eight task forces, using another 300 participants. The task forces then added recommendations of their own.

Conference panels then took up both sets of recommendations in various areas to discuss them, approve them, revise them or throw them out and adopt their own recommendations.

The proposals from each conference panel or "working session" will be the basis of the conference's report to be submitted to Nixon before Christmas

The White House said that "nothing will be watered down for the sake of compromise. Where differences exist, both majority and minority views will be reported."

Dr. Jean Mayer, the President's special consultant on food and a Harvard University professor of nutrition, directed the conference for the White House. He said he expected "a legislative package" to come from the recommendations.

State-County Adds 1,100 in Wisconsin

Madison, Wis.—The State, County & Municipal Employes recently won elections involving more than 1,100 Wisconsin state employes.

Professional and blue-collar workers in the state's Dept. of Natural Resources overwhelmingly chose SCME Wisconsin State Employes Council 24 in two elections conducted by the State Employment Relations Board.

SCME has more than 26,000 members in the state. In the professional unit with 474 eligible, the vote favored the union 255 to 75. Blue-collar employes voted 401 to 35 for the union, with 658 eligible to vote.

Basic Rights Flouted:

ILO Scores Spain On Jailed Unionists

Geneva—Spain's failure to release imprisoned trade unionists was strongly denounced by the worker members of the International Labor Organization's Governing Body at its latest session here.

Jean Moeri, Swiss leader of the workers' group, scored the Franco regime for ignoring the request of a special ILO committee for an amnesty for all prisoners held because of their trade union activities.

"Worse yet," Moeri said, "the Spanish government continues to arrest and otherwise persecute trade unionists and to flout the fundamental right to strike by severely repressing all work stoppages."

Moeri asked on behalf of the workers that developments in Spain be followed closely by all the ILO bodies dealing with trade union rights.

In a written statement to the Governing Body, or executive council made up of 48 labor, government and employer representatives, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said that new labor legislation introduced by the Spanish government was a "travesty" of the reforms urged by the ILO committee.

This three-member investigating unit called for an amnesty for jailed trade unionists and urged fundamental legislative changes to guarantee the free exercise of trade union and other human rights after an on-the-spot study of the Spanish situation.

Rudolph Faupl, the U.S. worker delegate, told the council that the ILO's money-strapped International Center for Advanced Technical & Vocational Training could not continue to operate on "hope, borrowing, begging and promises."

When this center was established in the Italian industrial city of Turin in 1963 to help developing countries meet their needs in skilled manpower, it was expected that voluntary contributions alone would be sufficient to finance it.

But this expectation has not been fulfilled. For this reason, Faupl said when speaking for the worker group, all of the ILO's 121 member states should "equally share the responsibility" for keeping the center going.

At the suggestion of ILO Dir. Gen. David A. Morse the executive council agreed to postpone a decision on the financial issue until its next session in March in order to give governments more time for study.

Faupl, a Machinists international representative, is worker vice-chairman of the Turin center's board.

In another action, the council appointed AFL-CIO Education Dir. Walter Davis to the ILO's panel of consultants on workers' education.

The council voiced unanimous regret at the resignation as a worker delegate of Lord Collison, general secretary of the British agricultural workers union, who has accepted a government appointment in Britain.

Moeri said that Collison, who was made a lifetime peer by the Labor Government, had rendered "tremendous service to workers the world over" during his 15 years of association with the ILO.

As worker vice chairman of the Governing Body, Moeri will attend the official presentation on Dec. 10 to Morse in Oslo of the 1969 Nobel peace prize that was awarded the ILO.

The Swiss trade unionist noted that the award was a recognition of ILO's effort to promote social justice, the "surest guarantee of a lasting world peace."

Service Employes Add New Units

Worcester, Mass.—The Service Employes collected 303 of 366 votes cast in an election to represent 500 workers in the Worcester department of public works. SEIU Local 495 will represent the city employes.

The city also recognized Local 495 to represent 200 more workers, on the basis of a card check, in three other municipal units. They include the Worcester airport workers, city hall custodians and police department custodians.

Living Costs Bring Rise In Poverty Income Level

The continuing rise in the cost of living is making it harder to escape from poverty, and the Labor Dept. has raised its guideline definition of "poor" families and individuals all along the line.

The new poverty yardstick for a family of four is up from $3,300 to $3,600. The level below which a single person is considered poor was raised from $1,600 to $1,800.

These poverty income levels are used by the Labor Dept. and the Office of Economic Opportunity to help determine "disadvantaged individual" eligibility for various manpower programs.

The revised guidelines for annual net income at the poverty level are:

FAMILY SIZE	NONFARM INCOME		FARM INCOME	
	New	Old	New	Old
1	$1,800	$1,600	$1,500	$1,100
2	2,400	2,100	2,000	1,500
3	3,000	2,600	2,500	1,800
4	3,600	3,300	3,000	2,300
5	4,200	3,900	3,500	2,800
6	4,800	4,400	4,000	3,100
7	5,400	4,900	4,500	3,400
8	6,000	5,400	5,000	3,800
9	6,600	5,900	5,500	4,100
10	7,200	6,400	6,000	4,500
11	7,800	6,900	6,500	4,800
12	8,400	7,400	7,000	5,200

50TH ANNIVERSARY of Histadrut, Israel's trade union federation, will be celebrated in the United States as well as in Israel. Shown here at a program in New York are Ladies' Garment Workers Pres. Louis Stulberg, civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and John F. Henning, former ambassador and Under Secretary of Labor. They addressed the National Committee for Labor Israel and its affiliated American Trade Union Council for Histadrut.

U.S. Labor Reaffirms Its Support As Histadrut Nears 50-Year Mark

New York—American labor reaffirmed its solidarity with Israel's trade union movement during a three-day program here keyed to the approaching 50th anniversary of the founding of Histadrut.

The labor federations of both nations "are as one body in our commitment to human freedom, democracy and social justice," AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said.

Kirkland and Bayard Rustin, executive director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, spoke at a convention luncheon of the National Committee for Labor Israel and its affiliated Trade Union Council for Histadrut. The 1,500 delegates included union leaders from all sections of the United States.

The national committee, only four years younger than Histadrut itself, helps raise funds for social and humanitarian programs. Histadrut, which includes virtually all Israeli workers — Jew and Arab alike—operates health centers, children's villages, vocational training programs and worker-to-worker international assistance programs such as the Afro-Asian Institute.

Kirkland described the AFL-CIO's support for Histadrut and for Israel's independence as part of a continuing worldwide struggle against aggression.

If America were to "drop out" of the defense of freedom anywhere in the world, Kirkland said, it would be proclaiming that the nation's "values and beliefs" are "unworthy of defense."

The "new left" with its "new isolationism" is turning its back on the painful lessons of history, Kirkland said.

Thus, he noted, liberal institutions are being attacked as part of an "establishment" that must be overthrown. This concept, Kirkland suggested, "differs little from one of the mustier relics in the museum of old radicalism—the doctrine of revolutionary defeatism that things have to be made worse before they can get better."

One of the lessons of history, he stressed, "is that if things are made worse, they are likely to become still worse; that from chaos and from the destruction of more or less democratic institutions there will probably emerge, not a New Jerusalem, but an Adolf Hitler—or, in this day, perhaps a George Wallace."

Rustin told the gathering that Israel's ability to maintain democracy despite the strains of being surrounded by hostile nations has encouraged democratic groups in developing nations of Africa beset by military coups and tribal clashes.

The practical help provided by the Afro-Asian Institute, Rustin said, is in the spirit of the teachings of Maimonides, the 12th Century Jewish philosopher, that "the best form of charity is that aid which makes the need for charity unnecessary."

Pres. Louis Stulberg of the Ladies' Garment Workers presided at the luncheon session. An evening Golden Jubilee celebration of Histadrut's anniversary heard John F. Henning, former Under Secretary of Labor and Ambassador to New Zealand, at a program chaired by economist Leon H. Keyserling, president of the National Committee for Labor Israel.

In a message to the delegates, Pres. Nixon praised Histadrut for its educational, health and welfare programs "to assist workers, young people and new immigrants."

At the annual conference of the American Trade Union Council for Histadrut, Chairman Sol C. Chaiken and Executive Dir. Gregory J. Bardacke reported on establishment of new local and state councils, sponsorship of scholarships to the Afro-Asian Institute, educational programs and seminars, demonstrations and fund-raising activities.

A policy resolution adopted by the trade union delegates expressed "profound appreciation and gratitude for the friendship and solidarity manifested by organized labor of the United States and Canada towards the State of Israel and its people."

Success in Viet Nam Keyed to Social Gains

New York—Military power by itself will not defeat communism in South Viet Nam, Pres. Tran Quoc Buu of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor (CVT) told a gathering of New York union representatives.

The military effort must be accompanied by specific social programs to improve the lot of South Viet Nam's people, he said at a luncheon sponsored by the League for Industrial Democracy.

Social progress is vital, Buu said, because the Communists themselves are not solely relying on their military and terrorist activities.

They have developed political techniques to exploit the need for programs to benefit the masses and "take advantage of the lack of political organizations among them," he explained.

To meet this situation, Buu said, CVT is organizing a new political party of peasants and workers. Participation in the party will in no way interfere with CVT's strictly separate functions as a labor movement, he said.

Honored with Buu at the luncheon was Nguyen Van Thang, assistant to Buu and director of the confederation's department of international affairs.

In introducing Buu, Thomas Kahn, the league's executive director, deplored the "narrowness of the Viet Nam debate," which focuses on whether the United States should stay in or get out of South Viet Nam and ignores the forces for democratic development there.

Buu, who received a standing ovation from the luncheon audience, said he was "deeply touched by your warm demonstration of solidarity," and praised the league for inviting him to speak.

Personal Exemption Raised:

Tax Relief Provision Improved by Senate

(Continued from Page 1)

to deduct $1,400 from their tax bill if they spend $20,000 or more on new equipment or facilities.

The loss to the Treasury in tax revenue from the Senate amendment is estimated at $720 million a year.

The Senate confirmed the compromise cut in the oil depletion allowance which had been recommended by its Finance Committee —from the present 27.5 percent to 23 percent.

First it voted 62-30 against an amendment by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) to keep the depletion allowance at 27.5 percent.

Then it rejected, 52-38, an amendment by Sen. John J. Williams (R-Del.) to cut the allowance to the 20 percent voted by the House last August.

During the debate, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) termed the depletion allowance "the most notorious of all loopholes" and said it resulted in the oil industry paying taxes at a rate of only 7.7 percent of its profits as compared with the 43 percent paid by other industries.

A House-Senate conference committee will eventually decide whether the depletion allowance should be cut to the 20 percent in the House bill, the 23 percent in the Senate bill or, as is often the case, some point in between.

It also will have to tackle the differing tax cut provisions of the two bills and a host of other differences in the House and Senate versions.

As the AFL-CIO News went to press, the Senate had not yet acted on a number of amendments to tighten loopholes further than its Finance Committee proposed.

The AFL-CIO's letter to senators urged approval of a number of strengthening amendments, including a stricter capital gains tax, restoration of a House-passed tax on financial institutions, a limit on tax deductions that can be claimed by persons with substantial tax-exempt income and other loophole-closers.

The federation called for defeat of a new amendment proposed by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) aimed primarily at unions, but covering all organizations engaged in voter registration or any phase of political participation.

According to press reports, Fannin hopes that a "backlash" of resentment against the AFL-CIO for battling against confirmation of Judge Haynsworth to the Supreme Court will bring votes to his side.

His original proposal, defeated in committee, would have denied tax-exempt status to unions that "directly or indirectly" engage in political action or support candidates.

Fannin's latest amendment would cover any organization that used its funds to support or oppose any candidate or to carry on voter registration.

Over the vigorous opposition of Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) and most other southerners, the Senate approved, 52-36, an amendment permitting tax-exempt foundations to finance non-partisan voter registration drives that are conducted in more than one state.

This would permit continuation of Negro registration drives in the South by such groups as the Southern Regional Council.

The battle over the tax cut portions of the Senate bill found the Republicans sharply divided over strategy and the Democrats virtually unanimous.

The White House and the Treasury Dept. sharply opposed any increase in the personal exemption and said Gore's proposal was "too early and too generous." By too early, the Administration meant that tax relief should be postponed several years in the hope that the added tax revenue would reduce inflationary pressures.

Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott (Pa.) initially backed the Gore proposal, but later switched to a substitute plan by Sen. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) which would have increased the personal exemption by $50 a year until it reached $800. It also included some rate cuts and in the long run would have been more costly than the Gore proposal.

Before the showdown votes, however, Percy had dropped the final amount of his personal exemption proposal to $750.

The Administration was reported willing to accept the Percy plan if the Senate insisted on raising the personal exemption, but it did not make any push to round up support for it.

The result was that the Senate first beat the Percy substitute, 72-23, with as many Republicans voting against it as for it. Then it passed the $800 Gore amendment with 48 Democrats and 10 Republicans in favor, and 32 Republicans and only five Democrats opposed. Among the Democratic opponents was Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (La.).

In the aftermath of the vote, Scott blamed the Administration for not having supported the Percy amendment when it was obvious the Senate wanted to raise personal exemptions.

"I do hope," the Republican leader said, "that responsible officials in the Treasury of my own Administration will listen when next time we advise them that we understand more about strategy than they do."

Later, Sen. Howard Baker (R-Tenn.), who unsuccessfully ran against Scott for the Senate GOP leadership, chided him for "washing dirty linen in public." He said Scott should have stuck with the original Administration position which opposed any increase in personal deductions.

Scott had the last word, however. He noted that Baker was one of the 10 Republicans who ended up voting for the Gore amendment.

SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE by Musician's Local 161-170 against the Washington National Symphony was marked by ceremonies in which Mayor Walter E. Washington presented letters of appreciation to a fact-finding panel in the dispute and praised both sides. From left, Charles Sturgis of the local's executive board; Local Sec. J. Martin Emerson; Milton C. Denbo, National Symphony Association attorney; Local Pres. Sam Jack Kaufman; Richard H. Wangerin, a panel member; Association Pres. Lloyd Symington; David L. Kreeger, association executive committee member; and Ralph Becker, a panel member. Former Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.), the third panel member, was unable to attend.

House Backs Nixon Goals In Viet Nam

The House voted overwhelmingly—335 to 55—for a resolution affirming its "support for the President in his efforts to negotiate a just peace in Viet Nam."

In telegrams to House leaders before the vote, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany expressed the federation's strong support.

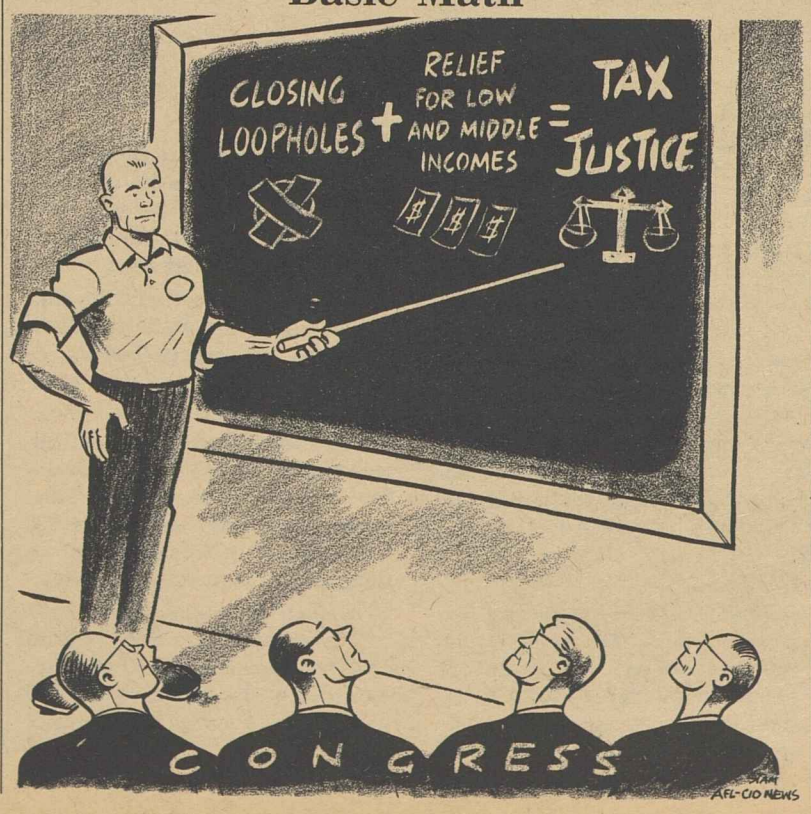
He said the Viet Nam policies it endorses "closely parallel those the AFL-CIO has adopted in convention resolutions and Executive Council statements. We strongly urge its adoption."

The resolution also:

- Called attention "to the numerous peaceful overtures" the United States has made to North Viet Nam in an effort to achieve a settlement.
- Endorsed Pres. Nixon's call that the people of South Viet Nam be allowed to choose their own government in a free election open to all and supervised by an impartial, international body.
- Reiterated the willingness of the United States to accept the result of such an election and called on North Viet Nam to do likewise.
- Asked the President to continue to press North Viet Nam to abide by the Geneva convention in treatment of prisoners of war.

Several House members who voted for the resolution stressed they were not giving a "blank check" endorsement to the President on Viet Nam. But the House decisively defeated an attempt to open up the resolution for amendments.

Basic Math



Congress Urged to Fund Vital Social Programs

Labor prodded Congress to narrow the gap between legislative promise and performance by appropriating the money needed to carry out important domestic programs.

AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller urged a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to increase funds for major programs of the Labor Dept. and the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare above the amounts voted by the House and budgeted by the Administration.

His testimony, presented by Legislative Rep. Richard Warden, expressed the AFL-CIO's disappointment that "far-reaching and vital programs" enacted by Congress with labor's strong support have never been adequately funded.

The laws Congress passed promised "great strides toward overcoming some of the important problems facing our nation," Biemiller said. He added:

"Most Americans have believed that when Congress enacted a far-reaching bill, promising funding at a certain level, it meant what it said. Unfortunately, as experience has taught us, authorizations and appropriations are two different worlds; and too often the two seem unrelated.

"In too many of our domestic programs—programs which have contributed to rising expectations among less fortunate Americans—the gap between the flowing promises of authorizations and the performance of appropriations has become increasingly wide."

Biemiller praised the action of the House in boosting funds for education programs, and expressed regret that the same approach wasn't taken in needed health, manpower training, welfare and other programs.

But even in education, he said, the increase still leaves a billion dollar gap between the appropriations and the amount authorized to be spent. He urged the Senate to close the gap further.

The AFL-CIO statement, including a supplemental 32-page analysis, called for an increase of at least one-third for the Labor Dept.'s wage-hour enforcement program.

It urged more money for apprenticeship programs and funds for a study of seasonality problems in the construction industry.

The federation called for a major increase in the occupational health and safety program, urging 100 additional inspectors to protect the safety and health of nearly 27 million workers covered by the Walsh-Healey and McNamara-O'Hara Acts.

Added funds were also sought for independent agencies covered by the same appropriations bill, including the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

Biemiller also urged the Senate to delete a legislative rider added by the House which would restrict the government's ability to act against illegal school segregation.

12-6-69

British Ground National Jet on Publicity Hop

A National Airline DC-8 that arrived in England for a press demonstration flight to ballyhoo the carrier's plans for Miami-to-London service, Jan. 1, remains grounded at a London airport.

The reason is a simple one: British air transport workers have refused to refuel or service the plane as a measure of support for the Machinists, in their long dispute with National.

The British workers have boycotted (or "blacked" as they put it) National because it locked out more than 1,000 IAM mechanics last Jan. 21 and is now fighting a court order to return them to work.

Meanwhile, Gen. Sec. C. H. Blyth of the International Transport Workers Federation, headquartered in London, has received a cable from IAM Pres. Floyd E. Smith expressing his union's "deep appreciation and heartfelt thanks" for the boycott action.

He said it will hasten a just settlement.

Unions Intensify 'Don't Buy GE' Drive

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 $2 a year | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, December 13, 1969 | No. 50

15% Social Security Hike, Tax Relief Draw Nixon Ire

Conference To Iron Out Reform Bill

With a presidential veto threat hanging over its head, a House-Senate conference committee will try to reshape the nation's tax laws.

The final Senate version of the bill, after three weeks of debate and amendments, provided substantial tax relief for low and middle-income Americans but left largely intact a number of tax loopholes and opened several new ones.

It was the tax relief provisions, however, which drew the President's ire at a televised news conference.

The Administration has charged that the Senate provision raising the $600 personal tax exemption to $800 over a two-year period would be "inflationary."

And Mr. Nixon gave a blunt, one-word reply—"No"—when a reporter asked:

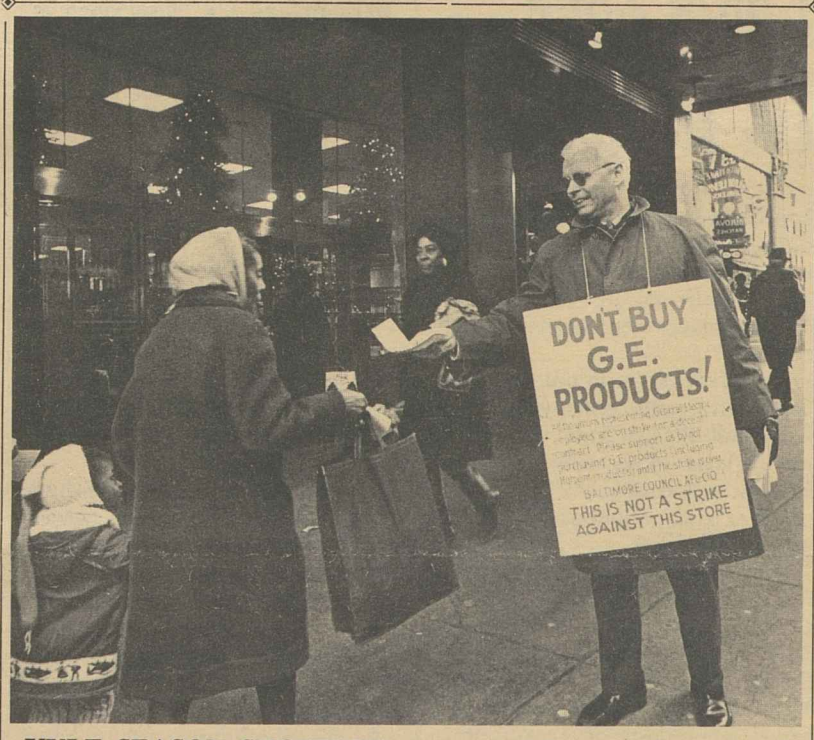
"If the final version of the tax reform bill now pending in Congress includes the Senate-adopted $800 exemption and the 15 percent social security increase, can you sign it?"

The veto threat was sharply criticized by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield.

"The President seems to have gone out of his way to criticize two of the most important provisions of the bill," Mansfield said. Both the higher personal exemption and the social security increase "are fiscally sound" and would help "the people most in need."

Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), who sponsored the $800 exemption said its cost to the government would be $100 million a year less than

(Continued on Page 12)



YULE SEASON SHOPPERS are greeted by an informational picket outside a Baltimore department store alerting them to anti-labor tactics of the General Electric Co. as the consumer boycott against GE entered a new week. Similar picketing is being conducted across the country by strikers and union volunteers. **(More photos of General Electric boycott activity on Page 5.)**

IUE Hits GE Charges:

Strike in 7th Week As Boycott Mounts

Labor's boycott of General Electric products mounted steadily in scope and intensity as union members carried the "Don't Buy" drive into every nook and corner of the country.

State and city central bodies and individual unions organized boycott picketing and distribution of millions of leaflets at hundreds of retail outlets—wherever GE, Hotpoint and Universal products are sold.

The boycott activity attested to the firm support by the entire labor movement for the 150,000 members of 13 unions engaged in the strike against the nation's largest and wealthiest electrical corporation.

Other evidence of all labor's involvement in the struggle came in the form of contributions to the GE Strike Relief Fund which AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland said continues to mount after passing the million-dollar mark last week.

Meanwhile, the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, backed by the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee, recessed negotiations with GE on grounds continued meetings would be a "hoax . . . creating the false illusion" that real bargaining is going on.

John Shambo, chairman of the union's negotiating committee, noted that the company had described an offer made Dec. 6 as the "maximum" with no room for further compromise.

Under these circumstances, Shambo wrote GE's chief negotiator, John Baldwin, further meetings would serve no purpose.

(Continued on Page 4)

Improved Benefits Seen Sure of Okay

Congress moved towards almost certain approval of a 15 percent across-the-board increase in social security benefits, either through "stopgap" legislation cleared for a vote in the House or through amendments written into the tax bill by the Senate.

The House Ways & Means Committee has already unanimously approved a 15 percent benefit hike and the bill will be taken up under a no-amendment procedure.

The committee said the need for an immediate increase to compensate for higher living costs is "pressing and urgent." Republicans joined with Democrats in voting for a 15 percent hike, effective Jan. 1, in preference to the 10 percent increase next March which the Administration had proposed.

There is a sufficient surplus in the social security trust fund to cover the full cost of the 15 percent boost, the committee said. It pledged to consider a comprehensive overhaul of the social security system as its "first order of business" in the January session.

Rep. Jacob H. Gilbert (D-N.Y.), sponsor of a labor-supported bill providing substantially higher increases and other major social security improvements, backed the 15 percent bill as a needed "stopgap." He said the committee, of which he is a member, will be considering his proposals as part of the "comprehensive review" of the program.

The Senate jumped the gun on the House and included an even bigger benefit package as an amendment to the tax reform bill.

It added to the basic 15 percent

(Continued on Page 12)

Work Force Decline Cuts Jobless Rate

By Duane Emme

The national unemployment rate dropped sharply in November, but not because of any new surge in the country's lagging job growth, the Labor Dept. reported.

A decline of five-tenths of 1 percent in the jobless rate to 3.4 percent was due mainly to workers leaving the labor force, said Howard Stambler, chief employment analyst for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The workers who apparently gave up trying to find steady jobs were identified as being mostly teenagers, adult women, men in the 20-to-24 age bracket and part-time workers.

The civilian labor force, which has been "sluggish" but growing slightly in recent months, declined by 191,000 to 81.3 million after seasonal adjustment, BLS said.

On the jobs side, non-farm pay-

(Continued on Page 3)

Labor Studies Center Holds First Classes

The AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center moved into operation with an initial five-day session on "Critical Problems in State Government."

Keynoting the event was Andrew J. Biemiller, director of the federation's Dept. of Legislation, who described to the class of state central body officers and staff the development of various state legislatures.

Biemiller and subsequent speakers emphasized the importance to the labor lobbyist of knowing the rules of each state's legislature in order to operate effectively.

Biemiller's perspective was historical while Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) offered specifics on getting bills on the calendar, pressure points in legislative committees, and the role of the executive in respect to the legislature.

State legislators have acquired

(Continued on Page 10)

Plan to Muzzle Unions Crushed by 59-27 Vote

The Senate rejected by a crushing 59-27 majority an anti-union amendment to the tax bill sponsored by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) and blessed by the open shop National Right to Work Committee in full-page newspaper advertisements.

If the amendment had passed, unions and other non-profit organizations which "directly or indirectly" supported or opposed candidates for public office would have been penalized by loss of their tax-exempt status.

The penalty would have been imposed even for carrying on a nonpartisan voter registration campaign—a provision which would have struck at such organizations as the League of Women Voters.

The original version of Fannin's amendment was restricted entirely to unions and the Arizona senator and his supporters made it clear in the debate that the labor movement was still the prime target.

With Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.) leading the fight against it, 42 Democrats and 17 Republicans voted to reject the Fannin amendment. Voting for it were 18 Republicans and nine Democrats.

Earlier, Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.) sought to substitute a more limited restriction, contending that the sweeping Fannin

(Continued on Page 10)

CANAL ZONE UNIONISTS are briefed on the federal government's labor relations policies by Otto Pragan of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Education at the first bargaining institute held in the zone.

For 40,000 Workers:

Shopcrafts Contract Sets 68-Cent Raise

About 40,000 railroad workers in four shopcraft unions will receive wage increases in 1969 and 1970 totaling 68 cents an hour upon ratification of a new two-year contract, the unions' leaders announced.

Another 8,000 members of the unions, in less skilled jobs, will get total boosts that are slightly less than that amount. Back pay, among all 48,000 workers, will range from $350 to $400.

Terms of the settlement that averted a possible nationwide shutdown of railroad service were set forth in letters sent to general chairmen in the Machinists, Boilermakers, Sheet Metal Workers and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The general chairmen in turn presented the proposed agreement to union lodges on 76 major railroads for ratification. The vote is expected to be completed by Dec. 16.

The increases for the 40,000 workers who are journeymen in their crafts mean that their current pay scale will go from $3.60 an hour to $4 when the contract is ratified and rise to $4.29 on Aug. 1, 1970.

These are details of the wage package:

All workers will get a 2 percent increase retroactive to the first of the year, 3 percent retroactive to July 1, and 10 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 1. Journeymen will get an added 5 cents retroactive to July 1 and 7 cents effective when the contract is ratified.

In 1970, all shopmen represented by the unions will get a 5 percent increase on Jan. 1 and 4-cent-an-hour raises on Apr. 1 and Aug. 1.

The agreement also provides that:

- Doubletime rates be paid shopmen for the seventh consecutive day worked.
- The requirement of 16 hours notice of reduction in force be eliminated only in case of "acts of God" or strikes and that in those cases anyone not previously notified who reports to work gets 4 hours call-in pay.
- There may be limited crossing of craft lines to permit "incidental" work at repair-work locations not designated as outlying points. "Incidental" is defined as not comprising a preponderant part of the total work involved in an assignment.
- A two-year moratorium be applied to a 1964 agreement between the unions and the railroads on contracting out of work, provided that the issue is settled in negotiations now underway on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

The agreement was reached in lengthy negotiations conducted at the Labor Dept. It resolves a wage dispute between the unions and the railroads going back more than a year.

The unions had sought a 10 percent general increase, plus 20 cents an hour for skilled workers. The carriers offered only a 5 percent general pay boost and demanded numerous rules changes.

A presidential emergency board recommended a 5 percent general increase and a separate increase of 20 cents an hour for "more skilled" employes. However, its skill definition would have applied to not more than 25 percent of the workers.

The unions had indicated they would strike two or three railroads, if necessary to reach a settlement, once they were free to strike under the terms of Railway Labor Act. They said such action would avoid a "national emergency." However, the carriers threatened a lockout on all major railroads if there were any strike at all.

IAM Vice Pres. William Winpisinger, spokesman for the unions during the dispute, said that while the shopcrafts "didn't achieve every goal, we did hit some milestones." He said the settlement's wage terms were better than the unions had thought possible of achievement without a strike.

Status Quo Rule Upheld In Railroad Negotiations

The Railway Labor Act's requirement that management and labor keep the status quo while negotiating on job conditions applies even to conditions not covered by written rules, the U.S. Supreme Court has decided.

The decision came in litigation involving the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad, the United Transportation Union and the former Firemen & Enginemen, which became part of the UTU on Jan. 1, 1969.

The case arose from a dispute going back to February 1961 when the carrier notified the Firemen it was unilaterally moving a reporting point for train and engine crews from its Lang Yard in Toledo, O., to Trenton, Mich., 35 miles away.

After failing to get a special board to rule against the proposed action, the Firemen served a bargaining notice under the law to amend an agreement to halt the move.

While mediation was in process, the railroad posted a bulletin creating the new reporting point in Trenton. The union threatened to strike. The carrier went to court for an injunction against the strike and the Firemen counterclaimed for an injunction to prevent the shift to Trenton.

The U.S. District Court of Northern Ohio dismissed the railroad's complaint and granted the union's injunction. The 6th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the trial court.

Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, writing for the court majority, said what must be preserved as a status quo while exhausting the law's procedures "are the actual objective working conditions out of which the dispute arose, irrespective of whether these conditions are covered in an existing agreement."

"The act's status quo requirement is central to its design," he said. "Its immediate effect is to prevent the union from striking and management from doing anything that would justify the strike."

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, participating in his first decision in a labor case on the court, joined Justice John M. Harlan in a partial dissent.

They did not argue with applying the status quo to conditions not covered by agreements if the conditions have a history of being well established. In this proceeding, they said, the case should be remanded to determine if that was the situation.

In another decision, the Supreme Court reversed the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals to decide 5-3 that injuries to longshoremen occurring on piers affixed permanently to land are not compensable under the Longshoremen's & Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Canal Zone Unions Focus On Bargaining

Canal Zone, Panama—The first collective bargaining institute conducted here by AFL-CIO education specialists was attended by 59 representatives of the almost 15,000 government workers in the zone.

The federal government is virtually the sole employer in the zone and the institute focused on the effects Pres. Nixon's new Executive Order 11491 will have on the labor relations of government workers.

Aspects of Panamanian labor law were presented by Jose A. Campos, president of Panama's Superior Tribunal of Labor. Although the workers are not covered by Panamanian labor laws, the future operations of organized labor could be vitally affected if and when the canal is turned over to Panama.

Of the 15,000 government workers, 13,000 are union members and 11,000 of these are Panamanian nationals. The remainder are American citizens.

Sessions during the six-day institute also stressed greater cooperation among the 13 AFL-CIO affiliates and the improvement of relations among all union members.

Key speakers included Otto Pragan of the federation's Dept. of Education, Paul Hutchings of the Metal Trades Dept., Arthur Kane, education director of the Government Employes, and James O'Donnell, education committee chairman of the Canal Zone AFL-CIO.

The 13 unions participating in the institute were the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the State, County & Municipal Employes, National Maritime Union, Government Employes, Machinists, Masters, Mates & Pilots, Boilermakers, Marine Engineers, Maintenance of Way Employes, Fire Fighters, Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, Operating Engineers and the Communications Workers.

Child Labor Abuses Found In 11,000 Cases

Federal wage-hour investigators found 11,273 children illegally employed during the 1969 fiscal year, some of them in hazardous occupations with high accident rates.

The investigations, which reached only a small portion of establishments covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, turned up 10,024 under-age youngsters employed in non-farm establishments and 1,249 children illegally employed on farms.

Of the non-farm group, 5,234 were 16 or 17-year-olds working at hazardous jobs where the minimum employment age is 18.

The remaining 4,790 were under the minimum age of 16 for full-time employment in non-hazardous jobs or under the age 14 minimum for employment outside of school hours in permitted occupations.

On the farms, the violations were found equally among children of migrant workers and local farm children.

Forty-seven percent of the children found working on farms during school hours were in the 10-13 age bracket, 38 percent were 14 or 15, and 15 percent were under the age of 10.

A majority of the children illegally employed on farms—59 percent—were enrolled in school grades below normal for their age. The percentage of children below their grade level soared to 72 percent for migrant children.

Robert J. Brown Named U.S. Manpower Official

Robert J. Brown has been named associate manpower administrator of the U.S. Training & Employment Service by Labor Sec. George P. Shultz. Brown served as commissioner of the Minnesota Employment Security Dept. until he joined the Labor Dept. in 1966.

Keenan Reappointed To Red Cross Post

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been reappointed vice chairman for labor for the 1970 American Red Cross drive for members and funds.

The reappointment of Keenan, an AFL-CIO vice president, was announced in Washington by the 1970 campaign's co-chairmen: Frederick R. Kappel, retired chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph's board, and Harold Boeschenstein, board chairman of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Soviet Role in Mideast Seen Threat to Peace

Tel Aviv, Israel—There can never be a permanent peace in the Middle East based on the belief that Communist Russia can play a role as a peacemaker, AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Thomas W. Gleason warned here.

Gleason, who is president of the Longshoremen, brought "warm greetings" to the 11th convention of Histadrut, Israel's labor movement, from American labor. He was one of the convention's invited speakers.

Russia is as "hypocritical" when it talks about peace in the Middle East, Gleason emphasized, as when it "talks about protecting Czechoslovakia by invading and occupying this small country and stifling its cry for freedom."

Further, he asked: How can Russia be a peacemaker when it has recently shipped more than $2 billion in weapons to Nasser, Egypt's dictator who "never gets tired of boasting about his preparations for destroying Israel?"

Gleason told the delegates that the bonds of friendship between the AFL-CIO and Histadrut have been "forged in nearly 50 years of tough struggles for our common democratic aims."

Similarly, he added, "these bonds have been firmed in years of battle against our common enemy—the enemy of peace and freedom everywhere."

Gleason took the opportunity to thank Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir for a "stirring" address to the AFL-CIO convention in October. "Not only the people of Israel, but liberty-loving people everywhere can be truly proud of this great lady," he said.

He noted that the AFL-CIO convention had called upon the U.S. government to "provide Israel with economic assistance to help her carry the enormous burden on her economy as a result of the continued hostility by the Arabs."

Pres. Nixon and our government, he noted, also were urged to supply Israel with "the means with which to defend herself and prevent another war which might lead to a world conflagration."

This stand was taken by American labor, Gleason said, "because we believe in peace with freedom, because we want to see democracy secure and prosperous in your country, in our country, in Arab countries, throughout the world."

"This is what I mean when I say to you, Shalom," he concluded.

Effective Organizing Stressed:

Merger of Bakery Unions Hailed as Gain for All Labor

Miami Beach—AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany warmly welcomed the newly consolidated Bakery & Confectionery Workers International Union as a part of the federation and presented it with its first assignment—enlisting every member in support of the General Electric strike and the boycott of all GE products until a fair contract is won.

Meany said that formation of the new union with an honored old name is "good news for the trade union movement, though it may be bad news for those employers who follow a policy of divide and conquer." He spoke at the first constitutional convention of the 150,000-member union affiliate—an amalgamation of the AFL-CIO American Bakery & Confectionery Workers and the Bakery & Confectionery Workers, a pioneer affiliate of the former AFL.

The latter union was unaffiliated for 12 years following its expulsion by the 1957 AFL-CIO convention for domination by corrupt leadership. The removal of that leadership opened the way to reconciliation and readmittance.

Recalling that the Bakers' union has a "long and honored history as part of the trade union movement," Meany said it was appropriate to preserve the name of the B&C, originally chartered in 1887.

The B&C, Meany related, can trace its beginning to a successful strike by German bakers in New York City in 1880. The strikers formed a conference, followed by a convention in Pittsburgh of 20 delegates from 17 local unions. That was in 1886, and the following year the AFL issued a charter of affiliation of the Journeymen Bakers National Union of the United States.

In 1904 the union changed its name to the Bakery & Confectionery Workers. Meany recalled that a group of New York bakers formed a "factory" union in 1913, seceded from B&C the same year, but returned in a 1935 merger.

United labor has a job to do, and the B&C can help tremendously in that job, the AFL-CIO president stressed. He named some of labor's goals—fair and equal treatment of all taxpayers, more adequate purchasing power for employes, industrial safety, an end to the "constant gypping of the public" in the marketplace, minimum wages of more than $2 an hour, and a fair settlement for GE strikers.

"We have made up our minds," Meany declared, "that these workers are not going to be beaten into submission" by an arrogant, law-breaking corporation.

"We are asking everyone to contribute at least $1. We have launched a national boycott. We are sure we are going to win this fight."

"There is no more important task that we face than this," Meany declared. "It is not too much to say that the very future of collective bargaining is at stake.

"Because if GE can nullify the labor act" by refusing to bargain in good faith, "every other large corporation can do it."

He exhorted the delegates—694 men and women from 224 local unions: "When you go forth reunited, you go with the opportunity to serve the workers in your industry" and to "play your full and complete part in all the work" of the AFL-CIO.

Earlier the convention elected Daniel E. Conway as president of the consolidated union, Max Kralstein as secretary-treasurer, and 38 other men as vice presidents and general board members. Conway is a former B&C director of organization who had headed the ABC since its founding. Kralstein was B&C president.

The new board is composed of 40 members—20 from ABC and 20 from the former B&C. They were given the oath of office for a five-year term by Wesley Reedy, assistant to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland and member of Philadelphia Local 6.

In accepting, Conway assured Meany of the union's strong support of GE strikers and other labor goals. Noting that the reconstituted union now has a large staff of organizers, Conway promised, "We are going to launch the damndest organizing campaign this bakery and confectionery industry has ever seen." The delegates roared their approval.

After ratifying merger terms, the convention adopted a new constitution, including a per capita rate of $1.75 a month, up from the ABC rate of $1.50 and B&C's $1.25 rate.

The delegates authorized the executive board to establish a single system of records, instead of two; approved the boycott of California grapes and GE products, endorsed the legislative program of the AFL-CIO; called for the continued unity of labor, liberal and civil rights forces; authorized consolidation of the unions' scholarship programs, and urged all local unions to affiliate with city, state and provincial central bodies and union label trades councils.

Kirkland assured the delegates, "Now you're ready to carry out the jobs this union was born to do—organize the unorganized and advance the wages and working conditions of your members."

William F. Schnitzler, retired AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer who formerly was B&C president, told the delegates, "It is fitting and proper that you're here, because you belong together. . . . The future is yours."

FEDERATION CHARTER is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the newly merged Bakery & Confectionery Workers in Miami Beach. Pres. Daniel E. Conway, left, watches as Sec.-Treas. Max Kralstein accepts the charter. Kralstein headed the unaffiliated bakery union which united with the American Bakery & Confectionery Workers.

Labor Dept. to Expand Job Banks to 55 Cities

The national computerized job bank program will be expanded to 55 major cities in the current fiscal year instead of the 36 originally planned, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz announced.

Seven job banks are already in service in Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Hartford, Conn., and Washington, D.C. Another seven will soon be operational in Minneapolis, Atlanta, San Diego, Phoenix, Denver, Pittsburgh and Columbus, Ohio.

Twenty-two more are in the planning stage and Shultz has designated 16 additional cities for job bank operations.

The job bank system uses a daily up-to-date computerized list of available jobs in a major metropolitan area in an effort to quickly place the disadvantaged or unemployed worker in the job opening.

"It represents a major innovation in the operating methods of public employment service and promises to improve considerably the process for which the job-seekers and jobs are matched," Shultz said.

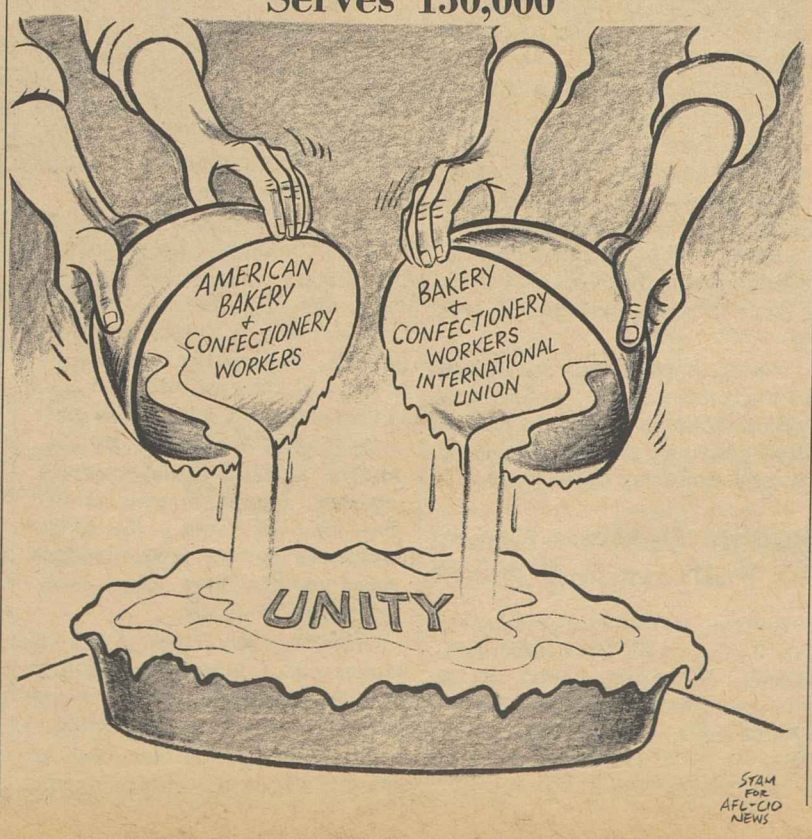
Job bank cities now in the planning stage are Anaheim, Calif., Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Newark, Paterson, Philadelphia, San Bernardino, Oakland, San Jose and Tampa.

The newly designated cities are Providence, Wilmington, Charleston, W.Va., Birmingham, Louisville, Memphis, Little Rock, Albuquerque, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Wichita, Omaha, Honolulu, San Antonio, Tacoma and San Juan, P.R.

Three more cities will be named soon in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the Labor Dept. said.

Eventually, the city Job Banks will become a part of a fully automated statewide job matching system such as those operating on an experimental level in Wisconsin, California, Utah and New York. Florida and Michigan have systems in the planning stage.

Serves 150,000



Labor Force Dropouts Cause Jobless Rate Dip

(Continued from Page 1)

roll employment decreased in November by about 21,000 seasonally adjusted to 70.6 million. There would have been a modest increase except for workers on strike, the government said.

"There is a continued slowdown in employment growth," Stambler said. He noted that monthly payroll employment gains have averaged only 80,000 since June compared to a 240,000 average for the seven months preceding June.

Employment in manufacturing declined slightly between October and November, even after allowing for new strike activity including the walkout of 150,000 workers at General Electric.

Small Increases

There were only small gains in jobs in contract construction; transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; services and government.

The number of unemployed was about 2.8 million seasonally adjusted in November, with a 360,000 decline coming almost wholly among those who dropped out of the labor force.

The overall November jobless rate of 3.4 percent marked a return to the August level, after the rate reached its highest peak in two years in September and remained there in October. Last month's rate was the same as in November 1968.

Jobless rates fell from 13 to 11.6 percent for teenagers, from 6.5 to 5.3 percent for young adult men, and from 4 to 3.5 percent for adult women.

However, BLS noted that key jobless rates for blue-collar workers (4.2 percent) and for workers in manufacturing (3.8 percent) were unchanged between October and November. These rates have been rising since spring.

Unemployment rates for white workers (3.1 percent) and Negro workers (6.2 percent) were both down from October. But both rates were still slightly higher than they were earlier this year.

Another area of BLS's monthly report showed a continued drag in the workweek and earnings, which the government also has cited as evidence of a slowdown in the economy.

The seasonally adjusted average workweek for rank-and-file workers was unchanged at 37.6 hours in November, after falling by two-tenths of an hour in October. The figure was at its lowest level since late 1968.

In manufacturing, the average workweek was unchanged at 40.5 hours following a three-tenths of an hour decline in October. The manufacturing workweek was at its lowest mark in more than 1.5 years, with the exception of February 1969.

Overtime hours in manufacturing dropped for the second straight month, edging down one-tenth of an hour to 3.4 hours a week in November. With the exception of April 1968, when hours were affected by civil disturbances, factory overtime was at its lowest point in two years.

Average hourly earnings for rank-and-file workers were unchanged in November at $3.11. However, because of the decline in overtime, average weekly earnings fell by 62 cents to $116.63. Sharp earnings' drops in construction and trade more than offset slight gains in manufacturing and finance.

Supreme Court Rejects Appeal By Teachers

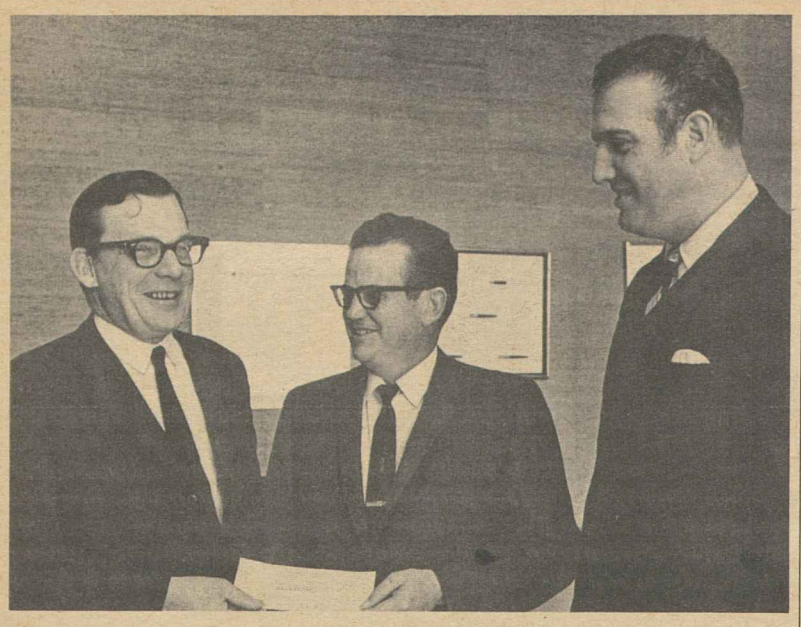
The U.S. Supreme Court has rejected an appeal of the United Federation of Teachers—Local 2 of the American Federation of Teachers—and its president, Albert Shanker, growing out of 1968 New York school strikes.

After the teachers stopped work in protest against layoffs and harassment in a Brooklyn school district, Shanker was sentenced to 15 days in prison and fined $250 while the union was fined $220,000.

The sentences were imposed under New York's Taylor Act, which labor has condemned for its "unjust, harsh" penalties in forbidding public employe strikes.

In their appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, Shanker and the union challenged the constitutionality of the state law, particularly an interpretation by the New York State Supreme Court that the law properly allowed convictions without a jury trial.

In dismissing the appeal, 6-to-2, the majority held that there was not "a substantial federal question involved." The brief opinion noted that Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas felt there was a federal question involved and that the court should have granted review.



A CHECK for $2,000 to the General Electric strike relief fund was presented to AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland by Pres. James Hare, center, of the Salaried Employes Association of Westinghouse Baltimore Divisions. Joseph H. Hiltz, chairman of the unaffiliated union's GE strike-relief committee, is at right. The union plans to make regular bi-monthly contributions.

Joint Bargaining Ruled Matter of Unions' Choice

The National Labor Relations Board's decision requiring General Electric Co. to participate in coordinated bargaining sought by unions does not give an employer the right to demand that unions bargain jointly, the board has ruled.

The decision came in a case involving an F. W. Woolworth Co. store in San Leandro, Calif., Retail Clerks Local 870, Hotel & Restaurant Employes Local 823 and the latter union's Alameda county executive board.

In December 1967, the board certified the Clerks to represent selling and non-selling employes and Local 823 to represent the store's culinary department employes.

The board declared that the store violated the National Labor Relations Act by "adamantly insisting on meeting the two unions simultaneously." It upheld an earlier order by an NLRB trial examiner that the store must bargain separately with the unions.

The decision found "no merit" in Woolworth's claim that it is merely seeking for itself what the agency required the employer to do in the GE decision of 1968.

The board emphasized that the GE decision was based on a section of the law giving employes "the basic right" to select their own bargaining representatives and members of their bargaining teams.

"The right of selection belongs to the employes," the board noted, "and it is only the employes or their duly designated bargaining representatives which may seek to exercise that right."

A company may propose that several unions meet simultaneously with it, the board said, but may not—as Woolworth has done—condition its willingness to bargain upon the joint presence of the unions.

Employer's Demand

A letter sent by the store's management to the Hotel & Restaurant Employes' local demanded joint negotiations on the basis that there is an interchange between employes on the sales floor and luncheonette that affects job classifications and rates of pay.

However, the board noted that this issue was raised at a representation hearing in the case and the board rejected it in denying the company a single storewide bargaining unit.

Under the law, the board concluded, an employer is not entitled to relitigate issues which were raised and decided in a representation proceeding.

The decision against the employer was made by a board panel composed of Members John H. Fanning, Sam Zagoria and Howard Jenkins, Jr.

'Twin Plants' At Border Tied To Lost Jobs

The AFL-CIO endorsed the goals of legislation establishing a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-Speaking People — and urged Congress to make it clear that the "twin plant" program along the Mexican border has the opposite effect.

Under this program, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said, U.S. firms have set up plants on the Mexican side of the border paying 30-cent-an-hour wages for assembly work with "minimal" finishing operations on the U.S. side.

Biemiller wrote Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.), chairman of a House Government Operations subcommittee that the AFL-CIO "supports efforts to assure that Spanish-speaking Americans share benefits of federal programs with all other Americans."

He urged that the committee report and the legislative record make clear that the proposed Cabinet committee will not "in any way subsidize the twin-plant program."

Biemiller stressed that Mexican-Americans in the Southwest, Los Angeles, Chicago and other major cities have been hurt by the "twin-plant runaway scheme" encouraged by some federal agencies.

Missouri AFL-CIO Leader to Retire

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pres. John I. Rollings of the Missouri AFL-CIO will retire from office Jan. 2. He will be succeeded by Vice Pres. Vincent J. Van Camp, who was elected acting president by the state labor council's executive board.

Rollings has been a member of the Barbers for 45 years and has served the state labor council since the merger of the AFL and CIO. He also had been the head of the St. Louis Central Trades Council and an officer of Barbers Local 102.

Van Camp, a member of Local 124 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, will fill the unexpired term of president until the 1970 state convention. He has been a vice president of the council seven years.

IUE Scores Company Charges:

'Don't Buy GE' Drive Mounts As Strike Passes 7th Week

(Continued from Page 1)

"We will resume our meetings," he added, "just as soon as you are ready, even in part, to match the union's willingness to compromise and engage in genuine collective bargaining."

There were these other developments as the walkout moved through its seventh week:

- GE, in a new tactic, filed unfair practice charges against IUE with the National Labor Relations Board and launched a back-to-work drive.
- Shambo branded the charge that the union was refusing to bargain as "sheer fabrication, a publicity stunt." As for the back-to-work drive, he said it "is an ugly campaign doomed to failure."
- AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis told a Maritime Trades Dept. luncheon in Washington that voluntary and public social agencies in 33 states are giving "unprecedented support" to the needs of striking workers and their families.
- Former Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) accepted the chairmanship of a committee of prominent citizens being formed to support the GE strikers. **(Story below.)**

An IUE-CBC statement said GE's Dec. 6 proposal for a three-year pact was rejected because it contained "no improvement in previous unsatisfactory first-year wage proposals," a cost-of-living clause that wouldn't fully cover price increases, and "only pennies to meet the urgent need of a retirement program."

Further, the unions charged, "GE still insists on the right to cut wages during the contract" and "refuses the kind of arbitration procedures that would prevent arbitrary, one-sided job changes."

"To sum it up," the statement concluded, "GE has proposed to replace a completely inadequate one-year offer with a completely inadequate three-year offer."

Following that, IUE served a counter-proposal calling for a 16-month contract, to expire May 1, 1971, with an immediate wage boost of 35 cents an hour, and a full cost-of-living adjustment after the first year.

In announcing these proposed terms, IUE Pres. Paul Jennings said, "My associates and I are confident that if GE would accept this alternative the remaining contract issues could be resolved by intensive, good-faith bargaining in less than a week."

At the same time, he noted, the union still has two previous offers on the bargaining table—a 30-month contract scaled down from pre-strike proposals and a repeated offer to submit all issues to binding arbitration.

GE's back-to-work plans, aimed at breaking the strike, came to light when union negotiators obtained a "confidential" memorandum. It outlined five steps by which plant managers should try to lure strikers back to work, culminating with a Dec. 22 "final telephone call to all employes."

Noting that the plans were based on the pressures of the Christmas season, Shambo said, "Instead of playing Scrooge and spreading humbug, the company ought to look at the solidarity of the strike and seek to settle it with real negotiations."

One example of the strike's solidarity came from Louisville where IUE Local 761 reported that it actually has gained some 1,200 new members since the strike began.

In another development, five Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania—Representatives William A. Barrett, Robert Nix, James A. Byrne, Joshua Eilberg and William J. Green—called upon GE management "to stay at the bargaining table" until the dispute is resolved.

In their wire to Baldwin, they said, "It would be particularly wise to recall that one always loses, not by failing to take, but by failing to give."

On the boycott front, reports poured into CBC's headquarters in New York of successful informational picketing in cities throughout the country and of a favorable response from Christmas shoppers.

There were some of the developments:

Hundreds of pickets, getting their assignments from the telephone book's "yellow pages," fanned out to distribute leaflets in front of GE's retail, wholesale and service outlets in the Memphis, Tenn., area.

The Wisconsin AFL-CIO announced it has formed local committees to hand out boycott literature in front of department stores "in all major cities throughout the state this month."

The Twin Cities' (Minneapolis and St. Paul) leading department store—Daytons—was an early boycott target of Minnesota labor. The State AFL-CIO is distributing boycott signs and leaflets to every city labor body.

"Stay alive—call five" became the keynote of a novel word-of-mouth boycott of GE in Fort Wayne, Ind. Each trade unionist is responsible for passing the boycott message to five friends and urging them to pass it along to five others.

The Los Angeles County AFL-CIO kicked off a whole series of continuing boycott demonstrations with an informational picketing display in the heart of the city's downtown shopping area.

Two major Long Island, N.Y., department stores removed all GE and Hotpoint appliances from sale. One of them told its supplier not to send any more and allowed boycott information to be placed inside the store.

In Washington, D. C., Giant Food stores and George's Radio & Television Co., a radio-television discount chain, gave assurances they would stop advertising GE products in their stores and in newspaper advertisements.

Similar reports of merchants' cooperation with the boycott came from cities across the nation. Pickets everywhere told of receiving a favorable reception from the public.

In answering GE's move to get the NLRB to declare that IUE has not bargained in good faith, Shambo accused the firm of a "ploy intended to distract public attention from the courts' scathing indictment of GE's unlawful behavior at the bargaining table."

He noted that coincidentally on the first day of the strike the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals issued a decision finding GE violated the National Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain with IUE in 1960.

The union reported that more recently the same court rejected GE's appeal for a rehearing in that case.

Labor Opens New Round Of GE Rallies

A new series of labor-sponsored rallies is underway across the country in support of the General Electric strike, the strikers' relief fund and the boycott of GE products.

The "double-B" rallies—standing for "a buck and a boycott"—are being sponsored by local central bodies with assistance from the AFL-CIO Dept. of Organization. Leaders of AFL-CIO unions will be featured speakers.

Initial meetings were held in Utica, N.Y., Rockford, Ill., Norfolk, Va., and Columbus, Ohio. Dates for rallies in other cities, with exact time and place still to be set, have been announced as follows:

Des Moines, Iowa, Dec. 15; Cincinnati, Dec. 15; Dec. 15; Jackson, Miss., Dec. 15; Danville, Ill., Dec. 16; Miami, Fla., Dec. 17; Wilmington, N.C., Dec. 17 and Tampa, Fla., Dec. 18.

Buffalo Unionist Named To Philharmonic Board

Buffalo, N.Y.—The president of the Buffalo AFL-CIO, George L. Wessel, has been named to the board of directors of the Buffalo Philharmonic Society. He is the first representative of labor named to the board.

Douglas Heads Citizens To Support GE Strikers

A national committee of prominent Americans is being organized to support the General Electric strikers, it was announced by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. A. Philip Randolph.

Randolph said Paul Douglas, former senator from Illinois and long-time champion of economic justice, had accepted the chairmanship of the committee.

The group, to be known as the Citizens Committee to Support the GE Strikers, was jointly initiated by the League for Industrial Democracy and the A. Philip Randolph Institute. Bayard Rustin, executive director of the Institute, will serve as vice chairman of the committee.

In a letter to hundreds of well-known citizens throughout the country, Randolph said: "I believe that the issues is this strike transcend narrow labor-management conflict. They affect every American."

Describing the plight of the GE workers, he asserted that "the principle of economic justice in our society" is at stake in the strike.

"Over the years," Randolph recalled, "we have worked together on behalf of civil rights, the abolition of poverty and in other efforts to strengthen American democracy. I believe that now is the time for us to pull together once again—in support of the GE strikers."

The purpose of the Citizens Committee will be to educate the American people as to the issues in the strike and to mobilize public support for the GE workers and families in a variety of ways.

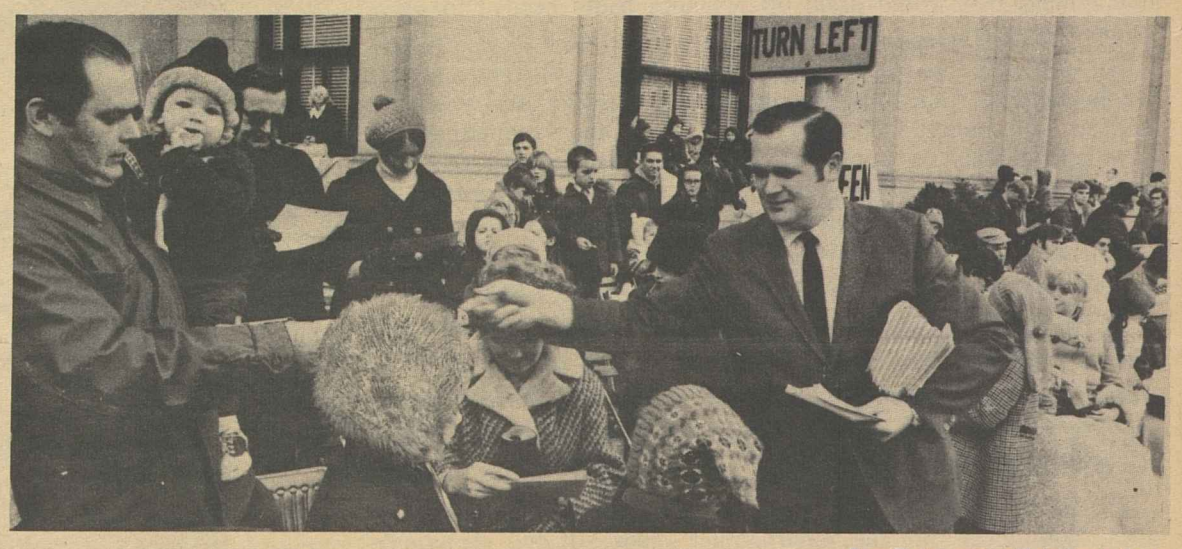
Among other things, the committee is planning to take newspaper advertisements to counter GE's propaganda blitz.

The coordinator of the committee's work will be Tom Kahn, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy. The committee's address is 112 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y., 10003.

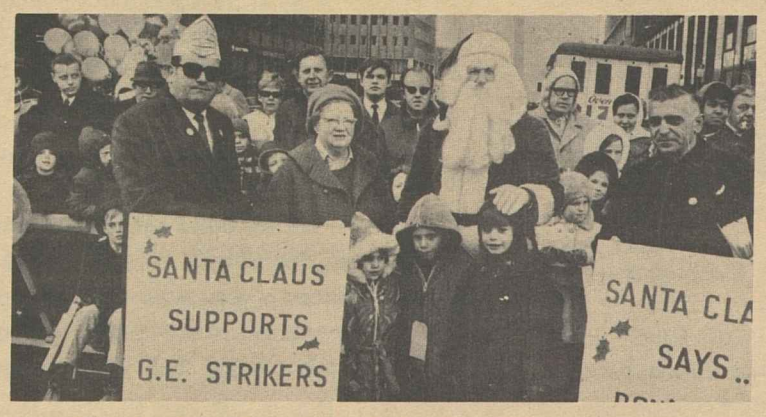
GE Boycott Grows

Jordan-Marsh Co. shoppers in Boston got the message of labor's boycott of struck GE products.

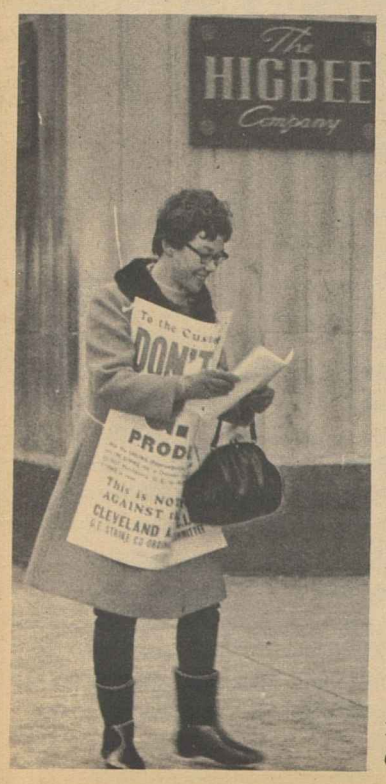
Members of the Retail Clerks and other unions in Chicago picketed in front of Marshall Field & Co.



Leaflets are distributed to Philadelphia shoppers, including a father with son.



Kris Kringles like this one made it clear GE products are on their Christmas "no-no" list.



Women were active in the informational picketing in cities throughout the nation.

In Baltimore and other cities leaflets and signs explain that labor isn't striking department stores, only the General Electric Co.

Boycott got under way in New York as banner was hoisted in front of AFL-CIO's union label information center.

Tax Justice In the Public Interest

EARLY IN 1969 when the tax reform struggle was first shaping up, the AFL-CIO told the House Ways & Means Committee that a "double standard of taxation heaps an unfairly great part of the burden of running the federal government on the shoulders of middle-income wage and salary earners."

These facts, the federation declared "are eroding public confidence in the tax structure and in the fairness of the federal government as well. . . . These inequities in the tax structure undermine public support for much-needed expansion of government services for a growing, urban population."

The AFL-CIO proposed a comprehensive, carefully documented program for closing major loopholes in the tax structure. They ranged from proposals to deal with capital gains, depletion allowances, tax exempt bonds, investment credits, farm-loss deductions, charitable contributions and many others. The total revenue that would be gained by the federal government if these inequities were corrected was estimated at $17 billion.

The AFL-CIO also proposed four simple tax relief proposals that would bring tax justice to the millions of taxpayers who pay their taxes regularly through the payroll withholding program. The relief proposals to aid more low and middle-income workers would have cost about $7 billion.

This would have given the government a net revenue gain of about $10 billion to be used for critically needed economic and social welfare programs.

* * *

THE AFL-CIO fought hard for this program and won a portion of it in the bill adopted by the House. The loopholes in the House bill were only partially and ineffectively closed, but a start was made.

In the Senate Finance Committee the struggle to win a greater measure of tax justice made no appreciable headway. When the measure hit the Senate floor the bill was further weakened by amendments that would drain off revenues badly needed for government programs.

The AFL-CIO has continued to press for tax justice, for closing the loopholes and providing equity for the poor and relief for the low and middle-income workers, as in the labor-supported Gore amendments. It is committed to its original program that real tax reform means restoring the full effect of taxation based on ability to pay and rising progressively as income increases.

American workers are paying more than their fair share of taxes because some taxpayers are paying less than their fair share.

If the tax loopholes were closed in the Senate bill in line with the AFL-CIO program and relief given to those in need of help there would be a revenue gain for the government of $8 billion, figuring in the increase in the personal exemption contained in the Gore amendment.

That's $8 billion that can be used to help solve the crisis in the cities, help clean up the environment, help educate America's children.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, December 13, 1969 No. 50

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'Looks Like a White Christmas!'

A Word Edgewise:

Viet Cong Immorality Laid Basis for Song My Killings

By John P. Roche

IF YOU PULL your trigger, I'll pull mine—you're an American, not a ———butcher."

Almost 27 years ago on Tulagi in the Solomons a platoon leader rapped that order to one of his B.A.R. (Browning automatic rifle) men—a close friend of mine—who was set to shoot five Japanese advancing under a white flag. The Japanese had been mortared out of their bunker and apparently were trying to surrender.

At this point one may be wondering what kind of degenerate, corrupt nation could have produced a man who would shoot prisoners, helpless enemies suffering from concussion, desperately waving their handkerchiefs.

But it was not the B.A.R. man's background or lack of religious and civic training that was crucial; it was the fact that a week earlier another Japanese had emerged from the bush with a white flag and set a nasty ambush. As he approached the Marine position, two riflemen went out to grab him, the Japanese suddenly dropped to the ground and a machinegun cut down the two Americans.

While, in military terms, the two dead Marines had been incredibly stupid to break cover, their buddies nevertheless set out to even the score.

Similarly, in Europe, the discovery of the American soldiers who had been butchered by the Germans at Malmedy touched off the frontier syndrome; the next few weeks were extremely dangerous for captured members of the Wehrmacht, particularly those from S.S. formations. Anyone who starts out with the notion that Americans are saints has a lot to learn.

What happened at Song My has to be put in this context. It was not, as some would argue, final and convincing proof of American degeneration. It was an appalling example of failure of discipline.

Men in battle often go nuts, but it is the function of leadership to hold them to the highest possible standards of decent behavior. The platoon leader who threatened to shoot my friend made the point rather drastically, but he is the model.

However, the absolutely inexcusable crime of a handful of men should not be exploited to condemn a whole army. The fact is that in overall terms Americans in Viet Nam have behaved in a fashion that makes their fathers, who fought in World War II, look like Visigoths. What we have to understand is that a primary goal of the Viet Cong has been to convince the Americans that there are no innocent women and children, that the whole population is engaged in guerrilla warfare. Song My was thus a major VC victory; the Americans fell into the trap.

When I was in Saigon, for example, the VC was specializing in grenade attacks. The scenario was always the same; a teen-age boy on a Honda would chuck a grenade into restaurant and roar off into the traffic. One could hardly frisk every teenager on a motorcycle, so we lived in a slightly paranoidal condition, casting a fishy eye on Hondas.

"RADIO LIBERATION," the voice of the VC, added to this sense of unease. In one program they acclaimed the noble efforts of women guerrillas and proclaimed as heroine of the year an 18-year-old who had allegedly killed over 20 American "pirates." Needless to say, she was not in uniform. The constant theme of "Radio Liberation," reinforced by endless examples, is that every Vietnamese from the cradle onward is a belligerent against "imperialism."

Terrorism, as the Israelis are learning, is not easy to cope with. A small number of determined guerrillas can create fearful problems and the easy solution is mass retribution: destroy the village that sheltered the sniper, blow up the houses in the vicinity, lock up everyone in the area. Yet essential to any long-range settlement is the separation of the innocent from the guilty, and mass retribution drives them together.

Song My was the ultimate form of immoral desperation, of accepting the Viet Cong view that there are no innocents. It should be emphasized, however, that the killings are a blot on our national honor because we are not corrupt and degenerate, because we reject the standards of the enemy and will not tolerate Americans who accept them by becoming "———— butchers."

The Yardstick:

Right-Wing Attack on Rustin Refuted as Cheap Smear Tactic

By Msgr. George G. Higgins

The following is excerpted from Msgr. Higgins' column titled "In Defense of Bayard Rustin" in answer to an editorial to a right-wing Catholic publication, Twin Circle.

THE LEAD EDITORIAL on Bayard Rustin, the noted Negro civil rights leader, in the Nov. 23 issue of Twin Circle is, in my opinion, utterly beneath contempt.

The editorial was occasioned by a recent announcement that Notre Dame University has appointed Mr. Rustin to its board of trustees. The editor starts off by noting, with a snide, back-of-the-hand slap at Notre Dame, that this is the first time that a Negro has been invited to serve on the university's governing board.

He says that "the choice could hardly have been worse," and alleges that Rustin "worked directly for the Communist Party for a period of years and has remained a Communist sympathizer most of his life." He then goes on to add, for good measure, that "there seems to be no indication that he is not a Communist sympathizer now."

In my book, this is a cheap form of character assassination. It's almost, but not quite, as bad as the editor's indecent attempt to destroy Mr. Rustin's personal reputation by dredging up a morals charge to which Rustin is said to have pleaded guilty some 16 years ago. I have no way of knowing, and really no interest in knowing, whether or not there is anything in the record to substantiate this charge against Mr. Rustin

This I do know, however, that even if the editor of Twin Circle has irrefutable evidence to support it, he has debased himself and his paper by dredging it up, for polemical purposes, at this late date. If this is what we mean by freedom of the press, we had better start all over again and try to come up with a more compassionate and more Christian definition of the term.

Twin Circle's attempt to smear Mr. Rustin as a Communist sympathizer, while less obnoxious perhaps than its heartless effort to blacken Rustin's personal reputation, is a classic example of editorial irresponsibility. The editor takes note of the fact that Rustin has denied that he was ever a member of the Communist Party but then blithely goes on to say that "he could never deny that he has served the Communists well."

In support of this charge, he cites a 1964 article in the Saturday Evening Post which said that in "those first years Rustin gave most of his money to the (Communist) Party. . . ." That's not a statement of fact; it's merely an allegation. No court in the land would even dream of accepting it as evidence.

Again, however, even if the editor of Twin Circle could make the allegation stick in a court of law, he would still be left with the burden of proving that Rustin "has remained a Communist sympathizer most of his life." This he fails to do and, worse than that, ends up libeling several other individuals and organizations in the process.

He says, for example, that the late A. J. Muste, director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, for whom Rustin worked at one time, "worked all his life for communism." That's a completely false and irresponsible statement—all the more so in view of the fact that Muste is no longer here to enter a rejoinder in his own name.

The editor also tries to create the impression that Martin Luther King's march on Washington, which Rustin helped to organize, was a Communist or pro-Communist demonstration. His only "proof" for this fantastic allegation is that "the Communists boasted in The Worker that (the march on Washington) was one of their projects." Since when did Twin Circle decide that The Worker is a reliable source of information on this or any other subject?

IN THE END, realizing that he hasn't been able to prove that Rustin "has remained a Communist sympathizer all his life," the editor suddenly goes off on a tangent and begins to play games with words. He says that while "Rustin tried to deny he had ever been a Communist, . . . he could never say he is not at least a Socialist." This is a desperate, last-ditch attempt on the editor's part to muddy the waters by leaving the impression with the unwary reader that communism and socialism are synonomous. He knows better than that.

He knows very well that communism and socialism are not interchangeable terms, and must also be aware of the fact that American Socialists have been among the most vigorous and most effective opponents of communism both at home and abroad. He also knows better than to suggest that Rustin is a dangerous "militant or anarchist or Red or just plain racist." If not—if he doesn't know that Rustin is among the most constructive, non-violent, anti-Communist, anti-racist, pro-integration leaders in the American civil rights movement—he has no business editing a newspaper.

As indicated above, the editor also takes a low-blow swipe at Notre Dame University. If and when Father Hesburgh, the distinguished president of the university, decides to respond to the editor's charge that Notre Dame has been playing footsie with the leftists in recent years, I am sure he will also come to the defense of Bayard Rustin.

Meanwhile, let me conclude by stating, for the record, that I am proud to be able to say that Bayard Rustin is a good friend of mine and that I hold him in very high esteem as an effective champion of social justice. One final word. I really couldn't care less whether Rustin is a Socialist or not. Some of my best friends are Socialists. Twin Circle, please copy.

54-Hour Week Decried:

Ranks of Fire Fighters Swell With Extension of Union Rights

FIRE FIGHTERS are turning to unions in growing numbers to bargain more effectively with their government employers, the president of the Fire Fighters, said in a network radio interview.

William H. McClennan said that since last August, the IAFF has formed 136 new local unions and added more than 7,000 new members, boosting its rolls to about 140,000 in the United States and Canada. He appeared on Labor News Conference, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Professional fire fighters have seen other government workers form unions and move ahead, he said, and newly-enacted laws have given fire fighters the same right in many jurisdictions.

"They want to organize and get an education in labor, collective bargaining, and everything pertaining to labor," he said, so that they can more effectively use their right to "sit down at the bargaining table with city officials" to negotiate wages and working conditions.

McClennan said that in some areas, professional fire fighters now work as much as 70 hours a week for as little as $5,000 a year, with the average for the country as a whole, $7,000 to $9,000 for a 54-hour week. He said that the union's goal is a 40-hour week with an annual salary of $12,000.

McCLENNAN WARNED that long hours and low pay make it harder than ever to recruit new men for the hard and dangerous work of fire fighting, and that many cities now have a "serious manpower shortage" in their departments.

He said, "it is not uncommon" for big city department lists that once numbered several hundred to have shrunk to "fewer than 70" men awaiting appointment. Cities may "spend $60,000 or $70,000 for a piece of (fire) equipment, and then put only one man on it to operate it," he added.

Noting that the holiday season is "one of the busiest" of the year for fire fighters, McClennan urged special around-the-home precautions to guard against fire. He warned that overloaded electrical circuits and dried-out Christmas trees are especially dangerous, and that "new types of toys" and other objects around the home at this time of the year add to the risk of fire.

By Press Associates, Inc.

WHEN CONGRESS passed the 1968 Housing Act there was hope abroad in the land that the acute housing problem would be eased.

The bill reaffirmed our national housing goals and set forth a specific goal of building 26 million housing units over the next decade.

Included in this 26 million figure were 6 million units for lower income families.

Two of the most hopeful provisions of the 1968 Housing Act were directed to helping families with limited incomes to buy homes or rent apartments.

All of this is now crumbling in the devastating housing crisis. Housing starts have fallen off critically and Americans are now finding that not only is good housing difficult to achieve but we are paying more and more for poor housing.

"By 1972 housing is likely to be a major political issue," predicts Fortune Magazine.

Numerous explanations are offered for the housing crisis but most put tight money or high interest rates at the top.

Recently, the impact of tight money on the housing market received a thorough going over in the Senate during a debate on a measure to increase the supply of mortgage credit during this period of high interest.

Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) was author of the bill. He pointed out that housing has "traditionally been a balance wheel in our economy, bearing the main burden in the fight against inflation."

Studies have shown, Proxmire said, that the housing industry comprises about 3 percent of our gross national product—total of all goods and services. Yet, housing takes between 60 percent and 70 percent of the cutback in the fight against inflation.

"The impact is clearly discriminatory and unfair," the senator declared.

"When we look at our annual rate of expenditure in the third quarter compared to the last quarter of 1968," Proxmire said, "we find that housing is the only sector which has been forced to cut back."

The overall GNP is up 5.6 percent, consumer spending on durable goods is up 4.6 percent, new plants and equipment is up 9.8 percent and even state and local spending is up but residential construction is down 2.5 percent.

"One would think," Proxmire said, "that housing would be forging ahead. We have the greatest demand; the worst housing shortage in years. New family formations are at an all-time high."

A FEW STATISTICS show what is happening to the housing industry. Last January, housing starts were at an annual rate of 1,878,000. It skidded to 1,383,000 in August but rose in September to 1,518,000. Proxmire predicts that for the entire year housing starts will average 1.3 million. Others in the industry have expressed fear that it could drop to 1 million.

If we ever hope to achieve the 10-year housing goal we must build 1.8 to 2 million units a year.

Proxmire provided some facts why tight money is making our housing goal impossible.

He noted that 20 years ago a veteran could purchase a home for $10,000 and at 4 percent interest and his monthly payments for principle and interest would be under $50.

Today, a similar home would cost the veteran at least $20,000. He would be lucky if he could get an 8 percent mortgage. At this rate, his monthly payments would be nearly $150.

"The price of the home has doubled," Proxmire said. "The rate of interest has doubled but the monthly payments have tripled."

Proxmire told the Senate that he cannot quarrel with the efforts of the Nixon Administration to control inflation. However, he said, "certain high officials in the Administration seem to have a callous indifference to the fact that the average homeowner is called upon to pay most of the cost."

INCREASING NUMBERS of fire fighters are turning to unions to bargain more effectively with their government employers, Fire Fighters Pres. William H. McClennan, center, said on Labor News Conference. He was questioned by Stanley Levey, left, of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers and Frank Swoboda of Business Week magazine. The program is broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio.

How To Buy:

National Hunger Conference Ignores Food Prices, Labeling

By Sidney Margolius

WORKING FAMILIES didn't get much help and consideration in their struggle with present high food prices from the White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health.

The much-publicized conference early in December was noticeably dominated by food corporation executives. Many were from companies that had bitterly fought "truth in packaging" and other consumer protection, such as General Foods, McCormick Co., Campbell Soup and the meat packers.

Just as shocking were the attitudes of some of the Agriculture Dept. representatives at the conference. They sided with the businessmen in fighting off proposals aimed at reducing prices.

The president of Campbell was the chairman of one of the most important panels affecting your pocketbook, that on staple foods. McCormick was represented on several panels. McCormick is the company that invited the House Commerce Committee to see how "difficult" it would be to make standard-sized packages. That "demonstration" helped kill the standardized-weights provision of the original packaging bill.

General Foods is the company whose then chairman wrote that "Let's Keep Politics Out of the Pantry" article in Look when the packaging bill was under consideration.

Some of the recommendations that came out of the conference were still useful. Many of those dealing with the food problems of he poor stressed the immediate need to expand food stamp and other emergency programs. The fact is that some 25 million Americans have incomes so low that they may have difficulty getting enough to eat in this winter of high food prices.

But many of the recommendations were simply for more education in nutrition.

This is dodging the real problems, of course. While nutritional education is desirable, no amount of "education" really can take the place of more reasonable prices. Low-income people already are better buyers than middle-income and richer people. They buy more calories and more protein and other nutrients for the dollar than other income groups, the Agriculture Dept. reports.

Where nutritional and shopping information is really most needed and useful is at the point of sale, which means right on the package label.

The most urgent need is to require that labels state the percentages of each ingredient in the product. Low-income families tend especially often to buy products that seem cheap, like frankfurters and lunch meats, unaware that these usually have 30 percent fat, 10 percent water and thus only 60 percent of the higher-quality nutrients.

IT IS NOTICEABLE that the nutritional quality of American diets has been going down in a period of relative affluence, even as the marketing and use of such low-nutrition food products have increased dramatically.

One of the industry-dominated panels at the conference said that the main purpose of food labels is to "provide information that will promote its use." But what consumers want are labels that give them more information on what's really in the box.

It was also remarkable that at a conference concerned with food and nutrition problems held in a time of severe inflation, practically nothing was said about the high prices of food. Giving food stamps to the poor is all right with industry. That means the manufacturers and stores sell more products. But it also means that the public is subsidizing and even perpetuating high food prices.

The plain fact is that food prices are too high. Certainly they are too high in comparison to the traditional spread from price "spread" from farm to market. Farmers used to get 50 cents of the retail food dollar, and distribution took 50 cents. In recent years farmers have gotten only 37-40 cents, while distribution has taken 60-63 cents. Reducing the marketing margin to the former 50-50 ratio alone could reduce present food prices as much as 20 percent.

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Soup to Nonsense:

Tongue-Biting Mothers-in-Law Elevate the Image of Their Lot

By Jane Goodsell

EVER SINCE THE DAY I became a mother-in-law, I've been keeping my eyes and my ears open and asking questions. My motive was not pure scientific inquiry. I really wanted to know. How were other women adapting to the unflattering new role in which I found myself?

What I discovered, to put it in a nutshell, is this: Mothers-in-law act just like everybody else—only better. More tactful. More patient. More tolerant. More considerate of others. They never raise their voices, they never give advice, and they'd bite off their tongues before they'd offer a word of criticism.

Such exemplary behavior does not come easy. Easy? It requires the self-discipline you'd normally expect from a Trappist monk to watch your son-in-law administer a spanking to the sweetest, most adorable grandchild in the whole world—and not utter a word of protest. Yet a friend of mine, whom I'd previously considered an impulsive sort, did just that. She had to leave the room and stick her fingers in her ears so she wouldn't hear poor little Bobby's piteous wails, but she kept her vow never to interfere.

Another lady told me with justifiable pride that she had observed her daughter-in-law washing a head of lettuce in hot soapy water—and she didn't say a word. She merely clenched her fists and averted her eyes.

Still another friend dropped in at her newly married daughter's apartment one Sunday afternoon to deliver some late-arrival wedding gifts. She found her daughter on a stepladder, painting the kitchen, and her son-in-law in the living room, drinking beer and watching a football game on TV. My friend not only didn't raise her eyebrows, she managed to restrain herself from sticking around to steady the ladder.

IN SHORT, mothers-in-law are zealously striving to live down their bad name and improve their corporate image. And they're succeeding. The fact that mother-in-law jokes are now outdated is proof of that.

As for me, I'm a novice at this business of being adorable, relaxed and sweet-tempered, and I may be over-reacting to the point of seeming slightly off my rocker. One day, when my new son-in-law tracked mud into my freshly vacuumed hall, I laughed merrily and trilled, "Oh, think nothing of it! What difference does a little dirt make?"

And when my daughter admired the needlepoint pillow I'd made to cover the worn spot in the sofa, I gave it to her insisting that I had no use for it myself.

Later, my husband asked me with some concern if I was taking tranquilizers or something. He said I wasn't acting like myself. He's right. I'm not acting like myself. I'm acting like a mother-in-law. And everyone ought to thank their lucky stars for that.

SCOUTING SALUTE is given to Dir. Leo Perlis of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services for "23 years of scouting service" during a luncheon at the Boy Scouts of America national offices in New Brunswick, N.J. From left are BSA officials William E. Corder and Joel Gay, Perlis, and William Moody, Jr., administrator of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Dept. and former director of labor relationships for BSA.

Wages Put at 16% Of New Home Costs

Milwaukee—Construction labor costs on a $21,200 three-bedroom house in this area run about $3,444—or 16 percent of the total, a study by the Milwaukee Building & Construction Trades Council revealed.

The study was conducted in cooperation with a Milwaukee building contractor in an effort to establish the facts on construction costs and refute charges that labor costs are responsible for the high price of housing, the council said.

Pres. John Zancanaro of the trades council said "the rising cost of materials, the soaring cost of land and particularly exorbitant interest rates have become the principal factors in the inflated prices of real estate today."

The $21,200 cost of the test home included the $5,000 price tag of a typical lot for such a house in the Milwaukee area.

Zancanaro said the number of manhours needed to complete the home by skilled union craftsmen totaled 506½ hours.

The findings shattered the widespread myth that labor is the major factor in the cost of home construction, Zancanaro observed. He said there appears to be a general misconception that labor costs account for more than 50 percent of the price of a new home.

Here is a breakdown of the construction labor costs:

Type of Work	Manhours	Cost
Excavating	4 hours	$ 25.00
Footings, base floor	17	101.69
Basement	36	239.52
Carpentry	217	1,422.40
Gutters and heating	20	138.20
Roofing	7	44.24
Electrical	32	213.12
Plumbing	42	301.14
Outside sewer	5½	32.72
Painting	72	454.07
Tile	6	37.80
Driveway, landscaping	48	277.20
(Social Security)	—	257.77
Total	506½	$3,444.37

Challenge to Labor

Where is the labor movement today and what are its many areas of activity? What is its future?

President Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers has set forth answers to these questions in his book, "Challenge to Labor."

Starting with the organization of the printers, the shoemakers or cordwainers in the 18th Century, Beirne provides a meaningful interpretation of labor history up to 1969. It is interpreted from the perspective of today so that young unionists or students, who did not experience the upsurge of unionism in the 1930s, realize that this period is important for the lessons it has for us today.

Far too few unionists understand labor's current role in politics, in community activities, in international affairs, in its relationship to government and legislation. Beirne has been an active leader in all these areas and explains why he feels that the labor movement must have essential involvement.

In this affluent society he believes that we cannot move ahead until "everyone has a living wage, a decent wage, a decent home, unlimited educational opportunity, economic opportunity and equality of citizenship."

IN HIS FOREWORD to the book, former Sec. of Labor Willard Wirtz wrote:

"Whatever shortcomings any may sense or detect, none can honestly underrate the impressive contribution made by trade unions to the well being of the nation. Mr. Beirne correctly recognizes the fact that labor has played an essential role in preserving and fortifying the American 'pluralism' which is so fundamental to the democratic process."

Challenge to Labor by Joseph A. Beirne. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood, N. J. 244 pp. $6.95.

Welfare Needs Cited:

Conference Sounds Hunger Emergency

Pres. Nixon has been urged by a White House Conference on Food, Nutrition & Health to declare a national hunger emergency so as to "free funds and implement programs to feed all hungry Americans this winter."

The call for declaration of an emergency was part of a statement agreed to by leaders of the conference's eight task forces and adopted by a plenary session of the 2,500 participants.

The task forces represented consumers, women's groups, religious groups, agriculture, health professionals, students, community organizations and labor. Participants from the AFL-CIO endorsed the statement in principle without taking a position on certain specifics.

Although there was sharp controversy during the three-day conference over what should be done to end hunger in the United States, the statement was the only one adopted by the full meeting.

Conference participants came from nearly all areas of American life. About 50 from labor included representatives of AFL-CIO unions and federation departments with concern in the area.

Pres. Nixon, who opened the conference, promised to give its recommendations full consideration. He repeated the promise later in a televised press conference.

The task forces' statement called for a federally-guaranteed minimum income of $5,500 a year for a family of four in contrast to the Administration's proposed welfare floor of $1,600 for such a family.

The government must also guarantee "a meaningful job with a living wage to those who can work" and the "elevation of wages and benefits to those presently underemployed," the statement declared.

It proposed "extension to all working people of the right to bargain collectively for wages, hours, and working conditions, including the right to strike or boycott when necessary."

The statement recommended extension of unemployment insurance to workers not presently covered, a 50 percent increase in social security benefits and reform of food industry pricing, packaging and promotion policies.

In other areas, it asked for a cut in food stamp costs by a presidential executive order and establishment of a universal free school lunch program.

As interim measures, it said, "present food programs must be reformed and expanded immediately in order to assure truly adequate benefits and participation by all who need them in all parts of the country."

PEOPLE'S ART EXHIBITION is displayed at the Countee Cullen Library gallery in Harlem by the Performing Arts & Cultural Project of the New York City AFL-CIO. Nearly 100 pieces of art produced by union members will be shown through Jan. 2.

Rollcall Vote in Senate On $800 Tax Exemption

Labor supported the Senate's action in increasing the personal exemption on income tax from the present $600 to $800, along with other changes to help taxpayers in the low- and middle-income brackets.

On the AFL-CIO's scoreboard, the 58 senators who voted for the $800 exemption cast "Right" votes; the 37 who opposed it voted "Wrong."

FOR $800 EXEMPTION

Democrats 48

Allen (Ala.)	Hollings (S. C.)	Moss (Utah)
Bible (Nev.)	Hughes (Iowa)	Muskie (Me.)
Burdick (N.D.)	Inouye (Hawaii)	Nelson (Wis.)
Byrd (W.Va.)	Jackson (Wash.)	Pastore (R.I.)
Cannon (Nev.)	Jordan (N.C.)	Pell (R.I.)
Church (Ida.)	Kennedy (Mass.)	Proxmire (Wis.)
Cranston (Calif.)	Magnuson (Wash.)	Randolph (W.Va.)
Dodd (Conn.)	Mansfield (Mont.)	Ribicoff (Conn.)
Eagleton (Mo.)	McCarthy (Minn.)	Sparkman (Ala.)
Eastland (Miss.)	McClellan (Ark.)	Spong (Va.)
Ervin (N.C.)	McGee (Wyo.)	Stennis (Miss.)
Gore (Tenn.)	McGovern (S.D.)	Talmadge (Ga.)
Gravel (Alaska)	McIntyre (N.H.)	Tydings (Md.)
Harris (Okla.)	Metcalf (Mont.)	Williams (N.J.)
Hart (Mich.)	Mondale (Minn.)	Yarborough (Tex.)
Hartke (Ind.)	Montoya (N.M.)	Young (Ohio)

Republicans 10

Aiken (Vt.)	Fong (Hawaii)	Schweiker (Pa.)
Baker (Tenn.)	Hatfield (Ore.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Bellmon (Okla.)	Prouty (Vt.)	Young (N.D.)
Cook (Ky.)		

AGAINST $800 EXEMPTION

Democrats 5

Byrd (Va.)	Holland (Fla.)	Russell (Ga.)
Ellender (La.)	Long (La.)	

Republicans 32

Allott (Colo.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Bennett (Utah)	Goodell (N.Y.)	Pearson (Kan.)
Boggs (Del.)	Griffin (Mich.)	Percy (Ill.)
Brooke (Mass.)	Gurney (Fla.)	Saxbe (Ohio)
Case (N.J.)	Hansen (Wyo.)	Scott (Pa.)
Cooper (Ky.)	Hruska (Neb.)	Smith (Me.)
Cotton (N.H.)	Javits (N.Y.)	Smith (Ill.)
Curtis (Neb.)	Jordan (Ida.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Dole (Kan.)	Mathias (Md.)	Tower (Tex.)
Dominick (Colo.)	Miller (Iowa)	Williams (Del.)
Fannin (Ariz.)	Murphy (Calif.)	

Annnounced For $800 Exemption: Bayh (D-Ind.), Fulbright (D-Ark.), Symington (D-Mo.).
Absent and Not Announced: Anderson (D-N.M.), Mundt (R-S.D.).

Arts Projects Exhibit Opens In New York

New York—Paintings, sculptures, ceramics, tapestries and other works of art created by union members in the New York City area are being shown in a month-long exhibition at a Harlem branch of the New York Public Library.

Nearly 100 art pieces are displayed in the "People's Art" exhibit sponsored by the Performing Arts & Cultural Project of the New York City Central Labor Council.

This is the first in the series of exhibits planned in various parts of the city which also will include programs in drama, music and dancing.

Classes are being considered by the city's Performing Arts & Cultural Project to help stimulate the creative forces among trade union members.

The Harlem exhibit drew praise from community leaders and professionals in the arts field who cited the after-work artistic efforts of the trade unionists.

Entries for the show were selected and arranged by Harry Avrutin, arts subcommittee coordinator of the project, and Manuel Barfield, art exhibit chairman and secretary-treasurer of Retail Clerks Local 888.

Chicago Daily Admits Error In Rejecting Ad

Chicago—The Chicago Tribune, which previously set up a series of road blocks to accepting union advertisements on the General Electric strike, has changed its mind.

Charles B. Jordan, Tribune general advertising manager, told the advertising agency for the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee that a newspaper ad man had erred in rejecting an ad on Nov. 6 because it was not labeled "political".

At the time, CBC protested on the grounds the newspaper accepted GE management ads without a "political" label. The unions also charged that a series of other conditions set up for the union's ad showed the Tribune was applying a double standard.

The unions, through their agency, told Jordan they were "appreciative" of his correcting the situation. However, they declined his invitation to resubmit the earlier ad since it had already appeared in other Chicago newspapers.

Outreach Training Plan Hits Peak for 9 Months

The Apprenticeship Outreach program indentured a record 2,717 minority youths as apprentices in the building trades during the first nine months of 1969, Labor Sec. George Shultz reported.

This brings a total of 5,042 young men who have been prepared for the craft apprenticeship programs by community action organizations and AFL-CIO building trades councils across the country since the Outreach operation was launched 28 months ago.

Outreach programs are operated in 55 major industrial areas by 10 different sponsoring groups.

The tutor and cram technique is used to prepare the youths—Negro, Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and Indian—for specific examinations in the construction trades.

Further Expansion

Outreach operations are expected to be expanded to 10 more larger cities within the next three months through the cooperation of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept., the AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights and representatives of the Workers Defense League and the National Urban League.

More than $4 million in federal funds have been used in the Outreach contracted operations.

The Labor Dept. has recently awarded several more Outreach contracts totaling more than $1.3 million to prepare about 1,085 youths for the craft apprenticeships.

The contracts will go to area Building & Construction Trades Councils and units of the Workers Defense League.

An 18-month contract for $941,980 to the WDL will be for 725 youths in several major metropolitan areas in the East. The courses will be given to 125 youths in Brooklyn, N.Y., 100 in Harlem, 30 each in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York, 75 in Buffalo, 50 in Rochester, 100 each in Cleveland and Newark, N.J., 50 in Nashville and 35 in Lexington, Ky.

The San Francisco BCTD Council received a $119,211 grant to prepare another 100 minority youths for the trades apprenticeships. In a previous Outreach project, the San Francisco council exceeded its goal of placing more than 100 apprentices.

Five AFL-CIO building trades councils in California's Sacramento Valley were awarded a one-year contract for $102,703 to prepare 70 young men for apprenticeships.

The Dallas Building & Construction Trades Council received a renewal Outreach contract for $69,500 for the training of another 60 minority youths. With an earlier contract, the council prepared and placed 178 youths in the trades, more than quadrupling its original goal of 40.

Two other Outreach contracts totaling more than $97,000 will go to the Houston Gulf Coast Building Trades Council and the New Mexico Building & Construction Trades Council to prepare 105 youths.

The Houston project will operate in 20 area counties with $49,745 in federal funds. New Mexico's Outreach project will be offered in 32 counties under a $47,725 federal grant.

In another one-year contract with the Tri-County Urban League at Peoria, Ill., 25 youths will receive the preparation training. That contract is for $54,367.

Steelworkers Hit by Imports Eligible for Aid

Some 600 members of the Steelworkers who lost their jobs in three steel plants in California and Pennsylvania have been certified eligible to apply for adjustment benefits under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Labor Dept. said.

Labor Dept. certification follows an earlier finding by the Tariff Commission that the workers became unemployed because of increased imports affecting steel transmission towers and welded pipe.

The certification, like the commission's ruling, was the first of its kind. In the past, the commission rejected all requests for relief under what the AFL-CIO had charged was an overly rigid interpretation of the law.

The workers certified are about 260 who lost their jobs at U.S. Steel's American Bridge Division plants in Pittsburgh and Los Angeles, and 350 who were dismissed by Armco Steel Corp. at Ambridge, Pa.

The workers, laid off at varying periods, are eligible for adjustment aid, retroactive to their layoff, of approximately $80 a week for up to 52 weeks. There are also additional benefits for workers over 60 and retraining programs, as well as relocation allowances.

KEYNOTING the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center's opening session Dec. 7, Andrew Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Dept. of Legislation (center), gave the history of the development of various state legislatures. The initial five-day institute on Critical Problems in State Government, attended by AFL-CIO state central body officers and staff, was under the direction of the center's executive director, Fred K. Hoehler, Jr., seated with Biemiller.

Labor Studies Center Holds First Classes

(Continued from Page 1)

new responsibilities and power, Biemiller noted, since the federal government has begun referring more and more problems to states through grant-in-aid programs.

Rep. William D. Ford (D-Mich.) discussed "Issues in State Constitutional Reform," stressing particularly the need for judges to be responsible to the electorate.

The object of the course was twofold: to provide technical training for responsible state AFL-CIO staff, plus more in-depth understanding of problems.

This was done by providing them with more information on their state governments and by enlarging their expertise on labor's position regarding essential issues. Students were given the opportunity to raise questions with experts in fields relevant to their own states.

Program coordinator for the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center is Lawrence Rogin. Speakers included Larry Margolis, director of the Citizens Conference on State Legislature; Dr. Royce Hanson, director of the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies; Arnold Cantor, AFL-CIO economist, Frank Fernbach, assistant to the president of the Steelworkers; Elizabeth Wickenden, professor of Urban Studies, City University of New York, and Clinton Fair, AFL-CIO legislative representative.

African Unions Display Skills At Congo Fair

Kinshasa, The Congo—African labor unions, with the help of the African-American Labor Center, showed what they are contributing to Africa's development at the Kinshasa International Fair, which drew more than 600,000 visitors.

The focal point of a U.S. Dept. of Labor exhibit, with the theme African Self Help, was a demonstration of tailoring skills learned by students at the AALC-sponsored Tailoring & Cutting Institute in Nairobi.

The institute has trained more than 300 Kenyan tailors to date and in so doing has established a new industry in Kenya.

An article in International Labor, a bi-monthly magazine of the Labor Dept., also described the exhibit's display of training aids and programs used by other AALC-backed cooperatives in bringing new skills to workers throughout Africa.

Plan to Muzzle Labor Crushed by 59-27 Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

amendment could "stifle" the freedom of a number of "worthy" organizations. His substitute proposal was beaten, 63-25.

Two days later, at the tail end of a late night session, Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kan.) introduced an even more sweeping amendment, directed solely at unions and not applicable to any other organizations.

Tax-exempt status would be allowed only if unions "do not participate in, or intervent in—including the publication or distribution of statements—any political campaign on behalf of any candidate."

Even some of the most conservative senators gagged at this proposal and the Dole amendment was defeated, 71-10.

Despite the one-sided defeat, Fannin and the National Right to Work Committee indicated they would continue their efforts to drive unions out of the political arena.

Mondale told the Senate that the Right to Work Committee, which has the same type of tax-exempt status as unions and business organizations such as the National Association of Manufacturers, "completely distorted" the facts in its newspaper advertisements.

He pointed out that federal law already bars financial contributions to candidates or parties from union and corporate treasuries. But, he stressed, the voluntary contributions to COPE, which are not tax deductible, are "perfectly lawful" and the same voluntary contribution technique is used by business organizations as well.

"Fundamental fairness," Mondale stressed, "supports the opportunity of millions of working men and women to counter the effectiveness of the small group of wealthy citizens who can afford highly visible and memorable large contributions."

By going beyond existing legal restrictions on use of union funds, Mondale charged, the amendment's "total intent is to drive from the field of political action all those whose strength is provided by joining into associations for the pursuit of a common goal other than business profits."

Although the legal effect of loss of tax exempt status is "not clear," Mondale said, it could result in a "devastating" tax levy on union strike funds and other reserves.

Fannin, whose voting record in the 90th Congress showed him on the wrong side of every key vote on COPE's scorecard, told the Senate that "it is simply not true" that he introduced his proposal out of "antilabor bias."

He thinks very highly of America's workers, Fannin insisted, and his only quarrel is with some "greedy" union leaders "who are bent on removing incentive" and who "no longer regard a good day's work for a good day's pay as a proper goal."

$300 Minimum Won At Washington Post

The Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild and the Washington Post have agreed on a new 22-month contract that will raise most salaries 13 percent immediately and another 7 percent a year from now.

The new contract will assure a minimum of $300 a week after four years experience for reporters, photographers, editors, editorial writers, artists and other technicians. The present minimum is $233 a week.

Labor Costs Held Equal for Men, Women

Cost differences in employing men and women are not significant, according to a newly revised publication issued by the Labor Dept.

The report, prepared by the Women's Bureau, summarizes the latest available data on certain factors that affect labor costs—absenteeism, labor turnover, job tenure and labor mobility.

The data include, for example, Public Health Service statistics on worktime lost because of illness or injury, which averaged 5.6 days for women and 5.3 days for men in 1967. On the other hand, earlier PHS data showed fewer sick days per year for single women (3.9 days) than for single men (4.3 days).

The report states that women workers have favorable records of attendance and labor turnover when compared with men employed at similar job levels and under similar circumstances.

Detailed analyses indicate that the skill level of the job, the marital status and age of the worker, length of service, and record of job stability provide better clues to differences in work performance than does the mere fact that the worker is a man or a woman.

Studies on labor turnover show that overall job-changing rates are about the same for women and men. In 1968, 2.6 percent of women workers and 2.2 percent of men workers quit their jobs voluntarily, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics study.

Senate Record:

Key Rollcall Votes On Curbing Unions

The Senate on Dec. 8 defeated two amendments to the tax bill which sought to restrict or prohibit union political action and political education programs.

VOTE NO. 1 was on a "compromise" proposal by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.). It was the less punitive of the two, but it nevertheless would have curtailed the ability of the trade union movement to support labor's friends and oppose its enemies. The Talmadge amendment was rejected, 63-25. Democrats cast 43 Right votes (R) against it, six Wrong votes (W) for its passage. Twenty Republicans cast Right votes and 19 voted Wrong.

VOTE NO. 2 was on the harsh amendment by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) which would have punished unions and other organizations for engaging in almost any type of political activity, including voter registration, by removing their tax-exempt status. The Fannin amendment was beaten, 59-27. On this vote, 42 Democrats were Right and nine voted Wrong. Seventeen Republicans voted Right and 18 were Wrong.

The AFL-CIO urged the defeat of both amendments and supported the position of senators marked "R" in both columns. A few senators, including Fannin, voted against the Talmadge amendment only because they didn't think it was sufficiently anti-union. Their voting records would therefore show an R in the first column and a W for the second vote.

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired. An asterisk after the A* indicates that the senator was announced Right (as against the amendment) at the time of the rollcall.

Democrats

	1	2		1	2
Allen (Ala.)	A	A*	Long (La.)	W	R
Anderson (N.M.)	A	A	McCarthy (Minn.)	R	R
Bayh (Ind.)	R	R	McClellan (Ark.)	R	W
Bible (Nev.)	R	R	McGee (Wyo.)	R	R
Burdick (N.D.)	R	R	McGovern (S.D.)	R	R
Byrd, Harry (Va.)	W	W	McIntyre (N.H.)	R	R
Byrd, Robert (W.Va.)	PR	R	Magnuson (Wash.)	R	R
Cannon (Nev.)	A*	A*	Mansfield (Mont.)	R	R
Church (Idaho)	R	R	Metcalf (Mont.)	A*	A*
Cranston (Calif.)	R	R	Mondale (Minn.)	R	R
Dodd (Conn.)	R	R	Montoya (N.M.)	R	R
Eagleton (Mo.)	R	R	Moss (Utah)	R	R
Eastland (Miss.)	R	W	Muskie (Maine)	R	R
Ellender (La.)	PW	PR	Nelson (Wis.)	R	R
Ervin (N.C.)	R	W	Pastore (R.I.)	R	R
Fulbright (Ark.)	R	R	Pell (R.I.)	R	R
Gore (Tenn.)	R	R	Proxmire (Wis.)	R	R
Gravel (Alaska)	R	R	Randolph (W.Va.)	R	R
Harris (Okla.)	R	R	Ribicoff (Conn.)	R	R
Hart (Mich.)	R	R	Russell (Ga.)	W	W
Hartke (Ind.)	R	R	Sparkman (Ala.)	W	R
Holland (Fla.)	R	W	Spong (Va.)	W	R
Hollings (S.C.)	PW	W	Stennis (Miss.)	R	W
Hughes (Iowa)	R	R	Symington (Mo.)	PR	PR
Inouye (Hawaii)	R	R	Talmadge (Ga.)	W	R
Jackson (Wash.)	R	R	Tydings (Md.)	R	R
Jordan (N.C.)	R	W	Williams (N.J.)	R	R
Kennedy (Mass.)	R	R	Yarborough (Tex.)	R	R
			Young (Ohio)	R	R

Republicans

	1	2		1	2
Aiken (Vt.)	R	R	Hruska (Nebr.)	W	PW
Allott (Colo.)	W	PR	Javits (N.Y.)	R	R
Baker (Tenn.)	W	PW	Jordan (Idaho)	W	W
Bellmon (Okla.)	W	W	Mathias (Md.)	R	R
Bennett (Utah)	R	W	Miller (Iowa)	W	W
Boggs (Del.)	R	R	Mundt (S.D.)	A	A
Brooke (Mass.)	R	R	Murphy (Calif.)	W	W
Case (N.J.)	R	R	Packwood (Ore.)	W	R
Cook (Ky.)	W	R	Pearson (Kans.)	W	W
Cooper (Ky.)	R	PR	Percy (Ill.)	R	R
Cotton (N.H.)	W	W	Prouty (Vt.)	R	R
Curtis (Nebr.)	R	W	Saxbe (Ohio)	W	W
Dole (Kans.)	W	W	Schweiker (Pa.)	R	R
Dominick (Colo.)	PW	PW	Scott (Pa.)	R	R
Fannin (Ariz.)	R	W	Smith (Maine)	W	R
Fong (Hawaii)	R	R	Smith (Ill.)	R	R
Goldwater (Ariz.)	PR	PW	Stevens (Alaska)	A	A
Goodell (N.Y.)	R	R	Thurmond (S.C.)	W	W
Griffin (Mich.)	W	W	Tower (Tex.)	R	W
Gurney (Fla.)	W	W	Williams (Del.)	R	W
Hansen (Wyo.)	W	W	Young (N.D.)	W	W
Hatfield (Ore.)	R	R			

Machinists Win 'Equal Time' Talk

Decatur, Ga.—The Machinists won representation rights for workers at the Woodman Co. here in a National Labor Relations Board election that was preceded by a debate between a spokesman for labor and the company.

When Roy Bond and Tom Walters, IAM representatives, heard that the employer was going to meet with employes before the voting, they challenged management to let the union also speak at the meeting. To their surprise, the company accepted.

On short notice, AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton appeared before the employes for the union and debated the value of having a union with a Woodman attorney.

The vote in the election was 76 for the Machinists and 41 for no union.

To Protect Workers' Rights:

Safeguards Urged On Pension Funds

Federal legislation is needed to protect the pension rights of workers and improve safeguards for health and welfare funds, the AFL-CIO testified.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller, joined by Social Security Dir. Bert Seidman, expressed labor's support for the goals of two bills introduced by Rep. John H. Dent (D-Pa.). Dent is chairman of the House Labor subcommittee dealing with the legislation.

One of the bills would set up a government insurance program for pension funds and establish standards for funding and vesting; the other would amend the Welfare & Pension Plan Disclosure Act to spell out the obligations of trustees to guard against misuse of funds.

Both bills are needed, Biemiller said. But he urged amendments to strengthen portions of the legislation and in other sections eliminate several unnecessary and burdensome restrictions.

On the pension fund bill, the AFL-CIO strongly endorsed creation of a Pension Benefit Insurance Corp., which would be financed by an annual premium of two-tenths of 1 percent of the amount insured.

The insurance would be compulsory and would guarantee that workers receive the benefits due them. The AFL-CIO urged that the insurance be required to cover all unfunded liabilities of a pension plan, not just the vested liabilities.

Three Directors

Under the bill, three directors of the corporation would be appointed by the President. The AFL-CIO proposed that one of the directors be a representative of labor and another be chosen to represent management.

On pension funding and vesting requirements, the federation strongly urged that a sharp distinction be made between pension funds covering a single employer and multi-employer funds in which a worker carries his pension credits with him when he changes jobs within the industry. For this reason, Biemiller said, there is no need to require vesting in multi-employer funds.

Single-employer funds, because of the danger of an employer going out of business, should meet the highest actuarial standards of funding with a requirement for vesting after 10 years of service, the federation said.

But the AFL-CIO stressed that the present Internal Revenue Service regulations, which all pension plans must meet on funding, is fully adequate for multi-employer plans which are not endangered if one of the employers goes out of business.

Biemiller also urged other changes in the proposed legislation. He said the Secretary of Labor should have the power to investigate a fund only when he has "reasonable cause" to believe the law is being violated and not as an unsubstantiated "fishing expedition." And he urged, as an additional safeguard for workers, that the federal bankruptcy law be amended "to provide that a health, welfare or pension plan should have a priority claim against the assets of the employer, immediately following wages."

On the separate welfare and pension plan legislation, the AFL-CIO urged that new federal legislation specifically pre-empt state laws in the same field.

A number of such plans cover workers in more than one state and some union welfare plans are national in scope, he noted.

Equal Standards

The same standards applicable to trustees of union-management welfare and pension plans should be required of "third parties" that administer programs, the AFL-CIO said, including insurance companies and banks.

The federation endorsed the "prudent man" doctrine spelled out in the proposed legislation. It would require persons with control over funds to carry out their responsibilities "with the same degree of care and skill as a man of ordinary prudence would exercise in dealing with his own property."

The testimony spelled out a number of sections where the AFL-CIO believes amendments are necessary, including provisions dealing with the investigative authority of the Secretary of Labor. And the bills' bar of persons convicted of crimes from serving as trustees should be clarified to apply to crimes involving "a fiduciary relationship," the federation suggested.

While urging specific changes in the bill, Biemiller stressed the AFL-CIO's strong support for the fullest protection of health, welfare and pension funds.

"Welfare and pension benefits are a part of the collective bargaining package," Biemiller observed. The funds set aside for them, he emphasized, "are in fact part of the employes' remuneration, accepted in lieu of wages. The funds set aside for these plans belong to the workers covered by them" and must be safeguarded to assure that the workers and their families "receive the benefits to which they are entitled."

AN EFFIGY of the Bolivian Indians' "god of prosperity" was presented to the American Institute for Free Labor Development by Eduardo Figueroa of Bolivia, at the microphone, a graduate of AIFLD's 29th training program at Front Royal, Va. Presentation was made to William C. Doherty, Jr., AIFLD executive director, right, during graduation exercises in Washington.

AIFLD Class Studies Labor Communications

Graduates of the 29th training program of the American Institute for Free Labor Development were told that they have an especially important role to play in helping develop their nations.

This is so, speakers noted, because the class was made up of Latin American trade unionists who came to AIFLD's school in Front Royal, Va., to hone their skills in "labor communications."

The speakers were Assistant Sec. of State Charles A. Meyer and Pres. Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers, who addressed graduation exercises, and Pres. William G. Harley of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters, who spoke at a luncheon.

The 17 graduates came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Nanama, Peru and Uruguay.

The class—the first of its kind at the school—studied techniques of U.S. newspapers, radio and television and took field trips to watch communications media in operation. The students also learned about the role of the labor press in the United States.

Meyer, who is U.S. coordinator for the Alliance for Progress, told the students that free and democratic unions have values which "make them true instruments of development."

Fuller Understanding

"Over the years," he added, "their efforts in behalf of human dignity and freedom provide a common expression of rights that men everywhere can understand and accept."

In addition to using their "new skills to help close the gap between hope and attainment" in their countries, Meyer urged the graduates to "create an awareness of the trade union movement and its impact on development."

"It is information," he suggested, "that merits better dissemination not only to those who might join your ranks but to those who are the architects of development in the hemisphere."

True economic development that benefits all of the people "is dependent upon men, their skills, motivations and institutions such as your unions," Meyer said.

Beirne deplored the fact that there are too many nations, including some in Latin America, "where men do not have the right to communicate freely with their brothers and sisters."

"As communicators," he said, "you have an important contribution to make if the family of man is to become a better family."

Emphasizing that there is no institution more dedicated to advancing freedom than the labor movement, Beirne called upon the graduates to use their skills as they see fit, "but use them to improve the living standards of workers."

The CWA president also described the current strike and boycott against General Electric Co., declaring that the struggle boils down to "a giant corporation's challenge of the right of unions to represent workers."

Harley expressed the hope that the students will return to their countries to become increasingly involved in expanding education through radio and television.

Expanded Educational TV

He explained the development of educational television and radio in the United States to the point where there now are about 184 educational TV stations and 400 educational radio stations.

Describing education of illiterate peoples as "the number-one priority" in every developing nation, he said television has "most exciting potentialities for making a major contribution to this task."

Lorenzo Parker Dupuy of Panama, speaking at the graduation as class representative, praised the institute for "wisely recognizing the importance of labor-communications."

The class, he said, must commit itself to achieving stronger trade unions "and what the free world longs for: peace, progress and social justice."

Cement Union Given Grant To Train 1,250

A new 16-month program is being funded by the Labor Dept. for upgrading the skills of 350 journeymen Plasterers & Cement Masons and training 900 prospective apprentices.

The program will be financed by a $1,088,690 grant under the Manpower Development & Training Act, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz announced.

Eighty-three projects will be operated in 44 states under the program, which is coordinated by the Plasterers & Cement Masons and the Portland Cement Association.

This is a follow-up contract to one signed in August 1967 that provided for 1,500 trainees under a $1.4 million grant and operated in 34 states. With half of the 1967 program completed, the new contract will extend the original effort without a break in continuity, the Labor Dept. said.

$831 per Trainee

The federal investment per trainee in the new program will run about $831.

Shultz noted that the union and the industrial association have been working together to bring improvements in the industry through training programs among joint apprenticeship committees, district councils and union locals.

The prospective apprentices will be recruited from among the minority groups, disadvantaged persons and the underemployed and underskilled. Trainees will be paid by the employers when they begin their apprenticeships.

About 900 jobless workers will get special training for six weeks in applied English, arithmetic and other basic skills that are related to job needs. This will be followed by 20 weeks of on-the-job training.

The training plan calls for 705 cement mason apprentices and 195 plasterer apprentices.

The upgrading for journeymen will include 42 hours of instruction during working hours on new techniques and materials in the industry. An additional 50 journeymen will be trained as instructors.

Glass Union Wins Vote At Johns-Manville Plant

Winder, Ga.—The Glass & Ceramic Workers won a key election at the Johns-Manville Corp. plant here, 41-14, in a vote conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Glass Worker Vice Pres. Everett Kanatzar, director of organizing for his union, conducted the campaign with the cooperation of AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Oliver Singleton, other staff members, and an employe organizing committee.

Building Trades Panel Resumes Disputes Plan

The National Joint Board of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the National Participating Contractors Employers' Associations announced it will resume processing jurisdictional disputes.

In a joint statement by the labor and employer organizations, it was noted that negotiations will begin soon on improvements in the procedural rules under which the board operates. Deadline for the talks was set for Feb. 28 under an interim agreement.

William J. Cour will continue as chairman of the National Joint Board and Richard J. Mitchell as chairman of the appeals board.

Labor representatives on the joint board are Frank X. Hanley of the Operating Engineers, Maurice Fancher of the Laborers, James J. O'Toole of the Sheet Metal Workers and Robert A. Georgine of the Lathers.

The appeals board representatives from labor are William Sidell of the Carpenters, John L. McCarthy of the Iron Workers, Andrew B. Haas of the Asbestos Workers and William T. Dodd of the Plumbers & Pipe Fitters.

NLRB Warns Oil Firm On 'Brainwash' Episode

Pasadena, Tex.—The next time Shell Oil management wants to compel its employes to attend a meeting aimed at influencing legislation before Congress, it will have to first negotiate with the union, a National Labor Relations Board regional director declared.

Local 4-367 of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers protested to the NLRB after the company ordered all workers to attend a lecture on company time urging support for the oil depletion allowance tax loophole.

The NLRB's acting regional director, Arthur Safos, informed the union that its objection was valid and the compulsory attendance order "was a mandatory subject of bargaining."

Safos said he would not issue a formal complaint, however, because the episode was a one-time incident. But he stressed that an NLRB complaint will be issued if there is any repetition of such meetings without agreement from the union.

In Senate Tax Bill:

New Loopholes Set, Reform Weakened

(Continued from Page 1)

the tax proposals of the Administration, which would have provided bigger reductions for wealthy taxpayers and lower taxes for corporations.

The Senate rejected, usually by big margins, a number of amendments aimed at doing a better job of closing loopholes.

It voted down a proposal by Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) to tighten a loophole-closing provision aimed at "hobby farmers"—businessmen who claim huge tax deductions on alleged farm losses—and then went on to approve an amendment giving a special tax break to horse breeders.

The Senate rejected an amendment by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D-Md.) which would have brought in $2.2 billion in revenue by taxing capital gains at death. And it voted down an effort by Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.) to disallow as a business expense penalties imposed for violation of antitrust laws.

It defeated, 51-25, a proposal to strengthen the bill's "minimum tax" on wealthy individuals who otherwise would escape taxation. The amendment, by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), would have added $480 million to the revenue side of the bill.

And it adopted a tax credit provision for college tuition which would be most beneficial to upper-income families and result in an estimated $1.9 billion a year loss in tax revenue—substantially more than the cost of the government's entire college aid.

One of the major tax loopholes the Senate refused to close allows doctors, lawyers and other professionals to deduct from their federal income tax all the money they put away for their personal retirement.

The Senate also added several unrelated "riders" to the tax bill—as a means of expressing the sentiment of the Senate even if they are dropped in conference. One such rider, adopted by a 65-30 vote, would authorize the President to impose quotas when an import threatened a domestic product.

Still in the Senate bill, however, are a number of tax reform measures designed to reach at least a portion of the billions of dollars of untaxed income that escapes through loopholes in the present law.

Some are stronger than the provisions of the House-passed bill; others are weaker.

There appeared to be general agreement that the final version of the tax bill put together by a mostly conservative House-Senate conference committee would bring new revenue and tax reductions more closely in balance than in the Senate bill.

The conferees could accomplish this to a large extent by taking the strongest loophole-closing provisions of the two bills to increase the revenue portion. Or they could go along with the Administration approach and cut back or stretch out tax relief for low and middle income families.

Both the House and Senate versions would repeal the general 7 percent investment tax credit—with a number of exceptions—and would extend the income tax surcharge at a 5 percent rate for the first six months of 1970.

FAR-RANGING ISSUES affecting manpower operations and the nation are reviewed during a quarterly meeting of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee. This was the first meeting presided over by AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Frederick O'Neal, center right, now acting chairman of the committee. The committee also heard reports on activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, building trades employment situations and regional civil rights developments.

House Scraps Voting Rights Law, Adopts Administration Substitute

The House voted to scrap the 1965 Voting Rights Act and substitute the Nixon Administration proposal to ban literacy tests in all 50 states and abolish close supervision of the Deep South states which in the past used subterfuge and intimidation to keep Negroes from voting.

Extension of the 1965 law, which has doubled Negro voting registration in the target southern states was strongly supported by the AFL-CIO, every major civil rights organization and a large, bipartisan majority of the House Judiciary Committee.

But by a narrow 208-203 margin, the House voted for the Administration substitute. The bill now goes to the Senate, where the battle will be renewed.

The Administration—in what some saw as an extension of its "southern strategy"—claimed the present law is discriminatory against the South and no longer needed.

Its substitute bill would scrap the system of federal registrars and allow states and cities to change voting laws—or require reregistration of voters—without getting advance approval from the Justice Dept. or a federal court.

In a letter to House members, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller said the issue of abolishing all literacy tests should be considered separately from the urgent issue of extension of the 1965 law.

House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford, armed with a letter from Pres. Nixon, personally led the fight for approval of the Administration's substitute bill.

But the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, Rep. William M. McCulloch of Ohio, was allied with Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) in fighting for the extension of the present law.

The House narrowly preserved the nation's foreign aid program, approving a heavily-cut $1.65 billion appropriation by a 200-195 vote after a sharp eight-hour debate.

Of the total, $1.2 billion is earmarked for economic aid to developing nations and America's allies—compared with the $2.2 billion requested by Pres. Nixon.

The military aid portion was slightly above the budget estimate as the House added additional funds for Nationalist China and South Korea.

Despite the cut — which brought the total below last year's appropriation to the lowest level in the program's history—most Republicans voted against the measure and 121 Democratic votes were necessary to pass it.

Further progress on the bill is temporarily blocked since the Senate must first pass an authorization bill before acting on the actual appropriation.

The additional military funds, which the Administration did not request but did not oppose, brought a few vote switches each way. Some congressmen who had been unfriendly to foreign aid requests went along with the bill because of the additions, and some who had voted for past aid bills opposed passage after the extra military money was added on floor amendments.

The House appeared headed for still another major battle—over extension of the anti-poverty program of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Awaiting action by the House was a bill coming from the Education & Labor Committee extending the Economic Opportunity Act for two years, as requested by the Administration, and authorizing modest increases in several of its programs.

A "states' rights" coalition led by Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.) and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) prepared a substitute bill which would turn over most programs to the states, bypassing both the cities where the need is greatest and the federal government's role.

AFL-CIO Vice Pres. David Sullivan, chairman of OEO's Labor Advisory Committee, warned in a letter to all House members that the substitute bill "would make the war on poverty an ineffective exercise that would serve only to further frustrate those at the lowest end of our economic ladder."

12-13-69

Federal Action Sought On Auto Insurance

Growing abuses in auto insurance can best be curbed through federal regulation of the industry, the Ohio AFL-CIO told Congress.

"If the federal government chooses not to regulate," State AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Warren J. Smith testified, "then there should at least be minimum regulatory standards established for the state agencies.

"These standards should insure effective regulation which would produce reasonable rates and the complete availability of auto insurance for all drivers."

Smith appeared before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee which is holding hearings into the mounting grievances of auto insurance policyholders throughout the country.

The state labor official, accompanied by Stewart R. Jaffy, counsel for the Ohio AFL-CIO, detailed the federation's long fight for fair auto insurance at the administrative, court and legislative levels.

Smith and Jaffy cited a "fantastic" 41.7 percent increase in auto insurance rates in Ohio since November 1966. Increases have been granted by the state, they said, even though the companies are raking in huge profits on investments.

The Ohio Dept. of Insurance, Smith charged, has "aligned itself with the insurance industry in its operations and in its thinking."

As for the industry, Smith said, "it too long has ignored the rights of policyholders, and its too-late attempts to gain a good public image are unconvincing."

The industry's call for "free competition, less regulation by the states and no regulation by the federal government is as unconvincing as the smokescreen it tries to throw around the profits it makes," he added.

Stopgap Social Security Benefit Hike Held Sure

(Continued from Page 1)

hike an increase in the minimum social security benefit which would raise it from $55 a month to $100 a month for a single person and from $82.50 to $150 for a retired couple. It also voted a guarantee that at least part of the increase would go to persons on welfare whose payments would otherwise be reduced as their social security benefits went up.

To finance the added cost, the taxable wage base would be gradually raised.

Later, the Senate added another amendment that would allow persons to start drawing social security retirement benefits at age 60 at a reduced rate. But that provision—even if accepted by the House—would go into effect only if the President directed it as a means of expanding consumer purchasing power.

Like other Senate amendments to the tax bill, the fate of the social security changes rests with a House-Senate conference committee. House conferees will be headed by Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.), who has indicated his opposition to any social security changes beyond the 15 percent benefit hike at this time.

Still uncertain is whether the final version of the increase will go to the President as part of the tax bill or in the separate legislation initiated by the House.

One reason the Administration has sought a smaller and later increase is its impact on the budget. Even though there is money to pay for the 15 percent hike in the social security fund, the payout would show up as an expenditure and cut into the budget surplus the President is anxious to attain. But a Senate motion to substitute the smaller Administration-proposed benefit increase was roundly beaten, 56-34. The higher minimums were added by a 48-41 vote, and the entire package was adopted as part of the tax bill by a 73-14 vote.

The 15 percent increase is "desperately needed by the elderly," Pres. Nelson H. Cruikshank of the National Council of Senior Citizens said.

He urged Congress to pass the stopgap legislation quickly and then turn to updating of the social security and Medicare programs "along the lines of the Gilbert bill."

Nixon Signs Savings Bond Interest Hike

Labor-backed legislation increasing the interest on U.S. Savings Bonds sold to individuals from 4.25 to 5 percent has been signed into law by Pres. Nixon.

Under the law, the Treasury Dept. would pay the 5 percent interest rate on bonds issued after June 1, 1969, and for interest periods after that date on bonds issued before then.

Sales of Freedom Shares which already pay 5 percent interest will be discontinued after June 30, 1970. The delay will give workers who buy shares through payroll saving plans an opportunity to change deduction programs to Savings Bonds.

In calling for the 5 percent interest rate on bonds, the recent AFL-CIO convention pledged labor's continued support for the bond program under payroll deductions "if we can assure workers that their patriotic purchase of these bonds will bring them a fair return on their investment."

Season's Greetings
From the AFL-CIO News Staff

AFL-CIO News

Vol. XIV | Issued weekly at $2 a year 815 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20006 | Second Class Postage Paid at Washington, D. C. | Saturday, December 20, 1969 | No. 51

GE Strikers Strengthened By Wide Boycott Support

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S MASQUERADE at the negotiating table is met with a parade of masked pickets outside the GE offices in downtown Washington. Participating in the march are members of the Musicians, Government Employes, Laborers, Office & Professional Employes and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers.

Meany Hails Solidarity, Cooperation

By Duane Emme

A tide of public support for labor's boycott of General Electric products mounted across the country while contributions to the fund to aid 150,000 GE strikers climbed steadily higher.

Pointing to the unprecedented labor solidarity on and behind the picket lines, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany urged GE "to do some serious thinking and come up with a realistic offer."

"I have never seen anything approaching the cooperation we are receiving both from the labor movement and the public as a whole," Meany declared.

"GE can't break the unions," he added. "It is not producing. It is hurting its stockholders and customers with its intransigence."

As the walkout of 13 unions against the nation's largest and wealthiest electrical corporation moved through its eighth week, there were these other developments:

- AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland reported that more than 1,500 separate contributions have

(Continued on Page 3)

Senate Hike In School Aid Defies Nixon

The Senate defied a presidential scolding and voted big increases in the amount the Administration had sought for aid to education and other key domestic programs.

The House had already voted $1 billion more than the budget request for education and the Senate upped the figure still further.

But the President hinted that he might not let the money be spent in a tough letter to congressional leaders asking that government spending be held down "no matter what the cost in political popularity."

In a related development, a Republican congressman told the House he was "authorized" to say that Pres. Nixon may veto a strong coal mine health and safety bill because of the cost of special workmen's compensation for victims of "black lung" disease.

The House ignored the warning and voted overwhelmingly for final passage of the bill.

Nixon said his hopes for a budget surplus to curb inflation are endangered by pending legislation including the higher amounts for education.

He cited also a federal employe pay raise that he termed "premature," a 15 percent hike in social security benefits "in place of my 10 percent recommendation" and new legislation "to benefit veterans, children and others."

Besides, he said, his budget estimates have already been upset by "uncontrollable" items such as higher interest on the national debt.

The most pointed congressional rebuttal to the President came from the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Its report, accompanying a $20 billion appropriations bill for most of the nation's domestic programs, was issued several days before Nixon's letter. But it met the issue head-on.

While agreeing that overall spending should be held down to combat inflation, the committee stressed that: "We do not believe that this should be accomplished at the expense of vital domestic programs."

"Cuts in education, health research and economic opportunity programs can't be justified by gen-

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Retains Federal Control:

House Extends Life Of Poverty Agency

The federal anti-poverty program won a new lease on life and the House conservative coalition took a licking when it attempted to turn the program over to the states.

By a 276-117 vote, the House extended the life of the Office of Economic Opportunity and the anti-poverty programs it administers for an additional two years. The labor-backed bill also increased the spending ceilings for several programs, including Head Start, by $295 million over the Administration's budget request.

But the key vote came in the 231-163 defeat of a state control plan drafted by Rep. Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.) and Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.)—and backed by the House Republican leadership and most conservative southern Democrats.

It was the same coalition that just the day before had killed a House bill to extend the Voting Rights Act.

This time, only 103 Republicans and 60 Democrats voted to turn the clock back on a major accomplishment of the Johnson Administration. Voting to continue the war on poverty without drastic change were 168 Democrats and 63 Republicans.

The Senate passed a similar bill in October, marred only by the amendment of Sen. George Murphy (R-Calif.) giving governors an absolute veto over OEO legal services for the poor in their states. Under present law, the OEO director can override a gubernatorial veto.

A House-Senate conference com-

(Continued on Page 11)

House Vote Assures Social Security Raise

The House voted 397-0 to raise all social security benefits 15 percent as of Jan. 1, with not a single congressional voice being raised for the Administration proposal of a 10 percent raise starting in April.

The Senate had included a 15 percent increase, along with several further improvements, in the tax reform bill now being put in final shape by a House-Senate conference committee.

During the brief House debate on the bill, Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D-Ark.) renewed his promise that other changes in the social security program will be considered by the committee as its first order of business in January, the start of the second session of Congress.

The committee will deal, he said, with "the entire Social Security Act, old age and survivors insurance, disability insurance, hospital insurance, sup-

(Continued on Page 12)

Opera Unions Ratify Pacts, Met to Reopen

New York—The Metropolitan Opera, darkened for three months by disputes with unions representing several hundred employes, will open Dec. 29 with Giuseppe Verdi's "Aida."

Rehearsals for a new season got underway after chorus members, ballet dancers, soloists, musicians and stage and service employes ratified new three-year contracts.

"Aida" was originally scheduled to open the Met season on Sept. 15. But soloists, choristers and musicians boomed out the words and music from picket lines that day instead of in Lincoln Center as had been planned.

The unions emphasized that their members were outside because management had locked them out after balking at negotiations on contract proposals advanced as far back as last spring.

Some of the unions had been under five-year contracts accepted only as a means of easing relocation of the Met from the old Metropolitan Opera House to Lincoln Center.

The unions insisted on improvements for their members that would compensate for the erosion of wages and benefits caused by soaring price increases during their long contracts.

In early October, after the bar-

(Continued on Page 4)

NLRB Orders Election for Baseball Umps

The 24 baseball umpires in the American League will be allowed to vote on whether they want to join the union formed by their fellow umpires in the National League.

The election was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board in response to a petition filed last summer asking that the NLRB take jurisdiction over professional sports involving both players and umpires.

The NLRB decision that it has jurisdiction over baseball labor disputes could have an effect on baseball's traditional immunity from antitrust laws. That immunity was based on a 1922 Supreme Court decision involving the Baltimore Orioles of the Federal League in which the court said baseball was

(Continued on Page 4)

MULTI-UNION mobilization presses the boycott of General Electric products outside several department stores at New York City's Herald Square, including Macy's. The pickets made their appeal to Christmas shoppers to refrain from buying the GE labels, including Hotpoint and Universal products. Among the participating unions were the State, County & Municipal Employes, Ladies' Garment Workers, the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union, Seafarers, Teachers and the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers. The boycott demonstration was promoted by the New York City Central Labor Council, New York City AFL-CIO Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., marches with a delegation of pickets from the ILGWU, left photo.

Despite NLRB Delay:

High Court Blocks Cuts in Back Pay

Long delay by the National Labor Relations Board in deciding a case going back more than 15 years did not justify a court's reduction of the board's back-pay order, the Supreme Court declared.

By a 5-3 decision, the court ordered J. H. Rutter-Rex Mfg. Co. to pay 171 employes $160,000 in back pay growing out of an April 1954 strike by the Clothing Workers at the firm's plant in New Orleans.

In 1956, the board ruled that the strike was due to management's refusal to bargain in good faith. Rutter-Rex was ordered to bargain with the union and reinstate with back pay all strikers who sought reinstatement.

Before the order was issued, however, the strike had ended and the company and the union had arranged for the reinstatement of some, but not all, of the workers involved.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the NLRB's order in 1957, but it was not until November 1961 that the agency issued a supplemental order deciding that 207 employes hadn't been reinstated and were due about $342,000 in back pay.

After the court refused a company move to block the order, there were further NLRB proceedings, and in 1966 the board decided the firm still owed 171 workers back pay through June 30, 1961, with pay for the succeeding period to be decided later.

Rutter-Rex went back to the court, claiming it should not have to pay anything. The appeals court rejected this contention. But it decided back pay should be cut off as of July 1, 1959, because of "inordinate delay" by the board between 1957 and 1961.

The court cited as the basis for its decision a section of the Administrative Procedures Act which says a federal agency "shall proceed with reasonable dispatch to conclude any matter presented to it."

In appealing to the Supreme Court, the NLRB pointed out that the four-year "time lag" was the result of an extremely heavy caseload at a time when it didn't have a large enough staff.

It also argued that neither the act nor any other law permits the courts to penalize a regulatory agency or workers who have back pay coming.

The court's majority decision, written by Justice Thurgood Marshall, charged the appeals court with "an unwarranted interference" with the board's remedial power.

As deplorable as an NLRB delay may be, the majority said, it is even more deplorable "if innocent employes had to live some years on reduced incomes as a combined result of the delay and the company's illegal failure to reinstate them."

The court's choosing of July 1, 1959, as an "arbitrary date" for a cutoff in back pay "left the employes who had not been reinstated by that date worse off than they would have been but for the company's wrongful action," Marshall said.

Even assuming, though not deciding, that the board did not comply with the Administrative Procedures Act, Marshall said, it does not follow that the NLRB abused its discretion in issuing its order.

"Wronged employes," he concluded, "are at least as much injured by the board's delay in collecting their backpay as is the wrongdoing employer."

A dissent, written by Justice William O. Douglas for himself, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justice John M. Harlan, contended that the appeals court properly exercised responsibility to assure "that the board keeps within reasonable bounds.

Knoxville Council Gets Outreach Pact

Knoxville, Tenn. — The Knoxville Building & Construction Trades Council has received a new one-year Labor Dept. contract for $50,985 to prepare 35 minority youths for skilled trades apprenticeships.

In an earlier Apprenticeship Outreach contract, the Knoxville council prepared 78 young men for the apprentice examinations, more than double its original goal of 35.

The Outreach instructors will continue to counsel and assist the young men who pass their trades examinations throughout their apprenticeships.

Parallel to GE Struggle Seen in Student Unrest

Atlanta—The struggle by General Electric workers to overcome "Boulwarism" is similar to the fight many college students are waging against paternalistic school administrations, AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dir. Donald Slaiman told the national conference of the National Association of Student Governments.

When college administrators use their authority as a substitute for parents to deny students a voice in decisions affecting their lives, they are using tactics similar to GE's "take-it-or-leave-it" attitude toward collective bargaining, Slaiman said.

"At GE the doctrine 'in loco parentis' goes by another name—Boulwarism," Slaiman told the students. "It means simply that the company knows best. Therefore, there is no need to bargain with the workers' union."

He said the attitude of the GE workers to this failure to bargain is the same as students have to a university that refuses to allow any joint student-faculty committees on any aspect of campus life.

Slaiman spoke to a group of some 800 delegates to the sixth national conference of the NASG, which represents some 3 million students who describe themselves as more moderate than the National Student Association, from which it split off.

In tracing the goals and accomplishments of the labor movement, Slaiman emphasized that political democracy and a free trade union movement are mutually dependent.

"So we in the labor movement are rather sensitive about this question of democracy," Slaiman said. "And we react strongly to ideologies and movements that seek to undermine existing democratic institutions in the name of a 'higher democracy.'

"We have such a movement today in the so-called new left," Slaiman said. "In the name of participatory democracy, it has arrogated to itself the right to make history for the rest of us.

"Like GE, the new left feels it represents the real interests of the workers. Like the plantation owners, it feels it knows what the Negroes want—separatism. Like the most paternalistic college administrators it feels it speaks for all the students"

Similarly, Slaiman told the students that the struggle for democracy was at the root of the AFL-CIO's position on Viet Nam. Contrasting North and South Viet Nam, Slaiman said, "In the South a beginning has been made—inadequate though it may be—toward democratic elections. In the North there are no elections.

"In the South, there is an independent trade union movement. In the North there is none. In the South, political dissenters are frequently jailed. In the North they are destroyed."

COPE Area Post Goes To Charles McMahon

Charles McMahon has been appointed COPE area director for the states of New Jersey and New York.

McMahon, 38, has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 20 years and has been a member of the executive board of IBEW Local 26.

Construction Trades Easing Housing Crisis

Building trades unions are committed to helping low-income families obtain adequate housing and also to advancing modern home building techniques, an article in the 1969 Housing Yearbook points out.

The writer, Boris Shishkin, is secretary of the AFL-CIO housing committee and a director of the National Housing Conference, publisher of the yearbook.

The record, Shishkin declares, shows that the building trades were a "prime mover" in helping secure low-rent public housing 35 years ago and have since backed "every policy and plan to enhance the housing opportunities for the less fortunate."

Noting that AFL-CIO affiliates were sponsoring some 230 housing projects for low-income families by mid-1969, Shishkin adds, "National and international unions in the building trades and local building trades councils have played a prominent part in sponsoring such projects."

Regarding new construction techniques, Shishkin cites numerous examples of building trades unions and councils entering into agreements covering prefabricated housing.

He also cites a 1967 survey of prefabrication made by Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, O., which was financed by the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. to help unions develop "informed and reasonable approaches to problems raised by this new technology."

Boulware's Cousin Backs Striking GE Union 100%

Louisville, Ky.—He's not denying it and he's not bragging about it either—but the truth is that GE striker D. Hardin Radcliffe is a cousin of Lemuel R. Boulware. Boulware is the retired vice president of General Electric after whom the corporation's "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining tactic is named.

Radcliffe has been a member of Local 761 of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers since he began working at Appliance Park in the fifties.

In fact, Lemuel Boulware helped him get his job, says Radcliffe.

Down in Kentucky—where tracing geneology is a state pastime—they say Lem Boulware is Radcliffe's first cousin once-removed. Boulware is the son of Radcliffe's grandfather's sister, Mattie Ricketts Boulware. Lemuel Boulware was born in Springfield, Ky. and Radcliffe was born in Eminence, Ky.

The two met on only one occasion, says Radcliffe, "back in 1940-something, when his uncle—my grandfather's brother—died. I met him at the funeral home."

After that, said Radcliffe, he contacted his cousin about a job when Appliance Park opened and received a letter of recommendation from him.

Now that his fellow strikers know about his famous relative, Radcliffe gets a lot of kidding on the picket line but he still says, "I'm backing the union 100 percent."

Meany Hails Solidarity:

GE Strikers Strengthened As Public Supports Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

been made to the GE strike relief fund with every segment of the American labor contributing.

- The AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee began supplementing the federation's boycott with newspaper advertisements in 20 major U.S. cities.
- Federal mediators held separate bargaining talks with both sides but there were no reports of any progress on key issues. The company again rejected the unions' proposal to submit all issues to binding arbitration.
- The Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers accused GE of "blackmail" in threatening to withhold "already earned" 1969 third-week vacation pay until strikers return to their jobs.

Meany issued a statement after meeting with the CBC, which includes leaders of the 10 AFL-CIO unions having GE contracts. Meany serves as CBC chairman and James Compton heads its steering committee.

Every report received by CBC, Meany said, proves that "the strike and boycott are growing stronger week by week." He noted that "even production workers who are not union members are observing picket lines."

Citing CBC reports that supervisors and other non-union groups were contributing money to pickets, Meany added, "One would think that GE management might have second thoughts about its position when its own people support the strike."

Kirkland reported that two other unions have achieved the $1-a-member goal in contributing to the strikers' aid fund: The Glass & Ceramic Workers with a contribution of $33,622 and the Allied Industrial Workers, contributing $87,453.

Earlier, the Seafarers gave $100,000 to the fund and the Glass Bottle Blowers contributed $70,000 to put them over the goal set by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in starting the fund.

Kirkland also announced receipt of $10,000 for the fund from the unaffiliated Plant Guard Workers, whose president, James C. McGahey said, "we certainly know the rough fight" the GE unions are having.

In announcing CBC's new ads, Compton said they were a modest approach to explain the boycott and urge support of it in contrast to "massive advertising expenditures" by GE.

"Our best estimate," he added, "is that its new rash of full-page ads this week has brought GE's outlay to at least $1.5 million, or more than $10 for every striker, not including ads placed by local GE managements."

The unions' ads, directed to consumers, emphasized that workers are striking GE because they want "decent wages and improved working conditions," but that so far the firm "hasn't come close to making a realistic offer on pay and other issues."

The ads further pointed out that "GE talks a lot about inflation but it has just raised prices again even though its 1969 third-quarter profits were 11 percent ahead of last year."

The unions said their members want to get back to work and will "as soon as GE proposes the kind of contract terms . . . that will give us the wages and safeguards that we and our families need."

Consumers can "help us get an early settlement," the unions concluded, by not buying GE products—including Hotpoint and Universal-GE—"until our strike is over."

Reports pouring into the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Organizing in Washington and CBC's headquarters in New York indicate that boycott demonstrations in front of department stores and other outlets for GE products are sweeping through the country.

What's more, CBC said, "hundreds of merchants, large and small, are cooperating by taking GE products from their shelves and cutting off GE ads."

"The response has been so good," a CBC spokesman stated, "that it suggests that GE is just as miserable to customers as it is to workers."

The boycott has been so effective in the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul) that no major department or appliance store is advertising or displaying GE products, a continuing AFL-CIO survey indicates.

In Detroit, where more than 100,000 "don't buy" handbills have been circulated in the downtown area, a number of stores including J. L. Hudson, have announced they will not advertise or promote GE's products.

In Shreveport, La., the G. C. Murphy stores, Shreve Center Shopping Center and Thibodaux Furniture Co. took GE products from their shelves. In Rockford, Ill., four stores removed GE products from sale.

When union members picketed Woodward & Lothrop's downtown store in Washington, D.C., shoppers asked for boycott pins and began handing out boycott literature themselves.

Chicago was another city that passed the 100,000 mark in handbill distribution downtown. Unions there also erected a giant "Don't Buy" GE billboard at a key location on Congress Expressway. In Louisville, handbill distribution was reaching the 30,000-a-day mark.

The Arkansas AFL-CIO said picketing has been established in every city of more than 10,000 population. Nearly every state federation was participating in the boycott. Baltimore, Houston, Fort Worth, Indianapolis, Los Angeles and New York unions, among others, reported highly-favorable responses to boycott demonstrations.

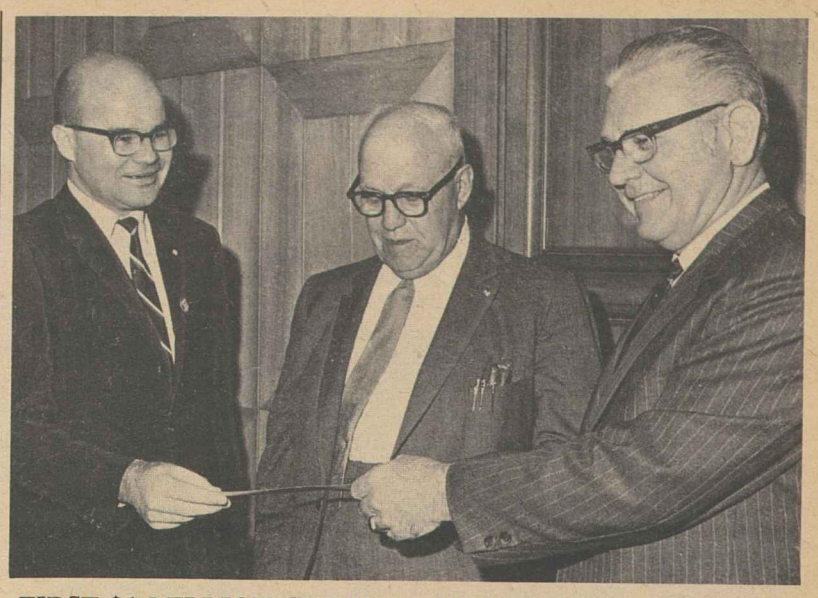
Students at the University of Wisconsin's branch in Milwaukee collected funds for strikers from a "Support GE Strikers" booth on campus. Students at Holy Cross, Boston University and Rutgers protested against GE recruiters on their campus.

Three employes of Superior Plating Co., Minneapolis, were laid off for refusing to work on material sent from a GE plant in Lynchburg, Va. Later the company rehired the men and announced it would not work on any more parts from GE.

Hildebrand Gets Seat On ILO Governing Body

George H. Hildebrand, deputy under secretary of labor for international affairs, has been named by Pres. Nixon as U.S. representative on the governing body of the International Labor Organization. It is the executive council of the ILO.

Hildebrand, who was appointed an under secretary in May, succeeds George L-P Weaver.



FIRST $1 MILLION CHECK to aid General Electric strikers is presented by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany to the AFL-CIO Coordinated Bargaining Committee. The committee is represented by James Compton, right, of the Electric, Radio & Machine Workers, CBC steering committee chairman, and Richard Mills of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, CBC steering committee treasurer.

Rail Shop Pact Vetoed, Bargaining to Resume

The Labor Dept. planned renewed efforts to resolve a dispute between four shopcraft unions and the railroads after one of the unions rejected a tentative agreement.

Members of the Sheet Metal Workers voted down a wage-rules agreement reached Dec. 4 following lengthy negotiations. In the late stages, bargaining was conducted at the Labor Dept. under the direction of Sec. of Labor George P. Shultz and Assistant Sec. of Labor W. J. Usery, Jr.

Although members of the Machinists, Boilermakers, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers voted to accept the proposal, it had been agreed earlier that all four must ratify it to become effective.

Shultz said he was "naturally disappointed" by the Sheet Metal Workers' failure to ratify and that he would "discuss with my associates and with the parties possible next steps to achieve a final resolution" of the dispute. The unions have been trying to achieve a settlement for more than a year.

The tentative agreement provided wage increases in 1969 and 1970 totaling 68 cents for 40,000 workers who are journeymen in their crats. Another 8,000 members of the unions, in less skilled jobs, would have received slightly lower increases.

The agreement also called for new doubletime rates for shopmen working a seventh consecutive day and new rules covering advance notice on the size of work forces and the assignment of jobs.

Sheet Metal Workers Vice Pres. J. W. O'Brien said he believed opposition to the latter rule, which would permit limited crossing of craft lines, was the main reason why members of his union turned down the proposal.

The unions had sought a 10 percent general increase and a separate boost of 20 cents an hour for skilled workers. The carriers offered only a 5 percent general pay raise and demanded numerous new restrictions on rules.

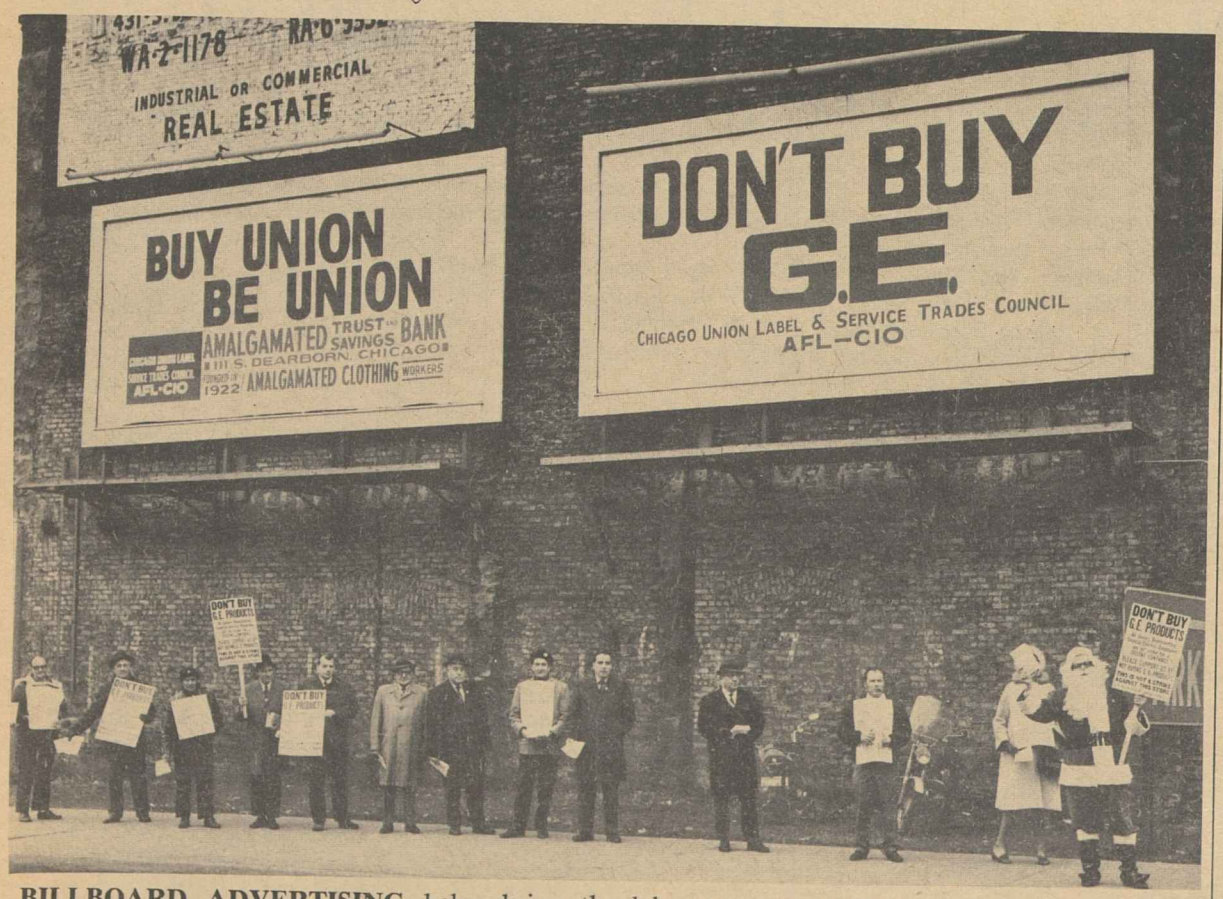
A presidential emergency board recommended a 5 percent general increase and a separate raise of 20 cents an hour for "more skilled" employes. However, its skill definition would have covered only 25 percent of the workers.

During deadline negotiations, the unions had indicated they would strike two or three railroads, if necessary to get a settlement. They said such action would avoid a "national emergency." However, the carriers threatened a lockout on all major railroads if there were any strike at all.

Although the unions are now free to strike under the terms of the Railway Labor Act, they did not immediately announce any strike plans.

IAM Vice Pres. William W. Winpisinger, spokesman for the unions during the bargaining, called upon the carriers to resume negotiations "not later than Jan. 6" to see if a new agreement can be negotiated.

"I'm fairly confident we can work this thing out," Winpisinger said. "We're not talking about a strike, at this point anyway."



BILLBOARD ADVERTISING helps bring the labor message to Chicago shoppers as an informational picket line prepares to distribute "Don't Buy GE" leaflets. The union Santa Claus later led the pickets down Chicago's State Street and the department store row.

Dayton's Fire Fighters Extend Special Service

Dayton—Union fire fighters here are doing more than putting out fires and saving people from burning buildings. They are now coming to the rescue of people with personal and family problems.

This additional volunteer effort of the Fire Fighters was launched a year ago when the union set out to train its members for community counseling service.

Today, 397 Dayton Fire Fighters have completed the training under the program sponsored by the IAFF and the AFL-CIO Dept. of Community Services.

Their training has enabled the volunteers to make each of the city's fire stations a place where people with problems can go for information and referral services about social and welfare programs and agencies.

In many cases, the Fire Fighters are able to make appointments with the proper agency and cut through delays and red tape. Many citizens—particularly those in the lowest-income areas of the city—have only scant knowledge of the services available to them.

Since the Fire Fighters are on duty around the clock, the volunteer social service they have set up allows people to call or come in any time of day or night with their problems.

PELTED BY A WINTRY BLAST, union pickets stand their ground at the Nicollet Mall in Minneapolis to inform Christmas shoppers of the General Electric boycott. The snowstorm dumped 12 inches on the city, but informational picket line continued to hand out leaflets.

Seasonal Construction Layoffs Laid To Customs as Much as Weather

Every winter the construction industry goes into semi-hibernation, putting thousands of men out of work.

Despite major advances in recent years that allow construction operations to continue through sub-freezing weather conditions, the seasonality of the industry still persists.

An article in the December issue of the Labor Dept. magazine, Monthly Labor Review, says the problem must be blamed on traditional management practices and customs as much as on the thermometer.

The article is based on the findings of a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of construction industry seasonality and manpower problems that will be published early next year.

Higher Jobless Rate

It notes that the construction labor force suffers much more unemployment than workers in other industries.

"From 1960 to 1968," the article points out, "the unemployment rate for private wage and salary workers in construction averaged 11.1 percent, in comparison with a rate of 5.2 percent for all private wage and salary workers."

"Paradoxically, each summer complaints arise of labor shortages from contractors," MLR says, "and the volume of complaints increases as the pace aggregate activity quickens."

The authors of the article, Joe L. Russell and Michael J. Pilot, report that seasonality accounts for much of the underutilization of the construction labor force.

Geography is often a factor in the manpower problems of the industry. A surplus of construction manpower may exist in one locality while a shortage is apparent in another, the article says.

"Unlike a manufacturing concern that can locate in an area with available manpower, a contractor must either bring his workers to the building site, or find new workers in the area.

"Shortages of construction labor are often found in geographic areas where there have been relatively few opportunities for these workers in the recent past. When construction activity decreases in a locality, many construction workers take jobs in other local industries."

The unemployment rate for construction workers is usually the highest of any major industry division, and this is a reason for the higher hourly wages for the trades, the authors note.

Even when the industry is operating at peak capacity, the unemployment rate in construction is significantly higher than in other industries.

"In 1968, the unemployment rate in construction averaged 6.9 percent, nearly double the 3.6 percent rate for nonagricultural industries as a whole," Russell and Pilot reported.

They note, too, that even during the tight labor market of 1953, when the average jobless rate for all industries was 2.8 percent, the unemployment level in construction was 6.2 percent.

Rate Fluctuates

Employment in construction peaks generally in August and the peak month for unemployment in the industry is February. The employment rates between these two months have fluctuated as much as 30 percent within the last six years, the article reports.

Even though the fluctuation was only 19.9 percent in 1968, the article says there has been no great change in seasonality since 1947.

"Seasonal employment movements in construction are the result of inclement weather and the traditional management practices and customs," Russell and Pilot observe.

"The exact amount of work that could be performed in winter with precautions against bad weather is unknown, but indications are that it is more than is currently performed."

As far back as 1924, a government study found that "for most types of construction it is now possible to build the year-round in all parts of the United States." The Secretary of Commerce at that time, Herbert Hoover, wrote, "Bad weather is not the principal cause of seasonal idleness. Customs which became fixed when builders had not yet learned how to cope with adverse weather conditions have not yet been changed. . . ."

Techniques Available

Back in this decade, the Canadians have poured concrete at 40 degrees below zero, the article notes, and American contractors have accomplished similar feats.

"Materials and techniques for performing construction during harsh weather have been available for some time, and have steadily improved. Careful scheduling and protection of materials and workers can permit work to proceed in periods of bad weather," the authors suggest.

Congress Lowers Rail Crew Hours

Congress cleared for the President's signature a labor-backed bill lowering the maximum number of hours railroad crews can be required to work in a single shift.

The present legal limit of 16 hours, set in 1907, would drop to 14 hours after one year and to 12 hours in three years.

New requirements for time off between shifts are also set by the legislation.

NLRB Asserts Jurisdiction:

Baseball Umpires To Vote on Union

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in commerce, but was not interstate by its nature.

In issuing its decision, the NLRB mentioned the 1922 ruling, but said "subsequent Supreme Court decisions appear to proceed on the assumption that baseball, like other major pro sports, is now an industry in or affecting interstate commerce."

The NLRB ordered the umpires' representation election to be held before Jan. 15 in Boston, site of the American League headquarters.

The ruling grew out of a case involving two veteran American League umpires, Al Salerno and Bill Valentine, who were fired just before the end of the 1968 season. American League Pres. Joe Cronin said the discharges were for "incompetence," but the two umpires contended they were fired for trying to organize the American League umpires into an association similar to the one in the National League.

The Association of National Baseball League Umpires, which was formed in 1963, was the petitioner before the NLRB on behalf of the American League umpires.

The AFL-CIO filed a brief in support of the umpires in which Associate General Counsel Thomas E. Harris said it would be absurd for the NLRB not to take jurisdiction, since baseball's labor affairs would then be subject to the law of whatever state the team was in at the moment—starting with Florida law during spring training.

"While baseball is entertainment, we don't think its labor relations should be reduced to comedy," Harris said.

The lone dissenter in the NLRB decision was Howard Jenkins, Jr., who said he did not think Congress intended to include baseball disputes within the reach of NLRB jurisdiction. "If any inference is to be drawn from congressional silence on the matter," he added.

The four NLRB members who signed the majority ruling were Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown and Sam Zagoria.

In opposing the umpires' petition before the NLRB, the American League had contended that because of baseball's internal self-regulation, a labor dispute is not likely to have any substantial effect on interstate commerce.

The NLRB rejected that argument because the self-regulating system "appears to have been designed almost entirely by employers and owners." The system relies finally on arbitration by the baseball commissioner, the NLRB pointed out, and the commissioner is hired by the owners.

Similarly, the NLRB dismissed an American League contention that the board should not take jurisdiction because the issue has become international in scope since Montreal got a major league franchise. The league also argued that umpires are supervisory, but the NLRB responded that managers, not umpires, issue the instructions on how to bat or field or the exhortations to play harder.

Both Cronin and baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn refused comment on the NLRB decision. But Richard Moss, lawyer for the players' association, said the decision would apply to all professional sports and "for the first time makes it clear that professional athletes have the protection of the labor laws."

Rep. Alexander Pirnie (R-N.Y.), in whose district Salerno lives, said the next step on behalf of Valentine and Salerno would be briefs before the NLRB about the nature of their dismissal. "This paves the way for justice," for the two umpires, Pirnie said.

A damage suit the two umpires had filed against organized baseball was dismissed by a federal court one week before the NLRB decision.

The argument over whether baseball should enjoy immunity from antitrust regulations is of particular importance because of baseball's "reserve clause" through which a player is bound to one club for the duration of his career.

Other professional sports have never been considered to have such an immunity and consequently allow a player to become a free agent by "playing out his option" after giving one year's notice. However, the player may not sign with a new club until his previous club has been compensated.

Baseball has argued that without the reserve clause, players would flock to the wealthier clubs and leave the leagues badly unbalanced.

Metropolitan to Reopen with 'Aida' As Opera Unions Ratify New Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

gaining snag at the Met continued, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany asked Pres. Harry Van Arsdale of the New York City AFL-CIO and presidents of unions involved to seek out "more constructive negotiations."

Although the Met is a local entity, Meany said, "it plays an important role in the cultural life of America as a whole" and labor "has the same stake as the public in its survival."

At the same time, he added, "the talents, skills and vital contributions of the performers, craftsmen and workers employed by the company must be fully recognized and rewarded."

In the talks that followed, mediator David L. Cole also participated at the request of Mayor John V. Lindsay. These were key terms in major new contracts that were described by union leaders as achieving important gains:

The Guild of Musical Artists, part of the Actors & Artists of America, won sizable gains in wages for soloists, choristers and ballet dancers.

Soloists' base pay will go from $200 to $280 a week in three yearly steps, with experienced soloists' getting base pay ranging from $300 to $375 a week.

Chorus members with six years seniority will get $215 a week in the first year, $230 the second and $250 the third. The previous contract had top pay of $194 a week for choristers with 19 years seniority.

Ballet dancers with three years seniority will receive $185 a week the first year, $200 the second and $215 the third. Their base pay had been a maximum of $140 a week for those with 10 years seniority.

The contract, covering 270 ballet dancers, choristers and soloists, also provides for a reduction in the workweek and additional pay for rehearsal hours.

Musicians Local 802, representing musicians, backstage conductors and librarians, won increases that will take the wage base from $260 to $325 a week during the life of the contract.

Other gains included hikes in rehearsal rates, a shorter workweek and an increase in added pay for weekly radio broadcasts of the opera.

The local's members were credited with scoring a break in the drawn-out dispute when they won a three-year settlement after rejecting the Met's proposal for a four-year contract.

Service Employes Local 54 announced that its agreement contains wage boosts that will raise the base of $90 a week to $130 over three years. It also reported improvements in life insurance coverage, a welfare plan and holidays.

Theatrical Stage Employes Local 1 said its new benefits and working conditions vary widely, but improvements are generally in accord with those won by the other unions.

Message to Congress:

Further Aid to Arts Supported by Nixon

Expanded federal aid for programs to enrich the nation's cultural life and broaden cultural opportunities has been urged by Pres. Nixon.

In a message to Congress, the President asked for a $40 million appropriation in fiscal 1971 for the National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities, more than double the amount allotted to it for fiscal 1970.

Nixon also urged Congress to extend for three years the life of the foundation, which makes grants to cultural causes through the National Endowment for the Arts. Without an extension, the foundation would expire June 30, 1970.

A resolution adopted by the recent AFL-CIO convention called for continued and strengthened support of the foundation as "a splendid example of what this nation can and must do to support the arts."

"The arts in a democracy must not be the playthings of the rich," the convention emphasized.

The resolution cited the growth in leisure time and mounting urbanization as making it increasingly important that opportunities be expanded for workers' involvement in the arts.

In asking Nixon to seek increased appropriations for endowing the arts and humanities, the delegates also appealed to Congress to provide the "maximum amount" of funds it authorizes.

The AFL-CIO took a leading role in the drive that led to creation of the foundation by Congress in 1965, and the federation is now engaged in promotion of the arts on a number of fronts.

Currently, the AFL-CIO has pilot projects aimed at stimulating union participation in the arts in five cities—New York, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Louisville and Minneapolis.

Both AFL-CIO Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, coordinator of the projects, and Harlowe F. Dean, the federation's consultant on them, praised Nixon's call for increased funds for cultural programs.

Dean noted that labor's pilot projects had been aided by a $40,000 grant from the Endowment for Arts for 1968 and 1969.

He further noted that the endowment recently granted $50,000 to the New York Philharmonic to aid a joint project of the orchestra and the New York City AFL-CIO to present a series of concerts for union members.

Labor also is participating in the work of the Associated Councils of the Arts, a private organization which coordinates state and community arts projects. AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Lane Kirkland serves on its board of directors.

Federation Vice Pres. Herman D. Kenin, who formerly served on the arts council of the foundation, has led in promotion of the arts among union members as head of the Council of AFL-CIO Unions for Scientific, Professional & Cultural Employes.

In his message, Nixon stressed that the richness of the nation's cultural life should be available to all citizens wherever they live.

There is a growing need, he said, for more federal assistance to the arts and humanities because private organizations do not have the necessary money and because of the increased demands for cultural opportunities.

"We are able now," he continued, "to use the nation's cultural resources in new ways—ways that can enrich the lives of more people in more communities than has ever before been possible."

The federal government has an obligation, Nixon concluded, "to help broaden the base of our cultural legacy . . . to make its diversity and insight more readily accessible to millions of people everywhere."

ENOUGH BREAD has been promised by members of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Local 84 for an adequate daily supply to all General Electric strikers in Newark, N.J. Here, strikers receive a delivery of bread from the local.

Hospital Unit Wins Pact at Johns Hopkins

Baltimore—The 1,472 non-professional employes at Johns Hopkins Hospital will receive a 40 percent increase in wages and benefits in a three-year contract negotiated by the Local 1199E of the Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

Union members were expected to ratify the pact as RWDSU officials noted they were "elated" over the wage and benefits package.

The contract is expected to set the pattern for negotiations in Baltimore's four other major hospitals where 1199E represents about 6,000 non-professional service and maintenance workers.

Accord was reached in the Johns Hopkins settlement with the assistance of federal mediators little more than 24 hours before the deadline of a threatened walkout.

The agreement provides for raising the minimum wage immediately from $1.80 to $2.10 an hour. Another increment will raise the wage to $2.35 after six months and to $2.50 an hour next Dec. 1. The wage scale will go to $2.70 on Dec. 1, 1971.

Other provisions call for welfare benefits and life insurance to be paid fully by the hospital. Pension fund contributions also will be made solely by the employer.

An extra floating holiday was granted, which most workers are expected to exercise on Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, Jan. 15.

For work on holidays the wage rate was increased to 2.5 times the normal daily rate and the night shift differential was set at 15 cents an hour.

A modified form of union shop is included in the pact. It requires all new employes to join the union after a 60-day probationary period while present members must retain their membership.

Elliott Godoff, national director of the RWDSU's National Union of Hospital & Nursing Home Employes, attributed the success of the negotiations to the support of Baltimore area unions and the Negro community. He further cited the assistance of AFL-CIO representatives in the talks as a factor toward an improved settlement.

One day after the Hopkins agreement was reached, Local 1199E won the right to represent non-professional workers at the Greater Baltimore Medical Center by a vote of 272 to 164.

Baltimore's Provident Hospital is shortly expected to recognize the union as the bargaining representative for 150 non-professional employes there.

Cardcheck Ruling Cited In Orders to Bargain

The National Labor Relations Board, in line with a landmark decision of the Supreme Court, has reaffirmed previous orders requiring two firms to bargain with unions on the basis of representation determined by authorization cards.

The orders direct the Gissel Packing Co. plant at Huntington, W. Va., to bargain with Meat Cutters Local 347 and General Steel Products, Inc., to bargain with the Upholsterers at High Point, N.C.

In cases involving these employers, the Supreme Court in June unanimously upheld the right of the NLRB to order an employer to bargain on the basis of a cardcheck where he has unlawfully destroyed a union's majority.

The ruling struck down findings by the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals which had held that earlier NLRB orders to bargain were invalid because there was no certification election.

During proceedings before the Supreme Court, the AFL-CIO filed a brief supporting the NLRB and urging the court to decide in its favor.

The Supreme Court decision was described by AFL-CIO Organization Dir. William L. Kircher as vindicating labor's position that authorization cards are a "substantive part of the organizing process."

The high court in each case found that the employer had smashed the union's majority based on a show of authorization cards by threats of shutdowns and firings and by promises of future favors.

The decision, written by former Chief Justice Earl Warren, also emphasized that it has been "consistently accepted" by the courts that authorization cards are an acceptable means of establishing bargaining rights.

The cases were remanded to the board by the Supreme Court for further consideration in the light of certain guidelines set forth in the opinion.

In reaffirming its previous bargaining orders to the firms, the board summarized the court's ruling and decided that orders to bargain were justified by the guidelines.

It further found that both companies' unfair labor practices were "of such pervasive character" as to have actually made the cardcheck a more reliable measure of representation than a representation election would be.

The order to Gissel was reaffirmed by all five board members: Chairman Frank W. McCulloch, John H. Fanning, Gerald A. Brown, Howard Jenkins, Jr., and Sam Zagoria. The General Steel order was reaffirmed by a Fanning-Brown-Zagoria panel.

Finlay Allan Dies at 61, Key Carpenters' Official

Finlay C. Allan, 61, first vice president of the Carpenters died in a suburban Washington, D.C., hospital after a long illness. He had suffered a heart ailment.

Allan's record of service with his union spanned more than four decades and during that period he also served the labor movement and his community in a wide range of capacities.

He joined Carpenters' Local 337 in Detroit in 1929 and was elected its financial secretary in 1938. Two years later the local elected him business representative.

In 1941, he became secretary-treasurer of the Detroit Carpenters District Council and six years later was elected secretary-manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council, covering Michigan's Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties. During nine years in that position, he served on the Detroit Housing Commission, the Wayne County Board of Supervisors, the governor's St. Lawrence Seaway Commission and the governor's Committee on Labor Legislation. During this time, he also was a delegate to an International Labor Organization conference in Rome.

Allan came to Washington in 1956 as special assistant to the Carpenters' president. He became second vice president in 1962 and was moved up to first vice president in 1964.

One of his main duties as first vice president was directing the union's apprenticeship and training programs under a special department established largely through his efforts.

He is survived by his wife, Mary, and two sons, David A. of Burlington, N.C., and Bruce A. of Seabrook, Md. Allan lived in Silver Spring, Md., and funeral services were held at the Colesville United Methodist Church there.

Retiring CSA Staffer Saluted in Camden

Camden, N.J.—Francis J. Coyle was saluted by the New Jersey AFL-CIO Community Services Committee here for 13 years of service as a CSA staff representative in the Northeast. He was presented the Camden Union Organization for Social Service and Camden Central Labor Union community service awards.

Coyle will retire Jan. 1 as the AFL-CIO CSA staff representative for 11 eastern states and the District of Columbia. He plans to remain active as a CSA volunteer for the Philadelphia-Camden area.

Jewish Group Backs Table Grape Boycott

Delano, Calif.—The Union of American Hebrew Congregations is the latest organization to pledge its full support for the boycott of California table grapes, Vice Pres. Gilbert Padilla of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee announced.

A resolution passed by UAHC at its 50th general assembly noted that grape pickers, "among the poorest working people in our land of plenty," are locked in a "desperate struggle" to secure collective bargaining agreements.

Federal Plan For Day Care Centers Urged

The Clothing Workers called for intensive federal involvement in the development and operation of a nationwide system of day care centers for children of working mothers.

Vice Pres. Sam Nocella of ACWA cited the need for the federally-supported day care centers in testimony before a House Education subcommittee. He testified in favor of a bill that would provide for comprehensive pre-school education programs.

Nocella said that the ACWA, which is a pioneer in developing union-employe day care centers, has estimated it would cost at least $8 billion to construct and $5.2 billion annually to operate day care centers for the 4 million pre-school children of America's working mothers.

"Due to the size of the problem, the federal government should begin to participate heavily, with full knowledge of costs to be incurred, but with full knowledge also of the immediate and ultimate benefits to be attained," Nocella said.

He noted that the centers benefit children by giving them a wholesome educational environment, mothers by relieving them of anxiety and expense, and employers by cutting down on worker absenteeism and tardiness.

Christmas 1969

ON THIS CHRISTMAS of 1969 the struggle continues to establish peace and freedom on a lasting basis—a struggle that has continued without let-up since the end of World War II.

It is as clear now as it was in 1945 that there is no alternative to peace in this age of missiles and satellites; peace today is a condition of survival.

The free world has the resources, the manpower and the ability to rid the world of hunger and disease and to provide the basis of social justice so that all men can taste of bread and freedom.

* * *

THE HOLIDAY PERIOD this year is a time for summing up as well the history of the decade, the years that started out as the Soaring Sixties and ground down in the final years to a bewildered series of questions all adding up to "what next?"

The magazines, the year-end editions, the broadcast media are all coming up with their summations, interpretations and analyses and they tend to be brittle and shrill with a heavy emphasis on miniskirts and morality and drugs and violence and assassinations and little if anything on what was happening to ordinary people, to workers and their families.

In the December 1969 issue of the Federationist, we too take a look at the decade, one we chose to call "A Vibrant Decade." And an AFL-CIO staff member who has lived that decade in the trade union movement, David Perlman, writes that "for those in the labor movement who have been involved in the struggles, triumphs and tragedies, this has been a momentous era—more kin to the 1930s, certainly, than to the apathy of the 1950s."

The Federationist article notes that an editorial in this space on Dec. 26, 1959, commented that "the dominant mood of the nation seems to be one of self-satisfaction and a calm fatalism that things will work out for the best in this best of all possible worlds." It warned that this mood could not cope with the challenges of the Sixties.

Reviewing the accomplishments, the landmarks of the 1960s, Perlman writes that in contrast to the 1950s, at the end of this decade in American life the "nation as a whole is aware of its serious and urgent problems." He continues:

"We know we cannot dump more tons of pollution into the air and water and survive for long. We know that people must have decent housing, adequate transportation, safe neighborhoods and jobs at living wages. We know that it is possible, through government action, to avoid the cycle of boom and bust and to provide for economic growth.

"And we know that new groups of workers, once considered unorganizable, can and will use the trade union movement as their ladder to a better life."

There is no calm self-satisfaction as the Sixties draw to a close and the Seventies come on stage. There is a recognition of problems and challenges, many of them severe and critical. And in the trade union movement there is a cautious, quiet confidence that the nation and organized labor will prevail. They always have.

AFL-CIO News

Official Weekly Publication of the
American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
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Washington, D.C. 20006
Telephone: 293-5032
Subscriptions: $2.00 a year; 10 or more, $1.50 a year

Vol. XIV Saturday, December 20, 1969 No. 51

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'Bah! Humbug!'

A Word Edgewise:

Democrats Shaken by Impact Of Liberal Catastrophe Politics

By John P. Roche

THE POOR OLD Democratic Party is in worse shape today than it has been in some time—since perhaps 1956. When the Republicans have problems—as they did in 1964—there is always a good simple remedy. But the Democrats, alas, are not so easily doctored: too many of their troubles are, as my father would have put it, "in the head." The GOP can go out and get a few stitches—the Democrats need a psychiatrist.

Take the cross pressures at work on, say, Hubert Humphrey, or Ed Muskie, or Fred Harris. A tremendously articulate constituency is at work on them day and night telling them that unless the party makes Viet Nam the issue, and comes out for instant withdrawal, the Democrats are through.

These are mostly fine sincere people. Though the Communist Party and other sects have undoubtedly played an important organizational role in the anti-war movement, the great majority of the protestors are there on their own. (Unfortunately, the Attorney General does not seem to understand that these two propositions are not inconsistent.)

I admit that I am fundamentally baffled by the wildly irrational response to Viet Nam in intellectual circles, but there it is. So we have a situation where leading academic and cultural figures—who will always get press and media coverage — are socking it to Humphrey, Muskie, Harris, et al.

And they can not be dismissed automatically as "commies," "dupes," or just fanatics. Many of them have worked hard and loyally in past campaigns. And, I repeat (despite the fact that some of the scars on my back ache) they are fundamentally decent people, driven by a deep concern for American national interest as they see it.

I, for example, spent 21 years as a member of Americans for Democratic Action—three years as national chairman. Throughout that period ADA was the nesting place of Cold War liberals, a designation that I am proud to accept though it has recently become a term of abuse. Hubert Humphrey is also a former national chairman of ADA and—even though we left the organization—many personal ties and warm memories of past campaigns remain.

But, even making personal allowances, what can one make of an ADA decision to oppose Senate Resolution 280? The key section of the resolution reads that the Senate "affirms its support for the President in his efforts to negotiate a just peace in Viet Nam, expresses the earnest hope of the [American] people . . . for such a peace . . . approves and supports the principles . . . that the people of South Viet Nam are entitled to choose their own government by means of free elections . . . and that the United States is willing to abide by the results of such elections and requests the President to call upon [Hanoi] to join in a proclamation of a mutual cease fire and to announce its willingness to honor such elections and abide with the results. . . ."

REGRETTABLY, opposition to this resolution can only be founded on one premise: ADA has a vested interest in an American catastrophe in Viet Nam. Having predicted a disaster so long and stridently (National Chairman John K. Galbraith, for example, announced shortly after the Tet offensive in 1968 that the Saigon government would collapse in two weeks), ADA has reached the point of no return.

But what sense can this position make to a liberal politician? In immediate terms, he knows that if things go well in Viet Nam, Nixon wins—and if they go badly, the liberals (who got us there) lose.

In broader terms, however, the impact of liberal catastrophe politics would be a long-run disaster — if the American people ever get it through their heads that liberal Democrats are rooting for an American defeat in Southeast Asia, we will be through politically for the rest of the century.

Humphrey, of course, knows this—it helps to account for his occasionally schizophrenic political behavior. As chief psychiatrist of the Democratic Party—a fearful job—he deserves considerably more sympathy and understanding than he has received.

Sen. Mondale Says:

Punitive Attack on Unions Keyed to Total Distortion

The U.S. Senate, by a vote of 59 to 27, rejected an amendment to the omnibus tax bill offered by Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) which would have driven organized labor out of politics. Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) headed the fight against it. This article is based on excerpts from his remarks.

THE FANNIN AMENDMENT is an unfair, one-sided, anti-labor amendment, designed not only to prevent citizens from contributing to a political campaign, but from even speaking up and asserting their rights under the First Amendment.

It does many other things. The League of Women Voters, for example, is a tax-exempt organization. In recent years, it has undertaken many exciting efforts to try to broaden voter participation in our country. . . .

One wonders why the great fear, why the great apprehension which leads to these efforts to discourage the League of Women Voters and the foundations from encouraging nonvoters to register and exercise their franchise.

This same kind of fear of people voting is seen in many states where registration laws are deliberately set up to block a working man from registering to vote during working hours. Voting registration is set up to coincide with working hours. And a man who is working an eight-hour shift cannot register to vote.

The professional man, however, can easily get off a few hours to vote. And his wife can easily take their second car and go to register.

In some states we have registration each year. And the lists are purged. That makes it exceedingly difficult for the average uninformed working person to even know of the complicated restrictions that make invalid, unknowingly, his capacity to even participate.

Some states, for example, hold registration during a period when they know that thousands and thousands of their people are out of state as migrant laborers. This is done because they know these people will be unable to register and participate in their elections.

This is done even though the migrant workers are in the majority in those counties.

This amendment is an unparalleled, unprecedented effort to interfere with the right of tax-exempt organizations to express themselves pursuant to the guarantees of the First Amendment of the Constitution.

Moreover, it would place the power to drop the guillotine blade on any of these organizations at the discretion of the tax commissioner. He would first decide who had violated this broad rule and who had not. . . .

The fact that unions were being singled out for punitive treatment and denied a right that would remain to the other organizations has been totally distorted. . . .

The tax-exempt status of labor unions, and the political activities they may undertake, is identical to that of all the other tax-exempt organizations. To claim that unions enjoy a special privilege in the law is a clear misrepresentation of the facts. . . .

Lest anyone believe that unions are totally uninhibited in their political activities, it must be made clear that they do not have total freedom to engage in political activities as they might see fit. The tax code is not the only law regulating unions. There are many restrictions on unions in the Taft-Hartley Act, in the Landrum-Griffin Act and, most directly applicable here, the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. . . .

Let me point out that business corporations are presently able to obtain a tax deduction for a wide range of political and legislative activities. No similar benefit is enjoyed by the working man, the consumer, or the small taxpayer. . . .

What would loss of tax exemption mean to labor organizations?

THE EFFECT of such a loss is not clear. It would appear, however, that such a loss would have a devastating effect on labor unions, almost alone among the tax-exempt groups I have noted, for unions are multipurpose organizations that are required to accumulate money for fraternal benefits, strike benefits, and so forth. Most other tax-exempt organizations are in a position in which they could minimize the impact of a loss of tax exemption by spending all of their income each year. . .

Is it my understanding that the National Right to Work Committee . . . would be able to continue its activities—and no one can doubt that their activities are political—without endangering their tax-exempt status to any degree.

Moreover, this tax-exemption loss on labor unions would occur only in the event that unions continued to exercise what have been recognized as their constitutional rights of free speech and association. A prudent union leader would have grave difficulty approving acts which might jeopardize his union treasury until we have ascertained the impact of this vague amendment on his organization. . . .

The right of unions to solicit voluntary contributions and the right of individual workingmen to contribute is essential to a balanced political system. In the last election for which we have authoritative figures, the 1956 election, 12 families and the officers of the 225 largest corporations made contributions of $500 or more each, that totaled $3 million.

Union officials contributed $19,000. Naturally, union members individually do not have the resources to make such contributions, but together they pooled their funds to make contributions of $1 million—one-third of the total of the wealthy individuals mentioned above.

Fundamental fairness supports the opportunity of millions of working men and women to counter the effectiveness of the small group of wealthy citizens who can afford highly visible and memorable large contributions.

The right of unions to engage in non-partisan voter registration directed at their members is also essential to maintain a balance between labor and the industrial community.

By Press Associates, Inc.

BOTH THE Nixon Administration and the Federal Reserve Board have been assuring us for the past months that they know how to lick inflation.

High interest rates, a tightening of the money supply, budgetary cutbacks, a general tightening of belts—all these were supposed to stop the rising cost of living, stabilize the dollar and generally show what good conservative economics could accomplish.

It hasn't worked out that way.

In fact, economists both inside and outside of the Administration are having a terrible time squaring their economic theories with the realities of what is happening.

There are signs that the economy is slowing down. Workers know that. Overtime which had become an important source of income has been dropping steadily.

Housing has been cruelly hit by high interest rates and the scarcity of mortgage money—so much so that HUD Sec. George Romney has painted a gloomy picture of the steadily deteriorating housing picture in relation to its needs.

Unemployment shot up to 4 percent in September, dropped slightly in October and fell further to 3.4 percent in November. Interpretations of this vary. Apparently many young people and women dropped out of the labor market because of job scarcity.

Interest rates while still at record highs, have shown a slight tendency to drop, although not enough to make much of a dent in the aggravating tight money situation.

Yet, in the face of all this, the cost of living is still rising. The Consumers Price Index hit a record high of 129.8 during the month of October and gave no signs of any dramatic drop for the rest of the year.

To confuse the economic situation still further, top corporations are planning to increase their investment in plant and equipment during the first six months of 1970 by about 11 percent, even though Nixon Administration economists were confident that the increase would be no more than 6 or 7 percent.

HIGH PROFITS and access to the lowest interest rates available are largely responsible for this ability of huge corporations to fly in the face of government—especially Republican government policy.

As a result of these paradoxical developments, a steady but obviously rising doubt, has been arising as to whether the Nixon Administration is on the right road to accomplish what it has made its first priority—an end to inflation without wrecking the economy.

Wall Street is in the doldrums with an overall loss of values of huge and, in some stocks, catastrophic proportions. Market analysts are uncertain as to why stocks are down as much as they are except to speculate that buyers are bewildered.

A further commentary on the state of uncertainty is that two members of the Federal Reserve Board are now having their doubts about the efficacy of tight money as a potent cure-all for inflation. As long ago as three months, members George W. Mitchell and Sherman J. Maisel urged a relaxation of severely restrictive policies.

Administration economists insist that they can lick inflation without boosting unemployment to unacceptable heights—with the adjective "unacceptable" meaning different rates to different people. Other economists insist equally that a recession may well be ahead with unemployment going to 6 and 7 percent.

Sec. of Commerce Maurice E. Stans, in contrast with the soothing words of some Administration spokesmen, has said that the country faces "bad, bitter medicine," before it can grow solidly again.

On top of that Pres. Nixon himself has threatened to veto both the tax reform bill and social security improvements that already are in the congressional mill.

Bewilderment, uncertainty, doubts, pessimism—these are the reactions to today's economy. Clearly when all the available facts are added up, a less stubborn clinging to conventional economics is in order.

Merchants Cooperate:

Burdens of GE Strikers Eased By Special Assistance Efforts

ORGANIZED LABOR is mobilizing voluntary and public agency resources to help ease family burdens resulting from the General Electric strike.

Dir. Leo Perlis, of the AFL-CIO Community Services, said surplus food and food stamps are two of many aids available to the striking workers and their families. The strikers should know, he said, that they have a right to this kind of help since the "sole criterion is need."

"As long as a person meets the eligibility requirements" for various programs, he is entitled to help from them, "regardless of the cause" of his need, Perlis stressed.

He appeared on Labor News Conference, an AFL-CIO produced public affairs interview, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Perlis said that national and local community services representatives are also working with merchants, landlords, banks and other financial and lending institutions to "ease the economic pressures on the strikers." He said that in most cases, local merchants and others are "quite willing" to extend credit, delay debt payments and otherwise cooperate with the strikers in their time of special need.

"THEY KNOW THEM as neighbors . . . and citizens" in the community, he noted. He also pointed out that the merchants also know the strikers as customers and consumers who "pay their bills when they have the money," so "they don't push them—they don't press them too hard." He said that "generally, across the country, we have a pretty friendly atmosphere."

Reporters questioning Perlis were Sam Sharkey, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

MOBILIZING VOLUNTARY and public agency help for families is a key part of the AFL-CIO's efforts to ease the burdens of 150,000 workers now in the eighth week of their strike against General Electric, Community Services Dir. Leo Perlis, center, said on Labor News Conference. Questioning him on the interview program, broadcast Tuesdays at 7:35 p.m., EST, on Mutual radio, were Sam Sharkey, left, of the Newhouse Newspapers and Neil Gilbride of the Associated Press.

How to Buy:

Family Food Costs Escalated By Government Farm Policies

By Sidney Margolius

YOUR FOOD could cost a little less if the government stopped supporting farm prices by buying up so-called "surplus" commodities to help the farmers.

The commodity-purchase and other government price support programs especially hurt moderate income families now that the price of milk has taken another jump this winter. Milk now costs 30-35 cents a quart in most areas. A family with two children that hopes to use the nutritionally-recommended 21 quarts a week finds its milk bill alone is in the neighborhood of $7 a week.

It's impossible, of course, to pay this much out of a total food budget of $38 a week that a family of this size might spend for a moderate-cost food plan. (In fact, $38 a week for food itself is impossible for the average industrial worker currently earning $117 a week.)

Some farmers do need financial assistance all right. But the government spends $3 billion a year buying commodities and the public then pays additional untold billions in the form of higher prices, Meyer Parodneck, president of the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, points out.

Some part of those billions are your money too. You pay in the form of taxes to take the commodities off the market, and then in higher prices for the price-supported foods.

Instead of buying up commodities to keep up prices, direct subsidies would cost the government only about half as much, Parodneck, a long-time co-op milk distributor points out. The government would save the extra costs imposed on "surplus" commodities by brokers, warehouses, processors and others in the daisy chain of food distribution. Much of the money the government spends to supposedly help the farmers goes to these people.

The government's support of the price of butter is one of the reasons why the price of milk is high. "But when the consumer seeks to escape this trap by buying 'filled milk' (milk from which the butterfat has been extracted and vegetable fat substituted) the Agriculture Dept. then classifies this product as Class I milk carrying the same price as fluid milk," Parodneck points out.

Some of the butter bought up and stored to keep up the price of milk even then is wasted. In fact, some "surplus" butter which turned rancid in past years has been sold for use as axle grease, Parodneck reports.

Another way that the price of milk you buy is forced up, is through the double-price system used in the milk marketing orders. These orders regulate the price the farmer receives. Milk sold for use as drinking milk, called Class I milk, is sold at a higher price than Class II milk sold for manufacturing into dairy products such as cheese and ice cream.

The theory behind this double-price system is that the milk for manufacturing purposes is "surplus" or leftover milk. For example, farmers currently are paid 15 cents a quart for milk to be sold as "drinking" milk, but only 10 cents for "manufacturing" milk, even though both are the same milk.

Ironically, when the high price of "drinking" milk forces families to reduce their use of it, the dairy-products manufacturers benefit since there then is more "surplus" milk they can buy at a low price.

THE WAY MILK is priced is obsolete and cost-raising in another way. The recent White House Conference on Food, Nutrition & Health recommended that milk be priced on the basis of its nonfat solids rather than its butterfat content.

But also, milk prices need to be reduced by eliminating barriers such as artificial local "sanitary regulations" impeding the flow of milk from Midwest dairy states to large population centers; through economies in retail distribution; through encouragement of competition and active surveillance and prosecution of local milk price fixing, and through encouragement of low-cost milk stations such as those sponsored by the Consumer-Farmer Milk Co-op in New York City in conjunction with settlement houses in low-income neighborhoods.

What can you do to protect yourself, especially if you live in one of the higher-cost milk cities? It is noticeable that even in the same region milk costs a lot more in some towns than in others nearby.

For one thing, don't try to boycott milk as one inquirer asked whether we should. If not as reasonable as it could be, it still is a reasonable food compared to many others. A quart of milk is 2.2 pounds. So figure it costs you 13-14 cents a pound.

If you can't afford to buy all the fluid milk your family needs, then use non-fat milk powder to make reconstituted milk at 11-12 cents a quart, and mix this with fresh milk. Also use the non-fat milk powder in cooking and baking to add nutrition to desserts, soups, meat patties and loaves, etc.

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Soup to Nonsense:

...For the Meek Shall Inherit Misconceived Fortune Cookies

By Jane Goodsell

IF YOU ARE the type of person.

Who can't look a policeman in the eye because you owe 48 cents in unpaid library fines. . . .

Who knows before you get to the party that you're going to be dressed wrong even though you've telephoned four other guests to find out what they're wearing. . . .

Who always buys raffle tickets because you don't want people to think you're a cheapskate, but who throws them away before the drawing because you know you're not the sort of person who ever wins anything. . . .

Who always overtips waiters, even those who bring you beef stroganoff when you ordered stuffed pork chops. . . .

Who feels apologetic toward people who don't remember that they've been introduced to you on four previous occasions. . . .

Who takes for granted that the people holding green tickets who are lined up at the blue ticket window must know something that you don't know. . . .

Who assumes that if you get the answer before anyone else, you must have misunderstood the question. . . .

Who eats Crab Louis even though you know it will make you break out in hives because you don't want to embarrass your hostess. . . .

Who keeps gifts you don't want because you know that if you return it to the store, you'll run into the person who gave it to you at the exchange desk. . . .

WHO IS AFRAID to change jobs because any prospective employer who checked up on you would find out that you once got a ticket for jaywalking. . . .

Who assumes that the blue Pontiac which the voice on the loudspeaker announces is illegally parked and blocking traffic must be yours, even though you drive a green Chevrolet. . . .

Who (if you are a woman) goes through life worrying that your slip is showing; and (if you are a man) that your fly is open. . . .

Then you had best assume that a fortune cookie advising you against over-confidence was probably meant for somebody else.

MINORITY YOUTHS in Birmingham, Ala., will be prepared for building trades apprenticeship programs under a one-year, $51,600 Apprenticeship Outreach contract received by the Birmingham Building & Construction Trades Council. From left, William J. McSorley, Jr., of the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept.; Administrator Hugh C. Murphy of the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, which granted the contract; and Business Manager William T. Thrash of the Birmingham council.

Index Skids:

Consumer Sentiment Reflects Pessimism

CONSUMER ATTITUDES, continuing to deteriorate for the third successive quarter, are now measured at close to the low point reached prior to the 1957-58 recession, according to the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

Barring good news in such areas as inflation, unemployment, the war in Viet Nam, or tax relief, the UM economists predict a decline in consumer demand for cars and other durables, leisure-time pursuits, and other optional goods and services.

The findings, based on personal interviews with a national cross-section of nearly 1,500 families, were compiled by the quarterly survey directors.

The SRC Index of Consumer Sentiment fell to 79.7 in the fourth quarter of 1969. This was an unusually sharp drop from the 95.1 recorded in February 1969, at which time the index reached its highest point during the last two years. (The base level of 100 reflects conditions as of February 1966.)

The simplest explanation for consumers' present pessimistic notions, the economists suggest, is that they expect the fight against inflation to be successful, that the pace of price increases will slow down, and that some increase in unemployment will take place.

The proportion expecting unemployment to rise during the next 12 months reached 52 percent in October-November, as against 20 percent a year ago. The proportion saying that a recession is likely rose to 40 percent from 26 percent a year ago. A growing number are pessimistic about business conditions during the coming year, the strongest single factor in the index decline of the last three months.

According to earlier surveys, consumer reaction to inflation was the most important factor contributing to declining sentiment between February and August-September 1969. By November, however, a somewhat smaller proportion of people expected large price increases.

ATTITUDES REFLECT consumers' willingness to buy, the report continues, which in turn indicates the direction of forthcoming trends in discretionary spending. But measurements of willingness to buy must be used in conjunction with information concerning consumers' ability to buy. Commerce Dept. data show that aggregate incomes continue at a high level; yet the steady growth in real incomes during the previous years has given way to a sideways movement.

Even though a sizable proportion of past and expected income increases has been or will be wiped out by price increases, UM economists say, the trend in ability to buy remains much more favorable than the trend in willingness to buy.

The report concludes:

"Consumer demand for durables, leisure-time pursuits, and other optional goods and services will decline. The indications are not just for a sideways movement interrupting the past upward trend, but for a decline in real terms. Demand for one-family houses, already weak, may decline further."

"If prices should rise noticeably slower than in the recent past, without a substantial increase in unemployment, the impending declines might be relatively small. Should events unfold the other way, with continuous price increases having a substantial impact on consumer attitudes at a time when the threat of unemployment and recession looms larger, the outlook for the consumer sector would worsen further.

Voting Rights, Anti-Poverty Rollcalls

Voting rights and the anti-poverty program were the issues.

Column 1 shows the 208-203 vote on Dec. 11 by which the House scuttled a bill to extend the 1965 Voting Rights Act and substituted a weak Administration proposal.

On labor's scoreboard, 154 Democrats and 49 Republicans cast Right votes (R) against the substitute; 129 Republicans and 79 Democrats cast Wrong votes (W) to scrap the Voting Rights Act.

Column 2 shows the 231-163 vote on Dec. 12 upholding the federal anti-poverty program and rejecting an attempt to turn the program over to the states.

The scoreboard shows 168 Democrats and 63 Republicans casting Right votes for the federal program; 103 Republicans and 60 Democrats cast Wrong votes for state control.

Other symbols: PR—paired right; PW—paired wrong; A—absent and not paired; numerals show districts; AL—at large.

	1	2
ALABAMA		
1. Edwards (R)	W	W
2. Dickinson (R)	W	W
3. Andrews (D)	W	W
4. Nichols (D)	W	W
5. Flowers (D)	W	W
6. Buchanan (R)	W	W
7. Bevill (D)	W	W
8. Jones (D)	W	R
ALASKA		
AL Pollock (R)	W	R
ARIZONA		
1. Rhodes (R)	W	W
2. Udall (D)	R	R
3. Steiger (R)	W	W
ARKANSAS		
1. Alexander (D)	W	R
2. Mills (D)	W	R
3. Hammerschmidt (R)	W	W
4. Pryor (D)	W	R
CALIFORNIA		
1. Clausen (R)	W	W
2. Johnson (D)	R	R
3. Moss (D)	R	R
4. Leggett (D)	R	R
5. Burton (D)	R	R
6. Mailliard (R)	A	R
7. Cohelan (D)	R	R
8. Miller (D)	R	R
9. Edwards (D)	R	R
10. Gubser (R)	W	W
11. McCloskey (R)	R	R
12. Talcott (R)	W	W
13. Teague (R)	W	W
14. Waldie (D)	R	R
15. McFall (D)	R	R
16. Sisk (D)	R	R
18. Mathias (R)	W	W
33. Pettis (R)	W	W
34. Hanna (D)	R	R
35. Utt (R)	PW	PW
36. Wilson, Bob (R)	W	PW
37. Van Deerlin (D)	R	PR
38. Tunney (D)	R	R
Los Angeles County		
17. Anderson (D)	R	R
19. Holifield (D)	R	PR
20. Smith (R)	W	W
21. Hawkins (D)	R	R
22. Corman (D)	R	R
23. Clawson (R)	W	W
24. Lipscomb (R)	PW	PW
25. Wiggins (R)	W	W
26. Rees (D)	R	R
27. Goldwater (R)	W	W
28. Bell (R)	R	A
29. Brown (D)	R	PR
30. Roybal (D)	R	R
31. Wilson, Charles (D)	R	R
32. Hosmer (R)	PW	PW
COLORADO		
1. Rogers (D)	R	R
2. Brotzman (R)	W	W
3. Evans (D)	R	R
4. Aspinall (D)	W	R
CONNECTICUT		
1. Daddario (D)	R	R
2. St. Onge (D)	R	R
3. Giaimo (D)	R	W
4. Weicker (R)	W	R
5. Monagan (D)	R	R
6. Meskill (R)	W	W
DELAWARE		
AL Roth (R)	R	W
FLORIDA		
1. Sikes (D)	W	W
2. Fuqua (D)	W	W
3. Bennett (D)	R	W
4. Chappell (D)	W	W
5. Frey (R)	W	W
6. Gibbons (D)	R	R
7. Haley (D)	W	W
8. Cramer (R)	W	W
9. Rogers (D)	W	W
10. Burke (R)	W	W
11. Pepper (D)	R	R
12. Fascell (D)	PR	PR
GEORGIA		
1. Hagan (D)	W	W
2. O'Neal (D)	W	W
3. Brinkley (D)	W	W
4. Blackburn (R)	W	W
5. Thompson (R)	W	W
6. Flynt (D)	W	W
7. Davis (D)	W	W
8. Stuckey (D)	W	W
9. Landrum (D)	W	W
10. Stephens (D)	W	W
HAWAII		
AL Matsunaga (D)	R	PR
AL Mink (D)	R	R
IDAHO		
1. McClure (R)	W	W
2. Hansen (R)	W	R
ILLINOIS		
12. McClory (R)	R	R
14. Erlenborn (R)	W	W
15. Reid (R)	W	W
16. Anderson (R)	R	R
17. Arends (R)	W	W
18. Michel (R)	W	W
19. Railsback (R)	R	R
20. Findley (R)	R	R
21. Gray (D)	R	R
22. Springer (R)	W	W
23. Shipley (D)	R	R
24. Price (D)	R	R
Chicago—Cook County		
1. Dawson (D)	A	PR
2. Mikva (D)	R	R
3. Murphy (D)	R	R
4. Derwinski (R)	W	W
5. Kluczynski (D)	R	PR
6. Vacancy		
7. Annunzio (D)	R	R
8. Rostenkowski (D)	R	PR
9. Yates (D)	R	R
10. Collier (R)	W	W
11. Pucinski (D)	R	R
13. Crane (R)	W	W
INDIANA		
1. Madden (D)	R	R
2. Landgrebe (R)	W	W
3. Brademas (D)	R	R
4. Adair (R)	W	W
5. Roudebush (R)	W	W
6. Bray (R)	W	W
7. Myers (R)	W	W
8. Zion (R)	W	W
9. Hamilton (D)	R	R
10. Dennis (R)	W	W
11. Jacobs (D)	R	R
IOWA		
1. Schwengel (R)	R	R
2. Culver (D)	R	R
3. Gross (R)	W	W
4. Kyl (R)	A	W
5. Smith (D)	R	R
6. Mayne (R)	W	W
7. Scherle (R)	W	W
KANSAS		
1. Sebelius (R)	W	PW
2. Mize (R)	W	R
3. Winn (R)	W	PW
4. Shriver (R)	W	R
5. Skubitz (R)	W	R
KENTUCKY		
1. Stubblefield (D)	W	R
2. Natcher (D)	W	R
3. Cowger (R)	R	PR
4. Snyder (R)	W	PW
5. Carter (R)	W	R
6. Watts (D)	W	R
7. Perkins (D)	R	R
LOUISIANA		
1. Hebert (D)	W	PW
2. Boggs (D)	W	R
3. Caffery (D)	W	W
4. Waggonner (D)	W	W
5. Passman (D)	W	W
6. Rarick (D)	W	W
7. Edwards (D)	W	R
8. Long (D)	W	W
MAINE		
1. Kyros (D)	R	R
2. Hathaway (D)	R	R
MARYLAND		
1. Morton (R)	W	A
2. Long (D)	R	R
3. Garmatz (D)	R	R
4. Fallon (D)	R	R
5. Hogan (R)	W	W
6. Beall (R)	R	W
7. Friedel (D)	R	R
8. Gude (R)	R	R
MASSACHUSETTS		
1. Conte (R)	R	R
2. Boland (D)	R	R
3. Philbin (D)	R	R
4. Donohue (D)	R	R
5. Morse (R)	R	R
6. Harrington (D)	R	R
7. Macdonald (D)	R	R
8. O'Neill (D)	R	R
9. McCormack (D)	Speaker	
10. Heckler (R)	R	R
11. Burke (D)	R	R
12. Keith (R)	R	R
MICHIGAN		
2. Esch (R)	R	R
3. Brown (R)	W	R
4. Hutchinson (R)	R	W
5. Ford, Gerald (R)	W	W
6. Chamberlain (R)	W	W
7. Riegle (R)	R	R
8. Harvey (R)	R	R
9. Vander Jagt (R)	A	R
10. Cederberg (R)	W	PW
11. Ruppe (R)	A	R
12. O'Hara (D)	R	R
18. Broomfield (R)	W	W
19. McDonald (R)	R	R
Metropolitan Detroit		
1. Conyers (D)	R	R
13. Diggs (D)	R	R
14. Nedzi (D)	R	R
15. Ford, William (D)	R	R
16. Dingell (D)	R	R
17. Griffiths (D)	R	R
MINNESOTA		
1. Quie (R)	W	W
2. Nelsen (R)	W	W
3. MacGregor (R)	R	R
4. Karth (D)	R	R
5. Fraser (D)	R	R
6. Zwach (R)	W	W
7. Langen (R)	W	W
8. Blatnik (D)	R	PR
MISSISSIPPI		
1. Abernethy (D)	W	W
2. Whitten (D)	W	W
3. Griffin (D)	W	W
4. Montgomery (D)	W	W
5. Colmer (D)	W	W
MISSOURI		
1. Clay (D)	R	R
2. Symington (D)	R	R
3. Sullivan (D)	R	R
4. Randall (D)	R	W
5. Bolling (D)	R	R
6. Hull (D)	W	W
7. Hall (R)	W	PW
8. Ichord (D)	W	W
9. Hungate (D)	R	R
10. Burlison (D)	W	R
MONTANA		
1. Olsen (D)	R	R
2. Melcher (D)	R	R
NEBRASKA		
1. Denney (R)	W	W
2. Cunningham (R)	W	W
3. Martin (R)	W	W
NEVADA		
AL Baring (D)	W	W
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
1. Wyman (R)	W	W
2. Cleveland (R)	R	W
NEW JERSEY		
1. Hunt (R)	W	W
2. Sandman (R)	R	W
3. Howard (D)	R	R
4. Thompson (D)	R	R
5. Frelinghuysen (R)	R	R
6. Cahill (R)	PR	PR
7. Widnall (R)	R	R
8. Roe (D)	R	R
9. Helstoski (D)	R	R
10. Rodino (D)	R	R
11. Minish (D)	R	R
12. Dwyer (R)	R	R
13. Gallagher (D)	R	R
14. Daniels (D)	R	R
15. Patten (D)	R	R
NEW MEXICO		
1. Lujan (R)	W	R
2. Foreman (R)	W	W
NEW YORK		
1. Pike (D)	R	R
2. Grover (R)	W	W
3. Wolff (D)	R	R
4. Wydler (R)	W	R
5. Lowenstein (D)	R	R
25. Ottinger (D)	R	R
26. Reid (R)	R	R
27. McKneally (R)	R	R
28. Fish (R)	R	R
29. Button (R)	R	R
30. King (R)	W	W
31. McEwen (R)	W	W
32. Pirnie (R)	R	R
33. Robison (R)	R	R
34. Hanley (D)	R	R
35. Stratton (D)	R	R
36. Horton (R)	R	R
37. Conable (R)	R	R
38. Hastings (R)	W	W
39. McCarthy (D)	R	R
40. Smith (R)	R	R
41. Dulski (D)	R	R
New York City		
6. Halpern (R)	R	R
7. Addabbo (D)	R	R
8. Rosenthal (D)	R	R
9. Delaney (D)	W	R
10. Celler (D)	R	R
11. Brasco (D)	R	R
12. Chisholm (D)	R	R
13. Podell (D)	R	R
14. Rooney (D)	R	R
15. Carey (D)	R	R
16. Murphy (D)	R	R
17. Koch (D)	R	R
18. Powell (D)	A	A
19. Farbstein (D)	R	R
20. Ryan (D)	R	R
21. Scheuer (D)	R	R
22. Gilbert (D)	R	R
23. Bingham (D)	R	R
24. Biaggi (D)	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA		
1. Jones (D)	W	W
2. Fountain (D)	W	W
3. Henderson (D)	W	W
4. Galifianakis (D)	W	W
5. Mizell (R)	W	W
6. Preyer (D)	W	R
7. Lennon (D)	W	W
8. Ruth (R)	W	W
9. Jonas (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
11. Taylor (D)	W	W
NORTH DAKOTA		
1. Andrews (R)	PR	R
2. Kleppe (R)	W	W
OHIO		
1. Taft (R)	R	R
2. Clancy (R)	W	W
3. Whalen (R)	R	R
4. McCulloch (R)	R	R
5. Latta (R)	W	W
6. Harsha (R)	W	W
7. Brown (R)	W	R
8. Betts (R)	W	W
9. Ashley (D)	R	R
10. Miller (R)	W	W
11. Stanton (R)	R	R
12. Devine (R)	W	PW
13. Mosher (R)	R	R
14. Ayres (R)	W	W
15. Wylie (R)	W	R
16. Bow (R)	W	W
17. Ashbrook (R)	W	PW
18. Hays (D)	A	R
19. Kirwan (D)	A	PR
20. Feighan (D)	R	R
21. Stokes (D)	R	R
22. Vanik (D)	R	R
23. Minshall (R)	W	A
24. Lukens (R)	W	R
OKLAHOMA		
1. Belcher (R)	W	W
2. Edmondson (D)	R	R
3. Albert (D)	R	R
4. Steed (D)	A	R
5. Jarman (D)	W	W
6. Camp (R)	W	W
OREGON		
1. Wyatt (R)	W	R
2. Ullman (D)	W	W
3. Green (D)	W	W
4. Dellenback (R)	R	R
PENNSYLVANIA		
6. Yatron (D)	R	R
7. Williams (R)	W	W
8. Biester (R)	R	R
9. Watkins (R)	W	PW
10. McDade (R)	R	R
11. Flood (D)	R	R
12. Whalley (R)	W	A
13. Coughlin (R)	R	R
14. Moorhead (D)	R	R
15. Rooney (D)	R	R
16. Eshleman (R)	W	W
17. Schneebeli (R)	PR	PR
18. Corbett (R)	W	R
19. Goodling (R)	W	W
20. Gaydos (D)	R	R
21. Dent (D)	R	R
22. Saylor (R)	W	R
23. Johnson (R)	W	W
24. Vigorito (D)	R	R
25. Clark (D)	R	R
26. Morgan (D)	R	R
27. Fulton (R)	R	R
Philadelphia		
1. Barrett (D)	R	R
2. Nix (D)	R	R
3. Byrne (D)	R	R
4. Eilberg (D)	PR	R
5. Green (D)	R	R
RHODE ISLAND		
1. St Germain (D)	R	R
2. Tiernan (D)	R	R
SOUTH CAROLINA		
1. Rivers (D)	W	W
2. Watson (R)	W	PW
3. Dorn (D)	W	W
4. Mann (D)	W	W
5. Gettys (D)	W	W
6. McMillan (D)	W	W
SOUTH DAKOTA		
1. Reifel (R)	A	PW
2. Berry (R)	W	PW
TENNESSEE		
1. Quillen (R)	W	W
2. Duncan (R)	W	W
3. Brock (R)	W	W
4. Evins (D)	W	R
5. Fulton (D)	A	PR
6. Anderson (D)	W	PR
7. Blanton (D)	W	W
8. Jones (D)	A	R
9. Kuykendall (R)	W	W
TEXAS		
1. Patman (D)	R	R
2. Dowdy (D)	W	W
3. Collins (R)	W	W
4. Roberts (D)	W	W
5. Cabell (D)	W	W
6. Teague (D)	PW	W
7. Bush (R)	W	W
8. Eckhardt (D)	R	R
9. Brooks (D)	R	R
10. Pickle (D)	W	R
11. Poage (D)	W	W
12. Wright (D)	W	R
13. Purcell (D)	PW	W
14. Young (D)	W	R
15. de la Garza (D)	R	R
16. White (D)	R	R
17. Burleson (D)	W	W
18. Price (R)	W	W
19. Mahon (D)	W	A
20. Gonzalez (D)	R	R
21. Fisher (D)	W	W
22. Casey (D)	W	R
23. Kazen (D)	R	R
UTAH		
1. Burton (R)	W	W
2. Lloyd (R)	W	W
VERMONT		
AL Stafford (R)	R	R
VIRGINIA		
1. Downing (D)	W	W
2. Whitehurst (R)	W	R
3. Satterfield (D)	W	W
4. Abbitt (D)	W	A
5. Daniel (D)	W	W
6. Poff (R)	W	W
7. Marsh (D)	W	W
8. Scott (R)	W	W
9. Wampler (R)	W	W
10. Broyhill (R)	W	W
WASHINGTON		
1. Pelly (R)	R	PR
2. Meeds (D)	R	R
3. Hansen (D)	R	R
4. May (R)	W	W
5. Foley (D)	R	R
6. Hicks (D)	R	R
7. Adams (D)	R	R
WEST VIRGINIA		
1. Mollohan (D)	R	R
2. Staggers (D)	R	R
3. Slack (D)	W	R
4. Hechler (D)	R	R
5. Kee (D)	W	R
WISCONSIN		
1. Schadeberg (R)	W	W
2. Kastenmeier (D)	R	R
3. Thomson (R)	W	W
4. Zablocki (D)	R	R
5. Reuss (D)	R	R
6. Steiger (R)	W	R
7. Obey (D)	R	R
8. Byrnes (R)	W	W
9. Davis (R)	W	W
10. O'Konski (R)	R	R
WYOMING		
AL Wold (R)	W	W

Labor's Battle for Tax Reform, Justice

THE NEARLY YEAR-LONG struggle in Congress to revamp the Federal income tax law draws to a close with every likelihood that new rules affecting every American's pocketbook will become law with the beginning of the new year.

The verdict as to whether a degree of tax justice has been achieved or if the new law is a cruel hoax will come in the House-Senate conference measure. But the story can be told now of the months of struggle between those who sought genuine reform and those forces seeking to counter any rewriting of the law. Retracing the year's events provides the background to understand what has evolved thus far and what will probably emerge as law.

Early in 1969, the rumbles of a "taxpayer's revolt" and a four-volume report by the outgoing Democratic Treasury Dept. detailing widespread tax avoidance set the stage for an in-depth examination of the federal income tax law.

Tax reform hearings opened Feb. 18 before the House Ways & Means Committee in an atmosphere of public outrage at revelations that many millionaires totally escaped payment of federal income taxes and other high income citizens paid taxes at rates not much higher than families of low and moderate means.

The AFL-CIO played a major role in arousing public awareness of the issues involved and their dollars-and-cents impact on workers' paychecks. It mounted a massive educational campaign among wage earners, distributing millions of pamphlets and leaflets keyed to the theme of tax justice.

Against this background of testimony, the AFL-CIO proposed to the Congress a comprehensive program of tax reform. This program would close major loopholes and raise $16 billion in new revenues, from which would come funds sufficient for $9 billion in federal programs and $7 billion in tax relief for low and moderate income families.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the committee that America's union members paid their taxes regularly and were "willing to pay their fair share" but they were tired of paying the share of other Americans whose incomes were greater and whose taxes were lower.

The AFL-CIO was among more than 300 witnesses to appear before the committee, but it was part of a slim minority. Most witnesses pleaded for retention of a tax privilege or sought expansion of one being enjoyed. Those witnesses who sought tax reform were fewer than a dozen, primarily former federal agency officials, university professors and church, labor and consumer spokesmen.

After the parade of public witnesses had ended, the new-in-office Nixon Administration offered its proposals for reform: $4.3 billion in new revenue and $665 million in tax relief, the latter being a low income allowance that would phase out dollar for dollar as a family's income exceeded the poverty level.

With these yards of testimony in hand, the Ways & Means Committee retired into closed-door sessions on Apr. 28 and remained for eight weeks. During that period the corridors outside the conference room were choked with lobbyists representing oil, coal, limestone, race horses, real estate, stock brokers, and every conceivable type of trade or business association.

The committee's deliberations, however, were to face more than lobbyist pressures. The 10 percent income tax surcharge enacted in 1968 was due to expire on June 30 unless it was extended. Early in April Pres. Nixon had asked that the tax be continued, to which the AFL-CIO Executive Council responded that it would "not support any extension of the surtax until it is combined with immediate, substantial and equitable reform of the federal income tax structure."

AS THE SURTAX expiration date drew near and pressure from the Nixon Administration intensified, the Ways & Means Committee, still meeting behind closed doors, reported out a separate bill that would extend the 10 percent surtax, repeal the 7 percent investment tax credit for industry and remove from the tax rolls all families whose incomes were below the poverty level.

The AFL-CIO quickly rejected the measure as merely continuing an inequitable tax on top of regular taxes while doing nothing about the loopholes that protect those whose incomes derive from oil, investments, real estate and other tax avoidances. Inclusion of the other two provisions, the AFL-CIO charged, would only make genuine tax reform harder to achieve.

When the bill came to the House floor, it ran into a hornet's nest of opposition, despite strong pressure for passage from both Republican and Democratic House leadership and the White House. In the final showdown, the measure squeaked through by a 210 to 205 vote, but only after Congress had extracted a public pledge from the President and congressional leaders that a strong reform bill would be acted upon shortly.

Soon thereafter, when the Senate Finance Committee held hearings on the House-passed surtax measure, the AFL-CIO appeared as a witness to make clear its total opposition to the measure and to insist on comprehensive tax reform legislation instead.

Later, when Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield received assurance from Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long that his committee would hold hearings and complete its work on the tax bill by Oct. 31, a six months extension of the surtax was approved. However, the provisions affecting the 7 percent investment tax credit and the low income allowance were held back and returned to the tax reform package.

Thus pressure was established in the Senate to assure that a tax reform bill would be out of the Finance Committee in time for action during the current session of Congress. Meanwhile, the House Ways & Means Committee ended its seclusion and reported out the long-awaited tax reform bill.

The AFL-CIO upon examining the bill declared it to be a "major step down the road toward tax justice," but warned that it still didn't go far enough.

IN REFORM PROVISIONS, the bill would produce $7 billion, about half of which would come from narrowing existing loopholes. The remainder, $3.3 billion, would come from repeal of the 7 percent investment tax credit.

In tax relief, the bill that reached the House floor differed from that which the committee reported in one major respect. It provided an additional $2.4 billion in relief to cover a gaping hole in the tax relief provisions. Later termed a "misunderstanding" between the Treasury Dept. and the committee, the omission would have denied any tax relief whatsoever to those families with incomes in the $7,000 to $13,000 income range who itemize their income tax deductions. The AFL-CIO, which spotted the omission in the bill, took its findings to liberal House Democrats who initiated a crash campaign to restyle the bill's tax rate reductions so that relief would go primarily to those in low and moderate income tax brackets.

A bill to achieve this end was prepared by Rep. Richard Bolling to be offered to the Rules Committee as the sole allowable amendment to the bill on the House floor.

At this point Ways & Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills agreed to incorporate an amendment similar to Bollings' proposal into the bill. However, the earlier heavy rate cuts for high income taxpayers also remained in the bill. With this revision, the bill was adopted, 394-30, and sent to the Senate Finance Committee.

Once more the AFL-CIO found itself before the Senate Finance Committee. This time it offered a tax reform blueprint tailored to go beyond the steps taken in the House-passed measure. In his testimony, Meany called for $16 billion in loophole-closing tax provisions to provide funds for needed social programs and tax relief that would have its greatest impact among low and moderate income families.

The AFL-CIO proposed that the $1,100 low income allowance and the 15 percent-$2,000 standard deduction be coupled with a reduction in the lowest five tax percentage brackets. The result would be to make tax savings more equitable to everyone, regardless of income.

Meany pointed out that under the House-passed provision a married individual whose taxable income is $100,000 would receive a $3,600 tax cut while the $8,000 married individual would have his taxes cut only $80. Under the AFL-CIO proposal both would receive a tax cut of $130.

DOING LITTLE to cheer the pro reform spectators was the testimony offered by the Nixon Administration. Treasury Sec. David Kennedy told an astonished committee that the administration recommended cutting $2.5 billion from the tax relief for the poor in the House bill. He recommended that the $2.5 billion be given to corporations in the form of a 2 percent corporate tax rate cut.

After a month of testimony that was a virtual rerun of the House hearings, the Senate committee went into closed-door sessions. During their consideration of tax relief, the AFL-CIO proposal for tax cuts in the five lowest tax brackets was offered by Sen. Vance Hartke but was defeated by a 10-7 vote. A proposal by Sen. Albert Gore to increase the personal exemption to $850 was defeated in committee on an 8 to 8 vote, after which Gore promised to make a fight on the floor.

At this point the AFL-CIO was faced with a decision. If no change in the tax rate was made on the Senate floor, both the House and Senate bills would contain the identical unfair rate cut provisions and thus would be untouchable by House-Senate conferees.

While the AFL-CIO rate cut proposal was clearly the fairest of the three for low and moderate income families, the personal exemption increase was more popular. If a fight came on the floor between the two, both would be doomed. Thus the AFL-CIO decided that if the personal exemption proposal by Gore were coupled with a low income allowance, it would be far superior to what was in the bill and, in the long run, would not be any more costly.

Thus, when Gore offered on the Senate floor his proposal to increase the personal exemption to $800 and coupled it with a low income allowance of $1,000, the AFL-CIO gave it strong support. The Gore amendment was subsequently adopted, 48-32.

The bill that was eventually reported out of the Finance Committee on Oct. 31—the exact deadline promised by Long to Mansfield—was generally similar to the House bill in the total amount of funds it would realize ($7 billion) and the amount that it would pay out in relief ($8.5 billion). In closed door sessions scores of amendments had been considered and rejected (including Sen. Fannin's amendment to strip unions of their political rights). Several modifications of House-passed provisions were adopted as well as several exemptions for specific corporations, either as cushions for the upcoming taxes or as total escape from the full impact. Among those who received specific tax favors were railroads, coal mines, oil, oil shale, copper, gold, molybdenum, Mobil Oil, Uniroyal, Lockheed Aircraft, Litton Industries, Transamerica Corp., Federal Cartridge Corp. and various foundations.

Special interest business lobbyists descended on the Finance Committee "like a plague of locusts," AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller observed.

But still more was to come on the Senate floor. The bill came up for Senate action on Nov. 24, and under the rules of the Senate it was open to amendment at any point. In rapid order amendments came that would expand the loophole provisions and lessen the revenue gaining provision in the bill. A so-called "small business" exemption took $720 million out of the bill; a relaxing of the real estate tax shelter cost another $100 million; a variety of other provisions inserted into the bill would cost the treasury heavily, including a $1.6 billion provision for educational tax credits.

MEANWHILE, a group of senators who had worked informally with the AFL-CIO to seek reform introduced amendments that would have further closed loopholes. But in each case they were unable to muster a winning margin. Sen. Lee Metcalf's amendment to curb tax dodge farming would have raised $210 million; Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's amendment to establish a meaningful minimum tax would have raised an additional $420 million; Sen. Joseph Tydings's proposal to tax capital gains at death would have brought in an additional $2.2 billion. All received strong support from the AFL-CIO as did other proposed amendments affecting financial institutions and the allocation of deductions.

The bill as it was finally adopted and reported to conference on Dec. 11 is more than 500 pages long and represents the most massive overhauling of the tax code in the history of the nation. Since February it has consumed the time and talents of more than 100 government tax experts, lawyers and economists day and night, weekdays, weekends and holidays. The Senate version would cost about $10 billion annually and realize $5.6 billion in new revenue, when fully effective.

It was the most heavily lobbied bill in history. Congressional Quarterly reported that 40 individuals and firms registered specifically to lobby on the bill. These are in addition to the scores of already registered lobbyists who were active in behalf of some portions of the bill.

But the loneliest of all in the crowd were those few who followed the tax bill from its spawning to its conclusion—always in pursuit of tax justice, but always reminded of the statement made by a tax-writing congressman when the first hearing opened. Holding up a copy of the Internal Revenue Code, he stated that the law was 1,000 pages long, but only 100 pages was the basic law, the other 900 pages were the exceptions that had been written in.

What emerges from the House-Senate conference will tell the story of whether the basic law will be equitably expanded beyond those 100 pages or whether there will be still more pages of special loophole exceptions in America's income tax law.

TAXES COMPARED FOR MARRIED COUPLE WITH TWO DEPENDENTS

Adjusted Gross Income	Tax Under Present Law	Tax Under House Bill	Tax Under Gore Plan
$ 3,500	$ 66	$ 0	$ 0
4,200	147	91	0
5,000	245	200	112
7,500	578	540	442
10,000	962	904	810
15,000	1,798	1,699	1,622
20,000	2,760	2,600	2,560
25,000	3,848	3,627	3,624
75,000	21,823	20,459	21,399
200,000	84,668	78,156	84,124

(Table: Office of Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, U.S. Congress)

ESTIMATED REVENUE GAINS AND LOSSES UNDER AFL-CIO TAX PROPOSALS

		Revenue gain (loss) (millions of dollars)
LOOPHOLE-CLOSING PROPOSALS		
1. Elimination of preferential tax treatment of capital gains		6,000-7,000
2. Taxation of gains on property transferred at death		3,100-4,200
3. Disallowance of depletion after investment fully written off		1,500
4. Elimination of tax-exempt State and local bond interest and inclusion of Federal subsidy and loan guarantee		100
5. Elimination of 7 percent investment credit		3,000
6. Elimination of accelerated depreciation on real estate except for low- and moderate-income housing		700-800
7. Limitation of farm-loss deductions		145
8. Elimination of unlimited charitable-contribution deduction		50
9. Elimination of corporate multiple surtax exemption		235
10. Tax-exempt foundations		
11. Conglomerates		
12. Allocation of deductions	$250	
13. 25 percent minimum tax on exempt income	1,500	
Total gain	$1,750	$14,830-17,030
TAX-RELIEF PROPOSALS		
1. Increase in minimum standard deduction		(1,200)
2. Increase in standard deduction		(2,000)
3. Reduction in first 2 bracket rates		(3,400)
4. Moving expense deductions		(100)
Total revenue loss		(6,700)
Approximate net revenue gain		$8,130-10,330

At Studies Center Graduation:

State Labor's Role Stressed by Meany

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told the first graduating class of the federation's Labor Studies Center that they represented a historic new phase in the development of organized labor in America.

The graduates of the center's initial course, all officers and staff members of state central labor bodies, have just completed a five-day institute. They heard experts from government, labor and education discuss critical problems in state government.

Meany called it "entirely appropriate" that the first class should come from the state organizations "where labor wins its big fights."

"You can't overestimate the importance of the state and local AFL-CIO organizations," Meany said. He stressed, as an example, that it is at the state level that labor's political action must function most effectively.

Speaking of the vastly expanded role played by labor in today's society, Meany noted that in the past the function of the trade union movement was "relatively simple." But today the traditional tasks of organizing and improving the situation on the job are only part of the story, he noted.

Labor's increased importance as the "voice" of the people in the legislative halls brings additional responsibilities, he said. And this means that today's labor leader must have far-ranging expertise—from politics to health care—consumer affairs, civil rights and retirement.

"That last problem we can attribute to the success of the movement," Meany said. "Twenty-five or 30 years ago nobody 'retired.' He just faded away or became an object of somebody's charity. Now labor must be expert on pensions and try to make some contribution to the individual's life after he retires."

Rooted in Education

The Labor Studies Center was established by the AFL-CIO in the recognition that union officials must be involved in helping to solve the economic, social and political problems of the nation. "The tools and knowledge for providing this leadership are rooted in education," the federation's Executive Council said as it authorized the new center in February 1969.

The center's board of trustees, under the chairmanship of Meany, and its staff have put together programs that will continue through June 1970. The first term's courses emphasize staff training while later sessions will expand to other areas such as civil rights, environmental problems and proposed solutions to them, and labor law.

The center's second program, a collective bargaining seminar for East Coast Federal Metal Trades Councils, just concluded with AFL-CIO Vice Pres. Hunter P. Wharton, president of the Operating Engineers, presenting the diplomas.

Next on the agenda is a three-week long staff development program to begin Jan. 4.

5 Rail Unions Draft Plans for New Congress

Five railroad unions that previously withdrew from the Railway Labor Executives' Association have announced they will form a new Congress of Railway Unions shortly after Jan. 1.

The announcement was made by Presidents C. L. Dennis, Railway & Airline Clerks; Charles Luna, United Transportation Union; Paul Hall, Seafarers, and Harold Crotty, Maintenance of Way Employes; and Richard Smith, who heads the Dining Car Employes division of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes.

It was announced that Luna has been chosen as chairman of the new Congress and Donald S. Beattie as executive secretary. Dennis will serve as chairman of the Congress' railroad retirement committee.

In another development, the 13 unions remaining affiliated with the RLEA announced that J. Taylor Soop of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been named executive secretary of the association.

Soop succeeds Beattie, who left the RLEA when the union in which he holds membership, UTU, withdrew. RLEA also announced that Pres. William E. Fredenberger of the Firemen & Oilers has been named chairman of its retirement committee.

Musicians' 'Ham' Radio Links GIs With Families

Mansfield, Ohio—Christmas messages and seasons greetings from American GIs all over the globe will be routed through a permanent "ham" radio station set up here by the Musicians union.

The Musicians have installed a "phone patch" which connects the station with the telephone system, allowing the servicemen overseas to talk with their families at home.

The union will pay for the telephone calls on Christmas Day between the station and servicemen's homes anywhere in the United States. The messages are transmitted from the overseas points by the Military Amateur Radio Service (MARS).

A similar program was offered last Christmas by the AFM on a temporary basis through Mansfield Local 159. The program was met so enthusiastically, that the union expanded the facilities and financed the purchase of new equipment for the station in time for use by this holiday season.

Pres. Robert Altomonte of the Mansfield local, an amateur radio operator, was responsible for setting up the Christmas calls last year and promoted the permanent radio set up.

Altomonte will be on 24-hour duty Christmas day to facilitate as many calls as possible over the Musicians' station K8QAX.

While the primary objective of the station is to handle the traffic between military personnel and their families, it will also be used to assist national and local agencies during emergencies.

Pres. Herman Kenin of the Musicians, who announced the station's expanded and permanent facilities, expressed pleasure that the 300,000-member union is "contributing to the Christmas joy of so many Americans serving overseas."

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD of the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council is bestowed on Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., center, of the New York City AFL-CIO by Federation Pres. George Meany. JLC Pres. Charles Zimmerman, a vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, is at the left.

Human Rights Award Given Van Arsdale

New York—Pres. Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of the New York City AFL-CIO was presented the third annual Labor Human Rights Award of the Jewish Labor Committee's National Trade Union Council.

At a crowded dinner chaired by JLC Pres. Charles Zimmerman, Van Arsdale drew the praise of a notable roster of speakers headed by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

Describing Van Arsdale as "an old friend," Meany credited him with doing "more than any other man in this city" to combat poverty through his role in organizing "thousands of taxi drivers, hospital workers and municipal employes."

Taking the opportunity to speak on the General Electric strike, Meany said:

"You all know about GE's "take-it-or-leave-it" bargaining. We decided not to take it. And our support of these striking unions is without precedent in the AFL and the CIO. It is now a strike of the entire labor movement. We are raising funds in every community and we have picket lines from coast to coast.

"If GE wins this strike, it will lick the entire labor movement—and I don't think they will."

Meany's words were greeted with shouts and long applause.

The head of one of the striking unions, Pres. Paul Jennings of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, told the audience that "this strike will be over when we get dignity for the workers and GE knows it. This strike is rallying the best in the American trade union movement."

Receiving the award from Meany, who was the first recipient, Van Arsdale praised the JLC for "its long history of opposing tyranny and fighting for the oppressed, The JLC has been in the forefront of democratic American life."

Sec. Joseph D. Keenan of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Van Arsdale's union, said the New York labor leader "has spent 45 years earning this award. Millions applaud the Jewish Labor Committee's choice of him, as they do the humanitarian work of the JLC."

Civil rights leader Bayard Rustin, after lauding the accomplishments of Van Arsdale in making job openings available for members of minority groups, criticized the Nixon administration for cutting the federal budget so as to take away these job opportunities.

"We had a little war on poverty going," Rustin declared, "but this alliance for the persecution of the poor and the aged, made up of southern and northern reactionaries, has no concern for those who are unfortunate and so they are creating confrontation, rather than meeting the problems that exist."

In opening the dinner program, Zimmerman, vice president of the Ladies' Garment Workers, praised the many years of relationship between the JLC and the American labor movement and predicted that the ties would grow even stronger.

Senate Votes 4% Raise for U.S. Employes

The Senate passed a "bare-bones" pay raise for federal employes, scaled down by its Post Office & Civil Service Committee in the hope of averting a presidential veto.

It would give most salaried federal and postal employes — those earning less than $10,000 a year—a 4 percent pay raise, effective Jan. 1, 1970.

Smaller raises would be given to those in higher grades—3 percent for the $10,000 to $15,000 bracket, 2 percent in the $15,000-$20,000 bracket, and 1 percent for the top regular pay grade. No immediate increase would be provided for the highest-ranking executives.

All employes would be guaranteed an additional raise of at least 3 percent on July 1, based on comparability adjustments with private industry.

The House earlier voted a 5.4 percent raise for postal workers, retroactive to Oct. 1, along with a new pay-setting procedure to keep all government pay scales more up-to-date with private industry patterns. Pres. Nixon charged that the House bill would "seriously undercut" the government's efforts to curb inflation.

Sen. Gale W. McGee (D-Wyo.), chairman of the committee which drew up the bill, said the amount of the increase was cut to "bare bones" so that it would not be vetoed. He said present salaries are based on comparability data for the summer of 1968. Since then, he said, living costs have gone up 7.4 percent.

The House has requested a conference to seek to resolve differences between the two bills, thus putting off final action until the second session.

Poverty Agency Kept Under Federal Control

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee is expected to defang the Murphy amendment and pave the way for final passage of the OEO extension.

Before the House vote, AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller and Federation Vice Pres. David Sullivan, chairman of OEO's Labor Advisory Committee, wrote all congressmen urging defeat of the state control substitute.

In many cases, Biemiller noted, this would put control over the program and allocation of funds "in the hands of those most unresponsive to the needs of inner cities."

OEO Dir. Donald Rumsfeld, a former Republican congressman, supported a two-year extension of the present law and said a state takeover "would prove to be a nightmare to administer."

Pres. Nixon formally endorsed Rumsfeld's position but said he hoped his OEO director could reach an accommodation with the Republican leadership in the House, which supported the state control plan.

No acceptable compromise was reached, however, and House GOP Leader Gerald R. Ford ended up voting against any continuation of the OEO after the state control plan was beaten.

While most Old Guard Republicans followed Ford's leadership, he lost the votes of some GOP members who had reluctantly gone along with the "southern strategy" on the voting rights issue.

One Republican congressman was quoted in the Wall Street Journal as saying, "I think some of our guys didn't want to look like they were kicking the blacks two days in a row."

Rep. Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.), chairman of the House Labor Committee, had postponed floor action on the OEO bill a week after the complex state control substitute plan had been unveiled at a press conference on the eve of the scheduled House vote.

At the time, the division in the House was viewed as extremely close and supporters of the state control plan were confidently predicting victory.

But when the showdown came, an alliance of liberals and moderate Administration supporters had the votes.

Diane Curry Gets Railway Clerk Post

Chicago—Mrs. Diane Curry has been appointed assistant editor of the Railway Clerk, it was announced by C. L. Dennis, president of the Railway & Airline Clerks and editor of the union's official organ.

Mrs. Curry's appointment fills a vacancy caused by the resignation of John McCarthy, who had been in day-to-day charge of the magazine for several years. McCarthy elected to remain in Cincinnati when the BRAC moved its headquarters recently to Rosemont, Ill., near Chicago's O'Hare Airport.

Mrs. Curry, a native of Westfield, N.J., had previously been with the Railway Labor Executives' Association. Since 1967 she had been assistant to the editor and worked on assignments for the union's research and education department.

Gutted in House:

Fight on Voting Law Shifted to Senate

The battle to preserve newly-won voting rights for black Americans living in the Deep South has shifted to the Senate.

There, a bipartisan civil rights alliance will seek to undo the mischief committed by the House when it rejected a proposed five-year extension of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. The House, by a narrow 208-203 vote, substituted the Administration's toothless plan for nationwide standards.

To make sure that voting rights legislation won't be pigeonholed in a hostile Judiciary Committee headed by Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland, the Senate voted to instruct the committee to report a bill to the Senate floor by Mar. 1.

Thus, if a filibuster developed, civil rights supporters would have time to combat it without being caught in an end-of-the-session squeeze.

Labor and civil rights groups, while conceding some merit to several sections of the Administration bill, have sharply criticized the removal of federal supervision of voting laws in states which have past records of denying Negroes the ballot through a variety of subterfuges and intimidation.

Since enactment of the 1965 law, Negro registration in the affected southern states has increased by more than 800,000 and for the first time blacks have been elected to public office in southern communities where they constitute a large portion of the population.

Attempts to dilute their vote by gerrymander or making elective offices appointive have been blocked by the federal law.

The Administration's diluted voting rights substitute was widely viewed as part of the Republican Party's "southern strategy" aimed at winning over 1968 supporters of presidential candidate George Wallace.

Although the conservative coalition of most Republicans and Dixie Democrats is an old and powerful one, this was one of the few times it held together on a civil rights issue.

When the vote was announced, southerners in the House cheered and applauded. A bitter Clarence Mitchell, legislative spokesman for the NAACP and the Civil Rights Leadership Conference, termed the House action "a cataclysmic defeat for the civil rights movement."

The principal change under the Administration substitute is to abolish the present requirement for federal approval before election laws or practices can be changed in the states covered by the law. At present, proposed changes must be approved either by the Attorney General or by a federal court in the District of Columbia.

The principal change under the would authorize the Attorney General to file suit against any discriminatory voting law but would not hold up the law's application in the interim.

It would also ban literacy tests nationwide—not just in the states which were found to have used the tests for discriminatory purposes—and establish uniform residency requirements for voting in presidential elections.

Civil rights supporters have urged that these last sections be considered as separate legislation, with the Voting Rights Act continuing as the basic assurance against a return to racial discrimination in the areas where constitutional rights had been violated continually until the passage of the 1965 law.

The U.S. Civil Rights Commission, whose members are appointed by the President, sharply criticized the Administration substitute and called for extension of the 1965 law. The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, chairman of the commission and president of Notre Dame University, said the Administration bill "would turn back the clock to 1957, relying on the slow process of litigation to keep up with rapidly enacted changes in the laws. . . . Now is not the time to gut one of the act's key provisions."

In contrast to the House GOP leadership position, Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott and other Republican moderates are working with Democratic liberals led by Sen. Philip A. Hart to salvage the law.

Congress Rejects Bid To Curb School Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

eral and often superficial references to the dangers of inflation."

The committee expressed "serious doubts about the priority choices" in the Nixon budget.

The Senate showed its concurrence in the committee's viewpoint by adding still further funds for a number of programs in the bill which provided money for the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, the Labor Dept., the Office of Economic Opportunity and 11 smaller agencies.

One of its biggest increases, however, merely brought the anti-poverty appropriations up to the amount of the budget request. The Senate voted the full $2 billion sought in the budget, an amount $424 million higher than the committee had approved.

The HEW appropriation total—representing most of the money in the bill—came out $1.6 billion above the budget request and some $500 million more than the House had voted.

The differences between the two bills are among the numerous issues to be resolved before Congress ends its first session.

The last-minute Administration attempt to block passage of the mine safety bill apparently developed after the Budget Bureau expressed alarm at the cost of its black lung compensation feature.

For two years, the federal government would pay $136 a month compensation to single miners disabled by pneumoconiosis and to widows of those who have died from the disease. Higher amounts, up to a maximum of $272, would be paid to victims with dependents. After two years, the states would take over financing of benefits as part of their workmen's compensation programs.

In another reflection of the Administration's abrupt decision to oppose the bill, Labor Sec. George P. Shultz rushed to House leaders a letter opposing the compensation feature as an invasion of the prerogative of the states to develop their own workmen's compensation programs.

The House was unimpressed by both arguments. It defeated a Republican motion to send the bill back to a House-Senate conference committee by a 258-83 vote, and then passed the legislation, 333-12.

The bill also sets a strict dust ceiling for coal mines and gives mines up to six years to install anti-explosion equipment.

Senate concurrence was expected as the AFL-CIO News went to press.

In another development, the House voted to give Pres. Nixon standby authority which he does not want to control consumer and business credit during times of inflation. Despite Administration opposition, the bill passed by a 259-136 vote.

Major appropriations bills and the tax reform measure were on the congressional "must" list for action before the first session closed.

As a reward for the weekend and night sessions necessary to meet the deadline, congressional leaders extended the Christmas season recess by putting off the start of the second session until Jan. 19.

As far as pending legislation is concerned, the change of sessions has no effect. A bill that has passed one house of Congress, for example, does not have to be repassed in the second session.

Benefit Hike Approved for 25 Million

(Continued from Page 1)

plementary medical insurance, and all of the welfare programs, including medicaid and aid to dependent children."

He told the House that it is his "firm intention" to bring to the House floor by next March "a comprehensive social security bill" dealing with these programs.

Some 25 million persons on the social security rolls—nearly one out of eight persons in the nation—would benefit by the increase.

Mills said he will seek to have the House version of the 15 percent increase—without the additional Senate increases in minimum benefits—included in the final draft of the tax bill.

The tax conference committee, meanwhile, reported fast progress towards a compromise bill.

Full details were lacking as the AFL-CIO News went to press, but conferees expressed confidence that action could be completed before the Christmas recess.

There were three broad areas to be reconciled between House and Senate versions — the extent to which notorious tax loopholes will be closed, the degree of tax relief for low and middle income taxpayers, and the fate of various exemptions and benefits written into the bill at the urging of lobbyists for big business or special interests.

The next issue of the AFL-CIO News will be published on Jan. 3, 1970, because of holiday schedules.

The staff of the News wishes all readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Senate Voids Segregationist School Clause

The Senate voted to nullify a segregationist amendment the House had added to an appropriations bill financing federal aid to education programs—and the House later agreed to the change.

Under the House amendment, sponsored by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss.), the federal Office of Education would have been barred from cutting off funds to school districts which used so-called "freedom of choice" plans as a subterfuge to avoid desegregation.

A bipartisan civil rights coalition won 52-37 approval of a motion by Senate Republican Leader Hugh Scott to precede a slightly-modified Whitten Amendment with the key phrase, "Except as required by the Constitution. . . ."

Since Supreme Court decisions have held a number of freedom of choice plans and similar devices unconstitutional, the Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare said the added language would permit continued enforcement of school desegregation.

The Administration had been silent on the issue when the Whitten Amendment was before the House, even though labor and civil rights groups had waged an active campaign against its passage. HEW Sec. Robert H. Finch supported the Scott motion in the Senate, however.

On the rollcall vote, 30 Democrats and 22 Republicans voted to nullify the effect of the Whitten Amendment; 19 Republicans and 18 Democrats voted to retain the House language.

The House then voted 216-180 to accept the Senate change.

12-20-69

Housing Plan Extended To Help Ease Shortage

Congress took another step toward meeting the nation's housing shortage by giving final approval to legislation extending present housing programs an additional year and adding new provisions to help more low-income families obtain decent living accommodations.

One new feature of the labor-supported bill requires that a new low-income dwelling unit be built for each slum home or apartment demolished as part of an urban renewal project. The new unit would have to be in the same city or county as the renewal project.

Another section of the bill authorizes $75 million a year in subsidies so that public housing residents would not have to pay more than 25 percent of their income for rent.

A new subsidy arrangement would for the first time allow the federal government to pay part of the operating costs of public housing projects. Rising maintenance costs have forced many public housing projects to raise rents substantially since present law requires operating costs to be met in full from rental income.

The legislation also allows higher per-room construction costs in areas where new public housing has been blocked by cost ceilings set when prices were considerably lower.

It provides additional money for government purchase of FHA and VA mortgages which, if the Administration makes use of it, will ease the critical shortage of home mortgage money. The legislation also would permit FHA insurance of mobile homes and lift the ceiling on FHA home mortgages.

Both the House and the Senate had added differing versions of an amendment which the AFL-CIO and building trades unions warned could be given an anti-labor interpretation. The intent was to prohibit any restrictions against use of work techniques or materials that would lower construction costs.

The milder House provision, applying only to experimental-type projects under the model cities program, was retained in the final version of the bill.

Ban Proposed On Unsolicited Credit Cards

Credit cards shouldn't be sent to people who haven't requested them, the AFL-CIO wrote a Senate Banking subcommittee.

Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Biemiller expressed labor's support for a credit card regulation bill sponsored by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions. It would restrict the conditions under which credit cards could be sent without having been requested.

"The only question we have," Biemiller said, "is whether the mailing of unsolicited credit cards should not be banned outright, rather than indirectly discouraged as presently provided in the bill. We hope the subcommittee will give favorable consideration to an outright ban."

Biemiller also expressed the AFL-CIO's strong support for a provision of the Proxmire bill which would limit a credit card holder's liability for unauthorized use of his card to $50 and provide other safeguards.